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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS,

1867-'68.

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Volume 2.....	No. 1. War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3.....	No. 1. Interior: Parts 1 and 2.
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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 4, relative to reports of the Union Pacific and other railroads to be made according to law.

FEBRUARY 25, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

FEBRUARY 26, 1868.—Motion to reconsider the order to print.

MARCH 26, 1868.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1868.*

SIR: In response to House resolution of the 4th instant, "requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform this house if the Union Pacific Railroad Company and other railroad companies named in an act approved July 1st, 1862, entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad,' &c., have complied with section 20 of said act, and if so, to furnish this house with copies of said reports," I have the honor to transmit herewith the following:

Statement marked A.—Printed report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years 1863 and 1864.

Statements marked B, C, and D.—Copies of reports of said company for the years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

Statements marked E, F, G, H, and I.—Copies of annual reports of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from 1863 to 1866, inclusive.

Statement marked J.—Copy of a report of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company for 1866; and

Statement marked K.—Copy of report of the Western Pacific Railroad Company for 1866.

It will be perceived that the reports of the last two named companies are for the year 1866. The antecedent reports, although doubtless made according to the requirements of law, have not been found in this department.

Letters have been addressed to the presidents of all the companies requesting them to forward their reports in pursuance of law.

As soon as additional reports are received they will be forwarded.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Officers and directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Officers.—General John A. Dix, president; Thomas C. Durant, vice-president; John J. Cisco, treasurer; Henry V. Poor, secretary.

Directors.—George Opdyke, New York; John A. Dix, New York; Thomas C. Durant, New York; William B. Ogden, Chicago, Illinois; Cornelius S. Bushnell, New Haven, Connecticut; Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City, Utah; John J. Blair, Belvidere, New Jersey; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas; J. F. D. Lanier, New York; George T. M. Davis, New York; J. F. Tracy, Chicago, Illinois; H. V. Poor, New York; E. Cook, Davenport, Iowa; Augustus Kountze, Omaha, Nebraska; August Belmont, New York; Edward W. Dunham, New York; E. T. H. Gibson, New York; Enoch H. Rosekrans, Glens Falls, New York; Luther C. Clark, New York; H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Delaware; Joseph H. Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania; J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pickering Clark, New York; A. G. Jerome, New York; Charles Tuttle, New York; C. A. Lambard, Boston, Massachusetts; George Griswold, New York; John E. Henry, Davenport, Iowa.

Government directors.—Springer Harbaugh, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, New York.

Proceedings of the commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, at their convention held at Chicago, Illinois, September 2, 1862.

The act of Congress incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company made it the duty of the incorporators, who were styled in said act, "the commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company," to meet for organization at Chicago, at the call of the commissioners named for the State of Illinois. The commissioners from said State, pursuant to such authority, appointed the second day of September, 1862, at noon, and Bryan Hall, at Chicago, as the time and place for the first meeting of said commissioners for the organization of the company.

Pursuant to such appointment, the commissioners met at the time and place named, and organized, temporarily, by the choice of Major General Samuel R. Curtis, a commissioner from Iowa, as chairman, and Henry V. Poor, of New York, and J. R. Robinson, of California, as secretaries.

The following commissioners, being a larger number than that required by the act to constitute a quorum, reported themselves in attendance, viz:

Maine.—James Dunuing, John M. Wood, Joseph Eaton.

New Hampshire.—Joseph A. Gilmore.

Massachusetts.—Edward R. Tinker.

Rhode Island.—Charles Fosdick Fletcher.

Connecticut.—Cornelius S. Bushnell.

New Jersey.—Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker.

New York.—Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, B. F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, D. N. Barney, S. DeWitt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson.

Pennsylvania.—Joseph H. Scranton, George W. Cass, Daniel J. Morrell, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre.

Ohio.—Amasa Stone, William Denison.

Indiana.—Charles Paine, Samuel Hanna, Jesse L. Williams, Jonas Votaw, Isaac C. Elston.

Illinois.—William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnam.

Michigan.—John D. Campbell, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles T. Gorham.

Wisconsin.—John Catlin, Levi Sterling, George A. Thomson, Elihu S. Philips.

Minnesota.—David Blakely.

Iowa.—Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith.

Missouri.—Wm. M. McPherson, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby.

Kansas.—John C. Stone, Werter R. Davis, Josiah Miller.

Nebraska.—Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, Alvin Saunders.

Colorado.—John Evans.

California.—James T. Ryan, D. O. Mills, John R. Robinson.

Appointed by the Secretary of Interior—Samuel J. Tilden, New York; Henry V. Poor, of New York; R. W. Latham, District of Columbia; O. M. Wencroft, of California; and W. D. Griswold, of Indiana.

The commissioners then proceeded to an election of permanent officers of the company, which resulted in the choice of Wm. B. Ogden, esquire, of Chicago, as president; Thomas W. Olcott, esquire, of New York, as treasurer; and Henry V. Poor, esquire, of New York, as secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Bushnell, a commissioner from Connecticut, a committee of one commissioner from each State and Territory represented, and one from the number appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, was appointed to report an order of business for the convention, viz :

Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, chairman; John M. Wood, Maine; Charles W. Woodman, New Hampshire; Edward R. Tinker, Massachusetts; John Catlin, Wisconsin; Charles F. Fletcher, Rhode Island; David Blakely, Minnesota; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut; W. F. Coolbaugh, Iowa; Ephraim Marsh, New Jersey; John Corby, Missouri; G. W. Cass, Pennsylvania; J. C. Stone, Kansas; Amasa Stone, Ohio; Alvin Saunders, Nebraska; Samuel Hanna, Indiana; John Evans, Colorado; Charles Gorham, Michigan; D. O. Mills, California; Henry Farnam, Illinois; Samuel J. Tilden, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday morning, September 3, at 10 o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the convention, September 3, the committee on the order of business reported the following resolutions, which were adopted :

1. That the speedy completion through the territory of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of a railway communication affording adequate means of transit for persons and property, has become an urgent necessity, not only in facilitating and augmenting the commerce and developing the agricultural, mineral, and fiscal resources of our continental Union, but pre-eminently in providing for the public defence, and perpetuating the political unity of the Atlantic and Pacific portion of the republic.

2. That the eastern division of this great continental chain, extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri river, having already been completed by the capital and enterprise of companies incorporated by the several States, it was eminently proper for the United States to incorporate a national company for completing the residue, reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific, with such aid from the national treasury and resources as seemed to be necessary; and that the country may well rely on the continuance of the same wise and paternal policy to expedite the efforts of the company to complete the work with all practicable despatch.

3. That it was peculiarly the duty of the nation, which had assumed and exercised the right greatly to extend its original limits by annexing the broad area between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of protecting the commerce and territory of the Union from foreign interference,

to exert all its powers to secure the completion of a chain of communication so virtually important to both.

4. That the denationalizing and treasonable effort, now in progress, to separate the slaveholding portion of the Union from the residue, could it be successful, would inevitably be followed by attempts still more flagitious, not only to detach the States on the Pacific, but even to separate the States on the lakes and the Missouri from those on the Atlantic, and possibly from each other; that this audacious and abominable attempt to demolish the fabric of our national government is secretly encouraged, if not openly approved, by at least a portion of the European world; and that the American people are now impelled by every motive of interest, duty, pride and honor, and every instinct of self respect and self preservation, to avert from themselves and their posterity a calamity so enormous.

5. That the peculiar character of the pending rebellion, involving, if successful, the utter destruction of our national organization, and the consequent reduction of our hitherto powerful republic to the fragmentary and feeble condition of central Europe, en'ailing on our continent, for centuries to come, perpetual internal strife if not interminable war, imperatively requires not only the utmost exertion of the military and naval power of the government, but the immediate adoption of every measure of civil administration for strengthening the bonds of our existing Union; that nothing will contribute more permanently and effectually to that object than the binding, by an adequate chain of communication, our Pacific coast and the rich metalliferous regions of the interior to the large and powerful group of food-producing States on the Atlantic; and that such a channel of intercourse through this central portion of the continent, occupied by a populous and homogeneous race enjoying easy and daily access to the two great oceans of the globe, would enable it not only to resist and defy any further attempt, either at home or abroad, to dismember our territory, but to exercise a commanding influence over the commerce if not over the political destinies of the civilized world.

6. That Congress has acquired a new claim to the gratitude of the people by delegating to an incorporated company the duty and responsibility of constructing and managing this great work of national improvement, and in aiding it by the public credit, and grants of public lands; that through this instrumentality the enterprise will enjoy the benefit of a permanent and steady direction, exempt from the uncertainty and delay of yearly appropriations, and especially from the vicissitudes of party conflicts and the demoralizing effects of party interference, permitting its directors to carry forward the work with activity, intelligence and honesty, on a continuous and systematic plan, undisturbed by any changes or vacillations in our public counsels, or any fluctuations in our public affairs.

7. That the commissioners are profoundly impressed with the conviction that, under the exigencies of our present struggle for national existence, this great channel of intercourse, with its rich and invigorating streams of national commerce and its unrivalled military facilities, is more than ever needed to preserve the American Union from political dissolution; that the pressure of the pending war, so far from affording any reason for delaying its prosecution, shows only the more its urgent necessity; that no time should be lost in securing its speedy completion by every reasonable effort, and that, in a crisis so grave as the present the company and the country may properly and confidently rely on the government promptly to afford to the work any further aid or facility which the virtual interest involved in its vigorous prosecution so evidently requires.

8. That the commissioners will duly proceed to open books of subscription to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the manner and on the terms prescribed in the act of incorporation; that said books be opened on the first Wednesday of November next, at twelve o'clock at noon, in Portland, Maine; Concord, New Hampshire; Rutland, Vermont; Boston, Massachusetts;

Providence, Rhode Island; Hartford, Connecticut; New York city; Trenton, New Jersey; Philadelphia city; Wilmington, Delaware; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington city; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota; Burlington, Iowa; St. Louis, Missouri; Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; Denver City, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo and Albany, New York; Wheeling, Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Dubuque, Iowa; Carson City, Nevada; San Francisco, California; to be opened in such localities therein as may be designated by or under authority of the president, secretary, and treasurer of this board, or any two of them, and by such persons as they may in like manner appoint. The said books shall remain open at all said places at least two weeks; but if, in the judgment of the president, secretary, and treasurer, or any two of them, it shall prove impracticable to open and keep open the said books at any or either of the said places, such places shall be dispensed with.

A cash payment of ten per cent. on the amount of every subscription shall be made by a certificate of deposit to the credit of the treasurer in some bank of good standing, to be approved by him; and on receiving such certificate he shall issue his receipt to the subscriber for the amount.

9. That the security to be given by the treasurer shall be his bond, conditioned for his faithfully accounting for all moneys which may come into his hands, with two sureties to be approved by the president and secretary, for one hundred thousand dollars. The treasurer shall be responsible only for due care in the safe keeping of all moneys which shall actually come into his hands. He shall keep on interest any funds that may accumulate in his hands, at the highest rate consistent with safety.

10. That a committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory and one from the members at large, be appointed by the president to apply to Congress for any auxiliary legislation which may be necessary and proper to facilitate and expedite the construction of the work which the present board was appointed to promote.

11. That the president, secretary, and treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be members of each of the committees; and five members, exclusive of the officers of the board, shall constitute a quorum of said committee, convened on due notice to all the members.

12. That a committee of thirteen members be appointed by the president, which shall have advisory powers when the board is not in session, which it may lawfully exercise.

13. That when this board adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of the president and secretary, upon notice of not less than ten days, addressed by mail to each member, whose address shall be known to those officers.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the president to collect useful information in respect to the contemplated Pacific railroad, the various routes proposed, and the agricultural, mineral, and topographical character of the regions travelled by such routes, and that all the members of this board be requested to transmit to the said committee such information as they may possess or acquire on these subjects.

Mr. Cass, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer is authorized and directed to pay the warrants drawn on him by the president and countersigned by the secretary, in sums not less than \$50 each, which warrants shall only be drawn for the legitimate expenses of the organization, which occur subsequent to the time of the meeting of the commissioners; but no expense incurred prior to date shall be paid, excepting for the advertising required by the act of incorporation.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an account of all warrants drawn on the treasurer by the president and countersigned by him, showing the date, purpose for which drawn, and the amount of said warrant; he shall also have in his office the original bill or voucher, receipted, for which the warrant was drawn.

Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three members from New York, to be appointed by the president, to petition the Land Board of New York to exempt from canal tolls all the railroad iron carried on the canals of that State to be used in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad.

The communication from the legislature of the Territory of Colorado was then taken from the table, read, and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Robinson, of California, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, unanimously, That the president of the board of commissioners is hereby instructed to petition Congress, immediately after its reassembling in December next, to amend the Pacific Railroad Company's act so that it shall read, "that the capital stock of said company shall consist of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than 2,000 shares by any one person."

On motion of Governor Evans, of Colorado, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the development of prosperous settlements in Colorado, Utah, and Nevada Territories on the direct east and west line between New York and San Francisco has furnished one of the greatest desiderata to the construction and maintenance of the Pacific railroad, and encourages us in our efforts.

On motion, a resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the company to accept of the act of incorporation on behalf of the company, and file a certified copy of the proceedings of the convention in the Department of the Interior.

Resolved, That the thanks of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are hereby tendered to the Hon. W. B. Ogden, president of the board, for the dignified, able, and courteous manner in which he has presided over their deliberations at this first meeting, so important to the interests of the country.

The convention then adjourned without day.

Proceedings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the matter of opening the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company.

In obedience to the instructions of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at their meeting in Chicago, on the 2d day of September, 1862, and succeeding days, and in compliance with the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, establishing said company, the undersigned president, secretary, and treasurer, of said company, proceeded to the discharge of the duties appointed them, and caused books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be prepared, in form and words following, to wit :

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of said company.

The parties whose names are subscribed hereto, each for himself, and not one for another, hereby agree to take and fill the number of shares set against their respective names, of the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to pay thereon to the treasurer of said company, at the time of subscribing, the per centum on the amount of such subscription, and to make further payments on shares so subscribed by them, as may be called for by the directors of said company, to be hereafter chosen.

Having prepared the books of subscription as aforesaid, the undersigned officers of said company prepared a notification of the opening of said books, of which the following is a copy :

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be open on Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1862, at noon, on terms and conditions therein set forth, at the places and with the persons following, at their respective places of business:

Albany, New York, Thomas W. Olcott.
 Baltimore, Maryland, Thomas Swan.
 Buffalo, New York, Dean Richmond.
 Boston, Massachusetts, Samuel T. Dana.
 Burlington, Iowa, Lyman Cook,
 Cincinnati, Ohio, S. S. L'Hommédieu.
 Columbus, Ohio, William Dennison.
 Chicago, Illinois, William B. Ogden.
 Cleveland, Ohio, Amasa Stone.
 Concord, New Hampshire, Joseph A. Gilmore.
 Carson City, Nevada Territory, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Detroit, Michigan, Charles A. Trowbridge.
 Dubuque, Iowa, Platt Smith.
 Denver City, Colorado, George W. Clayton.
 Hartford, Connecticut, G. P. Bissell & Co.
 Indianapolis, Indiana, James M. Ray.
 Louisville, Kentucky, James Guthrie.
 Leavenworth, Kansas, General J. C. Stone.
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Ed. D. Hotton.
 New York city, New York, H. V. Poor, at the office of the secretary of the company, 54 William street.
 Omaha, Nebraska Territory, Alvin Saunders.
 Portland, Maine, Charles E. Barrett.
 Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Providence, Rhode Island, Walter T. Burgess.
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jay Cooke & Co.
 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Thomas M. Howe.
 Rutland, Vermont, Henry H. Baxter.
 St. Louis, Missouri, Wm. M. McPherson.
 St. Paul, Minnesota, Parker Paine.
 Salt Lake City, Utah, Brigham Young.
 San Francisco, California, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Trenton, New Jersey, Philemon Dickerson.
 Wilmington, Delaware, B. R. Robinson & Co.
 Wheeling, Virginia, S. Brady.
 Washington, District of Columbia, R. W. Latham.

By order of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

_____, *President.*
 HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary.*
 THOMAS W. OLCOTT, *Treasurer.*

Dated at New York, the 25th day of October, 1862.

Which notification aforesaid they caused to be printed, and the publication of the same was requested in the following-named newspapers, in nearly all of which said notification was inserted as an advertisement one or more times, to wit:

Albany: Daily Journal.
 Baltimore: Baltimore Patriot.
 Buffalo: Buffalo Advertiser.
 Boston: Advertiser, Journal, Transcript, Railway Times.

Columbus: State Journal.
 Cincinnati: Gazette, Railroad Record.
 Cleveland: Cleveland Journal.
 Chicago: Tribune, Times, and Journal.
 Detroit: Tribune.
 Dubuque: Times.
 Hartford: Courant.
 Indianapolis: Journal.
 Louisville: Journal.
 Milwaukee: News.
 New York: Tribune, Times, Post, Herald, Journal of Commerce, and Railroad Journal.
 Portland, Maine: Daily Press.
 Philadelphia: Press, Inquirer, United States Gazette, and Railroad Register.
 Providence: Journal.
 Pittsburg: Gazette.
 St. Louis: Democrat and Republican.
 Salt Lake City: Deseret News.
 Washington: Republican.
 Concord, New Hampshire: Statesman.
 San Francisco: Times.

Accompanying a printed copy of the advertisement of the opening of the books was the following note:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 54 William street, New York, October 30, 1862.

To the Proprietors of the ————:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find advertisement of the opening of the books of subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The present organization being only provisional, for the purpose of securing subscriptions to the capital stock to the amount of \$2,000,000, is without funds or authority to contract any debt whatever. Certain charges will, however, be recommended to the company to be organized by the stockholders, for payment; and among them an advertisement of the opening of books of subscription, looking to the new company for payment. You will please give — insertion— of the enclosed, forwarding your bill for the same to this office.

Very respectfully,

HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary.*

Dated in New York, this 30th day of October, 1862.

With each book of subscription, printed and prepared in the manner and form above set forth, a letter of instruction was sent to each person to whom books of subscription to the capital stock was committed, in the form following, the blanks in the copy in each case being appropriately filled:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 54 William street, New York.

Whereas, at a meeting of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, held at Bryan Hall, in the city of Chicago, on the 2d day of September, 1862, agreeable to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," the following resolution was adopted by said board, viz:

Resolved, That the commissioners will duly proceed to open books for subscription to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the manner and on the

terms prescribed in the act of incorporation. That said books be opened on the first Wednesday of November next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, in Portland, Maine; Concord, New Hampshire; Rutland, Vermont; Boston, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; Hartford, Connecticut; New York city; Trenton, New Jersey; Philadelphia city; Wilmington, Delaware; Baltimore, Maryland; Washington city; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota; Burlington, Iowa; St. Louis, Missouri; Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; Denver City, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Buffalo and Albany, New York; Wheeling, Virginia; Louisville, Kentucky; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Dubuque, Iowa; Carson City, Nevada; San Francisco, California; to be opened in such localities therein as may be designated by or under the authority of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the board, or any two of them. If it shall prove impracticable to open or keep open said books at any or either of said places, such plans shall be dispensed with. A cash payment of ten per cent. on the amount of every subscription shall be made by a certificate of deposit to the treasurer, in some bank of good standing, to be approved by him, and on receiving such certificate he shall issue his receipt to the subscriber for the amount.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, the president, secretary, and treasurer of said board, named in said resolutions, do, by authority vested in us, hereby designate and appoint the office or place of business ———, as the place at which books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation shall be opened in said ———, agreeably to the provisions of the act and of the resolutions aforesaid; and the undersigned president, secretary, and treasurer of said board do, by virtue of the authority of said act and of the resolutions aforesaid, commit the charge, care, and custody of said books opened for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation in said ———, who are hereby, for and in behalf of said board, authorized to open said books for subscription to the capital stock of said company, agreeably to the provisions of said act, and of the resolutions aforesaid, at the place above named in said ———, on the first Wednesday of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock m., and to keep and maintain said books open for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation for at least two weeks from the said first Wednesday of November, 1862; and said ——— are hereby authorized to receive, in manner prescribed by said resolution, all certificates of deposits, checks, bills of exchange, for the moneys subscribed by the act to be paid by each person subscribing to the capital stock of said company, and to forward the same to the treasurer of said company at Albany as fast as received, and upon closing the aforesaid books to forward them to said treasurer, or the secretary of the company in New York, with a statement or account of their action in the premises.

Dated New York, ——— day of ———, 1862.

WM. B. OGDEN, *President.*
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, *Treasurer.*
HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary.*

Form of a return by the persons intrusted with the opening of books.

To ——— ———:

We, the undersigned, ——— ———, to whom were committed the books to be opened in ———, ———, for subscription to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, agreeably to the act of Congress incorporating the same, and of the resolution of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company held at Bryan Hall, Chicago, on the 2d day of September, 1862, hereby certify that said books of subscription were opened in said ——— on the first Wednesday of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock m., and kept open by us for subscription to the capital stock of said company for at least two weeks

continuously, from the said first Wednesday of November, 1862; and we further certify that subscriptions were made on the same capital stock of said company by the persons and amounts as follows: _____; and we further certify that the following sums have been paid us by the parties subscribing, being ten per cent. on the amount of the subscription, viz: _____, which sums, as aforesaid, we have forwarded to the treasurer of the company at Albany, New York.

_____.

To be sworn to before some commissioner of deeds, justice of the peace, or judge of the United States courts.

And whereas it was thought advisable to secure the assistance and co-operation of other parties to aid the person or persons to whom the book or books of subscription were committed, the undersigned filled the blanks in the letters of instruction respectively with the names of the following persons, to wit: _____.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Persons to whom books of subscription to the capital stock have been committed:

Albany, New York, Thomas W. Olcott.
 Baltimore, Maryland, Thomas Swann, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins.
 Buffalo, New York, Dean Richmond.
 Boston, Massachusetts, Samuel T. Dana, W. H. Swift, John Bertram.
 Burlington, Iowa, Lyman Cook, H. T. Reid.
 Carson City, Nevada Territory, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Cleveland, Ohio, Amasa Stone.
 Chicago, Illinois, William B. Ogden, Henry Farnam, C. G. Hammond.
 Columbus, Ohio, William Dennison.
 Concord, New Hampshire, Joseph A. Gilmore.
 Cincinnati, Ohio, S. S. L'Hommedieu, William H. Clement.
 Detroit, Michigan, Charles A. Trowbridge, R. N. Rice, Ransom Gardner.
 Dubuque, Iowa, Platt Smith, L. H. Langworthy, Lewis A. Thomas.
 Denver City, Colorado, John Evans, George H. Clayton, Warren Hussey.
 Hartford, Connecticut, George P. Bissell, C. S. Bushnell.
 Indianapolis, Indiana, James M. Ray, Isaac C. Elston, William D. Griswold.
 Louisville, Kentucky, James Guthrie.
 Leavenworth, Kansas, J. C. Stone, John Kerr.
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, John Cattin, E. D. Holton.
 New York city, New York, H. V. Poor, secretary of the company, 54 William street.
 Omaha, Nebraska Territory, Alvin Saunders, Gilbert C. Morrell, Augustus Kountze.
 Portland, Maine, Charles E. Barrett, Joseph Eaton, James Dunning.
 Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jay Cooke & Co., J. Edgar Thompson, Joseph Harrison.
 Providence, Rhode Island, Walter S. Burgess, W. P. Blodgett.
 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, George W. Cass, Thomas M. Howe, Robert Finney.
 Rutland, Vermont, Henry H. Baxter.
 St. Louis, Missouri, William M. McPherson.
 St. Paul, Minnesota, Parker Paine, David Blakely.
 Salt Lake City, Utah, Brigham Young.
 San Francisco, California, Wells, Fargo & Co.
 Trenton, New Jersey, Philemon Dickinson, Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker.

Wilmington, Delaware, R. R. Robinson & Co.

Wheeling, Virginia, S. Brady.

Washington, D. C., R. W. Latham.

The books of subscription aforesaid, the letter of instruction, with a blank form of return, a printed copy of the notice of the opening of the books, and a printed copy of the list of persons to whom the books of subscription to the capital stock of said company were committed, were enclosed in an envelope and properly directed to the several persons named, and deposited in the post office, in the city of New York, postage paid, in due season to reach their place of destination in due time, and before the time mentioned therein for the opening of said books, with the exception of books prepared for the States of Oregon and California, and the Territory of Nevada, which were delivered to Wells, Fargo & Co., and were forwarded by said Wells, Fargo & Co., the last books referred to being prepared at an earlier day in consequence of the length of time required to reach their place of destination, and differ in some respects, though not materially, from books opened in other places, and were not accompanied by a blank form of return; and said president, secretary and treasurer, on the seventeenth day of November, 1862, for the purpose of ascertaining whether an amount of stock had been subscribed, to wit, 2,000 shares, and ten per cent. of this amount paid to the treasurer of the company, which will make it obligatory on the part of the officers to call a meeting for choice of directors, caused a notification to be addressed to the several persons to whom books of subscription of the capital stock of said company had been committed, with the exception of the parties in the city of New York, to whom books of subscription had been committed, in the words and figures following:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
54 William Street, New York, November 17, 1862.

Pursuant to the authority vested in them by the act incorporating the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and by the commissioners of said company, at their meeting, held at Chicago, on the 2d day of September, 1862, the officers of the company hereby direct that the books of subscription to its capital stock, and committed to your charge, be closed after the same shall have remained open for subscription for at least 15 days, exclusive of Sundays, from and after the 5th day of November, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon; and you are requested to forward immediately to the office of the secretary, in this city, such books, with a statement of the amount subscribed, and of your action in the premises, agreeably to the letter of instruction accompanying the said books.

By order of the officers of said company,

HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary*.

To — —.

Pursuant to the foregoing notifications and instructions, the books of subscription to the capital stock of said company were returned to the office of said company, they having first remained open for subscription to the capital stock of said company in each place designated for at least fifteen days, as provided in the act incorporating said company, and upon said books twenty-two shares were subscribed to the capital stock of said company, as follows:

Upon the books opened in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, five shares were subscribed by William M. McPherson, and ten per cent. thereon paid in to the treasurer of the company; upon the books opened in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, five shares were subscribed by George A. Thompson, and ten per cent. thereon paid into the treasury of said company; upon the books opened in Omaha, Nebraska, twelve shares were subscribed by the following persons: by Augustus Kountze, five shares; by Francis Smith, one share; by John Rickby, one share; by O. P. Hospord, one share; by James G. Megeath, one share; George R. Smith, one share; John McCormick, one share; and W. J. Sweesey, one share; upon all of which ten per cent. of the amount was paid into the treasury of the company; and the aforesaid subscriptions are all that have, up to the date hereof, been made to the capital stock of said company. The books opened in the city of New York have remained opened for subscription to the capital stock of said company.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, *President*.
HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary*.
— — —, *Treasurer*.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, September, 1863.

It having been made to appear to the president and secretary of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company that at least 2,000 shares had, in good faith, been subscribed to the capital stock of said company, and that ten per centum thereon had been paid into the treasury of said company by the following parties, to wit :

Names of parties subscribing.	No. of shares subscribed by each.	Amount paid into the treasury of company.	Names of parties subscribing.	No. of shares subscribed by each.	Amount paid into the treasury of company.
Andrews, S.	20	\$2,000	Harston, G. B.	5	\$500
Ahern, T. J.	20	2,000	Hariman & Jerome	20	2,000
Ashley, O. D.	20	2,000	Hodges, G. W.	20	2,000
Blood, H.	20	2,000	Henry, J. E.	50	5,000
Basford, H. W.	20	2,000	Hosford, O. P.	1	100
Belmont, Aug.	20	2,000	Haven, Franklin	10	1,000
Bushnell, C. S.	10	1,000	Holliday, Ben.	20	2,000
Broadhead, E. C.	50	5,000	Jerome, A. G.	20	2,000
Bonner, G. T. & Co.	20	2,000	Jerome, L. W.	20	2,000
Butler, E.	20	2,000	Jones, David	20	2,000
Bartholemew, George M.	10	1,000	Kowalski, C.	20	2,000
Boody, H. H.	10	1,000	Ketchum, Morris	20	2,000
Barney, D. N.	20	2,000	Kountze, Augustus	5	500
Blatchford, R. M.	20	2,000	Lombord, H. J.	20	2,000
Butterfield, John	20	2,000	Low, A. A.	20	2,000
Blair, John J.	10	1,000	Lambard, C. A.	20	2,000
Cass, George W.	20	2,000	McComb, H. S.	10	1,000
Clark, Edward	20	2,000	Merriman & Bell	20	2,000
Clark, Dodge & Co.	20	2,000	McCready, F. H.	20	2,000
Cook, E.	20	2,000	McAndrews & Wann	20	2,000
Curtis, N. B.	50	5,000	Maxwell, John D.	10	1,000
Cisco, John J.	20	2,000	McPherson, William M.	5	500
Cheney, A. N.	20	2,000	McCormick, John	1	100
Crane, J. S.	20	2,000	Megeath, James G.	1	100
Crane, H. C.	5	500	Nye E.	10	1,000
Cooper & Hewitt.	50	5,000	Ogden, William B.	20	2,000
Chittenden, S. B.	20	2,000	Opdyke, George	20	2,000
Corning, Erastus	10	1,000	Pratt, G. W.	20	2,000
Campbell, Allen	20	2,000	Price, J. M.	20	2,000
Carver, B. F.	5	500	Pruyn, J. V. L.	20	2,000
Dix, John A.	10	2,000	Poor, Henry V.	10	1,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20	2,000	Pomeroy, S. C.	5	500
Dehon, Clark & Bridges	20	2,000	Quintard, G. M.	20	2,000
Dunham, E. W.	20	2,000	Rosekrans, E. H.	20	2,000
Davis, George T. M.	20	2,000	Rainsford, G. S.	10	1,000
Dunham, James L.	50	5,000	Richards, L. S.	20	2,000
Durant, Thomas C.	20	2,000	Richards, T. P.	20	2,000
Durant, Wm. F.	50	5,000	Richmond, Dean	20	2,000
Dows, D.	20	2,000	Russell, C. H.	20	2,000
Durant, W. W.	10	1,000	Rickley, John	1	100
Dodge, William E.	20	2,000	Roberts, M. O.	20	2,000
DeRongé & Dyott	20	2,000	Scott, Thomas A.	20	2,000
Gibson, E. T. H.	20	2,000	Scranton, J. H.	50	5,000
Grinnell, M. H.	50	5,000	Stebbens, H. J. & Sous	20	2,000
Gibson, C. D.	10	1,000	Smith, Samuel B.	20	2,000
Gray, S. M.	10	1,000	Smith, Platt	5	500
Griswold, George	10	1,000	Sloan, Samuel	5	500
Gould, Charles	20	2,000	Smith, Francis	1	100
Gardner, Ruusom	20	2,000	Smith, George R.	1	100

List of Share-holders—Continued.

Names of parties subscribing.	No. of shares subscribed by each.	Amount paid into the treasury of the company.	Names of parties subscribing.	No. of shares subscribed by each.	Amount paid into the treasury of the company.
Sweesy, William J.....	1	\$100	Taylor, Moses.....	20	\$2,000
Tuttle, Charles.....	20	2,000	Thompson, G. A.....	5	500
Thompson, J. Edgar.....	30	3,000	Van Schaick & Massett.....	20	2,000
Tuttle, J. T.....	20	2,000	Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	20	2,000
Train, George F.....	20	2,000	Wright, J. B.....	20	2,000
Tracy, J. F.....	20	2,000	Williams & Guion.....	5	500
Traversa, W. R.....	20	2,000	Watkinson, Robert.....	10	1,000
Train, William D.....	20	2,000	Williams, John M. S.....	20	2,000
Tilden, William.....	10	1,000	Weed, Thurlow.....	10	1,000
Thayer, Nathaniel.....	20	2,000	Williams, N. L.....	20	2,000
Tiffany & Co.....	10	1,000	Winston, F. S.....	5	500
Tilden, S. J.....	20	2,000	Young, Brigham.....	5	500

And the said president and secretary of said company, agreeably to the provisions of the act incorporating said company, and the duties imposed upon them in said act, appointed the 29th day of October, 1863, at noon, and the office of said company, 54 William street, in the city of New York, as the time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, and gave notice thereof in at least one newspaper in each State in which subscription books had been opened, at least thirty days previous to the day of meeting, of which notice (with the exception of the notices published in the States of Oregon and California) the following is a copy, to wit :

Notice.—Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Two thousand shares of the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereon paid to the treasurer of said company, a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, for the election of directors thereof, for the adoption of by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said company, 54 William street, in the city of New York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

WM. B. OGDEN, *President.*
HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, September 25, 1863.

Meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for choice of directors.

Pursuant to the appointment by the president and secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of the time and place of the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, such subscribers met at the office of the company, 54 William street, in the city of New York, at noon, and organized by the choice of Hon. George Opdyke, one of their number, as chairman, and Henry V. Poor, one of their number, as secretary.

Mr. Pruyn offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That in pursuance to the authority conferred by the charter in this

respect, the stockholders now attending this meeting, either in person or by proxy, do proceed to elect thirty directors of this company.

Resolved, That the board of directors shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number, by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the affairs, property, and business of the company, except so far as the same are exclusively vested in the stockholders by the charter, shall in all respects be conducted, managed, and controlled by the board of directors as they shall deem most expedient for the interests of the company.

Mr. Cass offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the inspectors named in the act of incorporation open the polls for the election of a board of directors, at this office, at quarter past two p. m. this day, and keep the same open one hour, and until all stockholders present and offering to vote shall have voted.

Resolved, That the inspectors of the election, so soon as the votes are counted, notify each member elected to meet at the office of the company, in the city of New York, at noon to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the board of directors, and the transaction of business, and that the inspectors, at the same time, make and deliver a certificate, under their hands, of the names of the directors elected at the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to prepare a system of by-laws, rules, and regulations, for the needful and proper regulation of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, and of all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the concerns of the company, not inconsistent with the act of incorporation, and report the same to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders, to be held for that purpose in the city of New York to-morrow, p. m.

Messrs. Ogden, Rosekrans, Cook, Pruyn, and Durant were appointed committee on by-laws.

The stockholders then voted to take a recess till one-quarter past two o'clock p. m.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1863.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company reassembled, according to adjournment, at half past two p. m.

Mr. Cass offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the directors this day elected shall hold their office for such period only as may be fixed by the by-laws hereafter to be adopted.

The stockholders then proceeded to ballot for directors of the company. The tellers reported that the whole number of shares entitled to vote, as shown by the poll list, was 2,177, and the whole number of votes taken 2,007; and annexed a statement showing the persons voted for and the number of votes which each received, to wit:

Wm. B. Ogden	2,007	A. G. Jerome	1,556
George Opdyke	2,007	Abiel A. Low	2,007
John A. Dix	1,937	George T. M. Davis	1,937
Nathaniel Thayer	2,007	Ebenezer Cook	1,937
C. S. Bushnell	1,937	J. Edgar Thomson	2,007
Thomas C. Durant	1,937	August Belmont	1,626
J. V. L. Pruyn	2,007	J. F. Tracy	1,556
E. W. Dunham	1,977	L. C. Clark	1,556
Pickering Clark	1,556	John E. Henry	1,556
C. A. Lambard	2,007	Henry V. Poor	1,556
E. T. H. Gibson	1,937	E. H. Rosekrans	1,556
Joseph H. Scranton	2,007	H. S. McComb	2,007
Charles Tuttle	1,556	Augustus Kountze	1,937

J. F. D. Lanier.....	2, 007	Morris Ketchum	81
John J. Blair.....	2, 007	Franklin Haven	40
George Griswold.....	1, 937	Erastus Corning	70
S. C. Pomeroy.....	1, 947	Thomas A. Scott	70
George W. Cass	451	George A. Thomson	70
John M. S. Williams	471	Moses Taylor	70
Wm. M. McPherson.....	381	W. S. Wilson.....	70
John W. Brooks	381	W. J. Lombard	70
Allen Campbell	451	S. J. Tilden	70
Watts Sherman.....	451	Wm. E. Dodge	70
Dean Richmond.....	451	Samuel Hanna.....	70
John Butterfield	451	D. N. Barney	70

Whereupon the following persons were declared elected directors of the company, to wit:

New York city—George Opdyke, John A. Dix, Thomas C. Durant, E. W. Dunham, Pickering Clark, E. T. H. Gibson, J. F. D. Lanier, A. G. Jerome, Abiel A. Low, George T. M. Davis, August Belmont, L. C. Clark, Chas. Tuttle, Henry V. Poor, George Griswold.

Albany, New York—J. V. L. Pruyn.

Glen Falls, New York—E. H. Rosekrans.

Chicago, Illinois—William B. Ogden, J. F. Tracy.

Boston, Massachusetts—Nathaniel Thayer, C. A. Lambard.

New Haven, Connecticut—C. S. Bushnell.

Scranton, Pennsylvania—Joseph H. Scranton.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—J. Edgar Thomson.

Davenport, Iowa—Ebenezer Cook, John E. Henry.

Wilmington, Delaware—H. S. McComb.

Omaha, Nebraska—Augustus Kountze.

Belvidere, New Jersey—John J. Blair.

Atchison, Kansas—S. C. Pomeroy.

The committee on by-laws submitted, through Mr. Cook, a series of articles, which were amended and adopted as follows:

BY-LAWS ADOPTED OCTOBER 30, 1863.

ARTICLE I.

Meeting of stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the first Monday in October in each year, at the office of the company in the city of New York. Notice of the time of each meeting, signed by the president and secretary, shall each year be published in two daily newspapers in the city of New York, and also in newspapers published in each of the following named cities, to wit: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Washington; at least thirty days previous to the time designated for each meeting. Special meetings may be held at any time by order of the board of directors, and shall be whenever stockholders owning one-fourth part of the capital stock shall, in writing, make an application therefor to the president, stating the object of such special meeting. Notice of such special meetings shall be published in the same manner as heretofore directed; and in addition such notices shall state the object of such meetings; and the business of all special meetings shall be confined to the objects stated in such notices. At all meetings stockholders may vote by person or by proxy, and shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock standing in their respective names.

ARTICLE II.

Election of directors.

The directors elected at the first election shall hold their office until the annual meeting on the first Monday in October, 1866, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and the directors thereafter elected by the stockholders shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All elections of directors shall be by ballot. Prior to each election, the board of directors shall appoint a committee of three of their own number, who shall preside at and be inspectors of said elections, shall be the judges of the qualifications of voters, shall prescribe rules and regulations for voting, and shall make a certificate of the result of the elections, which certificate shall be entered in full upon the minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors. Should any vacancy occur in the board of directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the board of directors shall have power to fill the vacancy for the balance of the time.

ARTICLE III.

Officers of the company.

In addition to a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, as provided for by the charter, there shall be also an executive committee, consisting of six members of the board, to be elected by ballot by the board of directors, and the president, who shall be chairman of said committee. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall be a member of said committee and preside at the meeting. The president and vice-president shall hold their respective offices during the continuance of the term of the board of directors which elects them. All other officers shall hold their office during the pleasure of the board of directors.

ARTICLE IV.

Board of directors.

The board of directors at their first meeting after every triennial election shall elect by ballot, from their own number, a president and vice-president, and may also elect a secretary and treasurer, or may continue the then incumbents in office by resolution.

The board of directors shall have the whole charge and management of the property and effects of the company, and they may delegate power to the executive committee to do any and all acts which the board is authorized to do, except such acts as by law, or these by-laws, must be done by the board itself. The board shall have power, in the absence of the president and vice-president, to appoint a chairman *pro tempore*, and during the prolonged absence of the president or other officer, to appoint substitutes *pro tempore*. A majority of all the members is necessary to a quorum, but less than a quorum may adjourn from time to time. The board of directors may prescribe the duties and power of the secretary, treasurer, engineer, and all subordinate officers and agents, fix the salaries of all officers of the company, make all needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the charter, for the transfer of the stock of the company, issuing of certificates of stock, keeping the records and accounts of the company, the management and disposition in particular of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, and the construction and operating of the railroad and telegraph of the company.

At each annual meeting of stockholders the board of directors shall cause to be presented to said meeting a general statement of the affairs of the company. The board of directors shall have power to delegate authority to do and perform specific acts, not inconsistent with the charter, to special committees to be appointed by the board or presiding officer, at the option of the board.

ARTICLE V.

President and vice-president.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors, when present; shall have a general care, supervision, and direction of the affairs of the company and employes, under the direction of the board of directors, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the board of directors may from time to time confer or prescribe. The vice-president, in the absence of the president, shall preside at the meeting of the board, and may also do and perform any other act which the president might do were he present; and he shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred upon him, or be prescribed by the board of directors from time to time.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive committee.

The executive committee shall have and exercise, by a majority of its members, all the powers and authority which, from time to time, may be delegated to said committee by the board of directors. A record of all the proceedings shall be kept in a book for that purpose by the secretary, and certified by him, which shall be read at the next ensuing meeting of the board of directors.

The secretary of the company shall call meetings of this committee on the requisition of any one of its members.

ARTICLE VII.

Auditing of accounts.

At each annual meeting of the stockholders an auditing committee shall be appointed in such a manner as may be decided, to examine and audit the accounts of the preceding year.

ARTICLE VIII.

Amendments of by-laws.

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the stockholders, or at any special meeting, when notice of such amendment or amendments shall have been given.

Mr. Cass offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the seal of the commissioners be the seal of the company until changed by the board of directors, which they are hereby authorized to do at any time.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

Meeting of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OCTOBER 30, 1863.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met this day at the office of the company, 54 William street.

The following directors were present, viz: Messrs. Thomas C. Durant, Pickering Clark, E. T. H. Gibson, A. G. Jerome, Charles Tuttle, Henry V. Poor, E. H. Rosekrans, William B. Ogden, C. A. Lambard, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Joseph H. Scranton, E. Cook, John E. Henry, H. S. McComb, Augustus Kountze, John J. Blair, and Springer Harbaugh and T. J. Carter, government directors.

The board then organized by the choice of Major General John A. Dix as president, Thomas C. Durant as vice-president, John J. Cisco as treasurer, and Henry V. Poor as secretary.

Mr. Cook, of Iowa, offered a series of resolutions, which were severally read and adopted, to wit:

Whereas by article 4 of the by-laws of the company, adopted by the stockholders on the 30th day of October, 1863, authority is given to the board to delegate power to the executive committee; and whereas on account of the large number of directors, and their residence in various States, great difficulty exists in the way of obtaining a quorum at short notice: therefore,

Resolved, That the executive committee shall possess and exercise, by a majority of all its members, all the powers and duties of the board of directors at all times when the board shall not be in session, except such powers as by the charter or by-laws of the company must be exercised by the board itself.

Resolved, That the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall have power to call meetings of the board at any time, and shall do so whenever five of the directors, in writing, shall request it. Notice of the meeting shall be given by the secretary to each director.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to be called the Committee on Finance, to devise plans for the raising of money to prosecute the work; the committee to report to, and their acts to be subject to the board of directors, if in session; or otherwise, to the executive committee.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress for amendments of the charter, and that such committee report such memorial to the executive committee for their approval.

Resolved, That no money in the hands of the treasurer shall be paid out by him, except upon the order of the board of directors or executive committee, or under such rules and regulations as may be made by the board or executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, of Illinois, the following form of certificate was adopted:

No.

Shares.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shares \$1,000 each.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Be it known that _____, of _____, — entitled to — shares of the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on which has been paid one hundred dollars on each share; which shares are transferable on the books of the company, at its office in the city of New York, or at such transfer agency as the company may hereafter establish, at the pleasure of the holder in

person, or by — attorney, on the surrender of this certificate, and payments of all instalments then due.

Witness the signature of the secretary and treasurer.

_____, *Treasurer.*
_____, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, _____, 186 .

The following directors were elected to constitute the standing committee, to wit :

Executive Committee.—The president, General Dix, chairman ; Messrs. Durant, Jerome, Opdyke, Bushnell, Dunham, Davis.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. Lanier, Gibson, Blair, Tuttle, Durant, Thomson, Lambard.

Committee to memorialize Congress—Messrs. Ogden, Poor, Rosekrans, Blair, McComb, Lambard, Scranton.

Mr. Ogden, from a committee appointed to report a plan of action for the future operations of the company, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That no further call shall be made upon existing stockholders without the consent of a majority of the whole number of the executive committee ; and further, that calls, when made, shall not exceed ten percent. at any one call, and at least thirty days' notice shall be given by publication in some one or more of the leading newspapers in New York city, and a notice mailed to each subscriber whose residence is known, before such calls shall become due and payable, and that calls shall not be made oftener than once in four months.

Resolved, That in all contracts for materials and construction that may be made prior to the obtaining the desired legislation of Congress amending the company's charter, a clause shall invariably be inserted reserving the power to this board, its executive committee, or any officer of the company duly authorized to terminate such contract at any time when they shall think proper, without claims for damage on the part of the contractors for any material not delivered, or work not actually done.

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized, with the approval of the chairman of the executive committee, to place the funds of the company in some safe depository, so as to be accumulative, and at all times applicable to meet the periodical demands on the treasury for the purposes of the company.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to cause a full examination, by eminent engineers, of the country between the Missouri river and the one hundredth degree of longitude, and the mountain regions between the eastern base of the Rocky mountains and the State of California, with a view to secure the best and most practicable route for the great national highway.

Resolved, That so soon as the eastern terminus of this company's railway be legally fixed by the President of the United States, at the western boundary of the State of Iowa, the company will proceed at once to grade the track for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, from the Missouri to the valley of the Platte river, the present fall and winter, with a view to preparing it for track-laying in the early spring, and that an ample corps of engineers shall be vigorously set to work at once to make all necessary surveys, with a view to an early and definite location of the entire line of the road from the Missouri river.

Resolved further, That the executive committee be, and are hereby, authorized to take the necessary steps to procure material, in accordance with instructions of this board, for the construction of the first one hundred miles of this company's road.

Mr. Carter offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the board of directors shall hold regular meetings, at their office in New York, on the first Wednesday of January, April, June and October, when

the officers and committees shall respectively report their acts and proceedings for consideration and approval: and that the secretary be instructed to furnish each director with a copy of this resolution, personally or by mail, the same to be due notice to each director of all such meetings.

Brigham Young, of Utah, was elected director, in place of Nathaniel Thayer, resigned.

Mr. Durant laid before the meeting the following communication, which was read and ordered on file:

NEW YORK, *October 30, 1863.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg to congratulate you upon the harmonious organization of your company, and to place at your disposal information relative to the character of the country through which your road is to pass, the result of explorations made by competent engineers, at private expense, and at various times during the past ten years. Much of this information is necessarily of a negative character, but is not the less important, nearly eighteen months having been spent in the mountain passes in its acquisition.

I beg also to inform you that in August last, becoming convinced that the subscriptions to the stock of your company would not reach the amount required by law for election of directors in time to get together a competent and efficient corps of engineers before the season was too far advanced, I gave instructions to P. A. Dey, esq., to proceed at once to organize parties for immediate service, and on the 19th of September sent them into the field to survey four lines from the western borders of the State of Iowa to some common point in the Platte valley, for the purpose of ascertaining facts in regard to location, a copy of which orders is herewith submitted, marked Nos. 1 and 2.

Subsequently, fearing it would be impossible to accomplish much this season, if more time was lost, and that there would be a delay of six months, at least, if nothing was done until after the company was organized, and in view of the importance of a more definite knowledge of some of the difficulties to be surmounted in building a road through the mountains, at an elevation which has, as yet, only been ascertained by means of barometrical observations, I determined, if within the range of possibility, to run a level, and obtain a profile of two or more of the passes this fall. I accordingly instructed Mr. Dey to despatch a party of engineers to the valley of Lodge Pole creek, where the same leaves the mountains at the foot of the Black Hills, there to commence surveying a line through Cheyenne Pass into the Laramie plains; thence near the base of the Medicine Bow mountains to Bridger's Pass, through Bridger's Pass to the plains beyond, striking Bitter Creek valley, this being all that a single party of engineers could reasonably be expected to accomplish, even under the most favorable circumstances. I also instructed Mr. Dey to make arrangements to put another party in the field, commencing near Utah lake, running up the valley of the Timpanagos river, through the Wahsatch mountains, eastward, to meet in Bitter Creek valley the party last named, suggesting that he might be able to make the arrangement with Governor Brigham Young, the details of which will be seen in paper herewith submitted, marked instructions No. 3 and No. 4. And I would here state that in reply to my telegram to Governor Young, asking if he could furnish a party to make survey, I paying the expense, I received immediate answer: "I will furnish a party and engineers, if you wish, and pay the expenses." You will perceive there is now in the field four parties of engineers from whom we may expect to receive very full reports. The four lines first named should be completed in two weeks if the weather is favorable.

The line through Cheyenne and Bridger's passes will not occupy a long time if the party meet with no serious obstacles or interruption from the Indians. It is here that the information derived from the examinations made by General G. M. Dodge, and those made last year by Mr. Dey, who was sent out by the com-

mittee appointed by your board of commissioners, proves of great value, as the present party will avail themselves of the examinations of those gentlemen, and run the lines first which they found most practicable. In order to save time they have gone by stage, and have arranged for transportation to be furnished them from some of the stations of the stage company.

I applied to the President for an order on the commander of the post at the mouth of the Cache à Poudre, or at the fort near Medicine Bow mountains, for military escort, provisions, &c., to be used, if found necessary, for the safety of the party, but was unable to obtain the same on the ground that there was no authority for the government to aid in making the surveys. Nothing daunted, the party in charge of B. B. Brayton, esq., determined to lose no time, and have pushed on without delay, trusting to their own resources, not only for protection, but for provisions or transportation, in case they lose what they take with them by Indians, snows, or other casualties. I have no fears, however, for their safety, as I learn by telegraph from parties residing west of Julesburg that provisions can be had at that point, and the mountaineers employed as guides are well versed in all the wiles of the Indians.

Another and very important matter for your consideration is the investigation of the coal-fields and iron ores which the engineers report to exist to a vast extent in the vicinity of Medicine Bow mountains and the Black Hills.

Believing this to have an important bearing on the location of the road, I have despatched Professor J. T. Hodge, an experienced geologist, to make an examination as to the extent and character of said coal-fields, iron ore, limestone, &c., and their proximity to each other, and the line of road being surveyed, a copy of whose instructions are herewith submitted, No. 5.

All of the above-named parties understand that they are employed by individuals, and not by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

I would recommend that your company continue their services for the present.

The accompanying map of the Missouri river, showing depth of water, sand, &c., for a great distance, is placed at your disposal.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. DURANT.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The following are the instructions referred to in Mr. Durant's communication:

No. 1.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby directed to proceed to the Missouri river and examine four routes to the North Bend of the Platte.

The first, starting at or near the mouth of the Platte and following up the valley.

The second, from Bellevue, following up the west branch of Pappillion creek, and reaching the Platte by the most practicable route, uniting with the first.

The third, starting from Omaha City and running as near west as practicable.

The fourth, from some point at or near the mouth of the Boyer river.

These four routes to make a common point, or reach some town-ship or section line running north and south, common to all.

The surveys to particularly mark the character of streams crossed, and the material, such as timber, gravel and stone that may be serviceable for construction.

You will call upon John E. Henry, esq., Davenport, for funds necessary for the above.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. C. DURANT.

P. A. DEY, Esq., Engineer.

No. 2.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Referring to instructions of September 19, marked No. 1, you will proceed to examine and run a line upon any route between the points designated, provided you are of

the opinion that any such route may exist that will be more feasible than those designated, the object being to ascertain the best possible line.

Yours, &c.,

P. A. DEY, Esq., *Engineer.*

THOS. C. DURANT.

No. 3.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1863.

SIR: You will proceed at once to despatch a party to run a line, and get profile of the same, commencing at a point in the valley of the Lodge Pole creek, near the base of the Black Hills, through Cheyenne Pass, to the Laramie plains. If they have time, run across the plains by the most practicable route, and through Bridger's Pass into the valley of Green river. If time is short, skip Laramie plains, and commence where streams rise to Bridger's Pass, and thence to the plains beyond.

The heavy work through these passes, and the grade about which there is any doubt, must first claim your attention; then the entire line through Wahsatch mountains on one or two of the most practicable routes. To accomplish the latter you had better make arrangements, by telegraph, with Governor Brigham Young, to send a party to run a line from some point, to be designated by yourself, up the valley of the Timpanogos, or any other desirable route, to meet with the first named in Bitter Creek or Green River valley.

If it is late in the season run only the line through the mountains. Governor Young, undoubtedly, has good engineers, and can probably run the line in less time and at less cost than we could do. Ask him to do so with as much economy as he can; but have it done at once, if it can be this fall. Let teams go very light from Omaha, and if provisions can be obtained from Julesburg get them there. Perhaps you can procure teams there for the time you want them. This you can ascertain by telegraph. Afterwards you can get your supplies from Denver City via Cherokee trail, or stage road; or if necessary, and you are near Fort Huleck, let teams go to that post, obtaining an order to do so from Colonel Chivington, commander of district, headquarters Denver City. I would suggest that you hire mule teams, and not purchase teams, unless compelled by being unable to hire except at very high prices; also that your party consist of one chief assistant, one compassman, one leveller, one rodman, two flagmen, three chainmen, one cook, three teamsters, one with horses, two or three pack-mules, a mule team to procure supplies, &c., or less, if it can be done to advantage. Of the necessary outfit, however, you are the best judge. My idea is, to be encumbered as little as possible. Government rations and hard work must be the rule. If you have a party of suitable men in Nebraska, send them, and find more men to fill their places. If you can get teams and supplies at Julesburg, you can send on the men by stage at once.

It will be well for the party to be provided with revolvers, if they have them; and if you want muskets, you can probably get the governor of Nebraska to furnish them.

Yours, &c.,

P. A. DEY, Esq., *Engineer.*

THOS. C. DURANT.

No. 4.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1863.

SIR: Referring to yesterday's instructions, marked No. 3, I have learned that you may be able to procure supplies of George Ackley, or Ackley & Gillett, near Julesburg. You can communicate with them by telegraph from Omaha. The stage fare, I understand, is \$50 to Julesburg, and no certainty of always getting a stage. You may therefore conclude to send your party by teams from Omaha. If, however, that cannot be done in time to make the surveys this fall, then send by stage. Snow will not prevent a profile being obtained, and you must send men who are not frightened at its appearance. If you are hard pushed, both passes can be surveyed in a very short time, and we can form an estimate of what will be required.

If you are not at work with two parties in Nebraska put on your men without delay, or send me word and I will send men to you.

Yours, &c.,

P. A. DEY, Esq., *Engineer.*

THOS. C. DURANT.

No. 5.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1863.

SIR: You will please proceed to one of the proposed routes of the Pacific railroad, west of Omaha, and join the engineering party in charge of B. B. Brayton, esq., engaged in surveying said line from Lodge Pole creek, near the Black Hills, through Cheyenne Pass, and along the foot of Medicine Bow mountains.

The object to which you will particularly direct your attention is the resources of the country in the vicinity of the Black Hills and Medicine Bow mountains, for the manufacture of iron, making explorations of beds of iron ore, coal, limestone, sandstone suitable for building furnaces, &c., as near as these may be found to the line of railroad.

Upon this work you will be occupied as long as the season will admit of your doing so to advantage; and on your return you will present me a full report of your explorations, including also notices of any other minerals of interest or importance that you may discover. Your compensation for this service will be \$500 per month and your travelling expenses.

Yours truly,

THOS. C. DURANT.

JAMES T. HODGE, Esq.

The board then adjourned.

Proceedings of the company subsequent to the election of directors.

The executive committee of the company, upon which the management of its affairs devolved when the board of directors was not in session, in obedience to the resolutions of the board embodying a plan for future operations, immediately assumed the acts and instructions of Mr. Durant, already recited; and as soon as the surveys of the country intermediate between the Missouri and the north bend of the Platte river were completed, placed before the President of the United States the results of the same, as well as of the surveys made for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable point for crossing the Missouri river, for the purpose of obtaining his decision fixing the eastern terminus of the road. This decision, rendered on the 17th of November last, established the eastern initial point of the road within the township within which is the city of Omaha, the capital of the Territory of Nebraska.

As soon as practicable thereafter, on the 2d day of December last, the company made a formal commencement of the work of construction by breaking ground on the line of the road near Omaha. The ceremonies on the occasion were appropriate to the magnitude and grandeur of an enterprise which is to work an era in the commercial and political history of the country, and were participated in by the governor of the Territory of Nebraska, the mayors of the cities of Omaha and Council Bluff, and by the great mass of the citizens of the surrounding country.

Addresses were made by the Hon. A. Saunders, governor of the Territory; Mr. Kennedy, mayor of Omaha; Mr. Palmer, mayor of Council Bluff; and by Messrs. Train, Morrell, Larimer, and Poppleton. The occasion was observed at Omaha as a general holiday. Among the letters and sentiments read from distinguished persons, whose official duties prevented them from being present, were the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, December 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I have not been permitted until to-day to present to the President your communication of the 23d of November. He directs me to express his deep regret that his illness will prevent him from giving expression to the profound interest he feels in the progress of a work so vast and beneficial as that which you are about to inaugurate.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY,
Assistant Private Secretary.

Major General DIX,
Committee of Arrangements, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 25, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note inviting me to attend the ceremony of breaking ground on the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska has just been received. For the first time, as I think, since the foundation of the government, the foreign relations of the country exact the

attention of this department so constantly that its head is often obliged to forego customary good offices and courtesies towards the loyal citizens who are engaged in developing the resources of the country and establishing its domestic interests. For this reason I can reply to your invitation only very hastily and very briefly. Of course I cannot go to Nebraska, and, therefore, I must decline. With your brave help, and that of your armed compatriots on sea and land, I hope we shall soon put down this wretched and wicked insurrection against the Union. With the help of our capitalists and our free and loyal laboring men, the Union Pacific railroad can, and I hope will, be extended to the Pacific ocean. When this shall have been done disunion will be rendered forever afterwards impossible. There will be no fulcrum for the lever of treason to rest upon.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Major General JOHN A. DIX,

President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 25, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to write something that may be read at the breaking of ground on the Union Pacific railroad, in Nebraska, found me in the midst of engagements so exacting that it has been impossible to write anything worth the reading. I could not, however, omit writing altogether, for that would imply an indifference to the work, which no American feels.

It is among my most pleasing recollections of service, as a senator from Ohio, that the first practical measure looking to the construction of a Pacific railroad which received the sanction of Congress was moved by me. That measure was an amendment to the army appropriation bill, placing at the disposal of the Secretary of War \$150,000, to be expended in surveys and explorations of routes for the road. It was adopted by the Senate in February, 1853, and subsequently concurred in by the House. Its results are embodied in 11 volumes, known as the Pacific Railroad Reports, printed by order of Congress.

It is another pleasing recollection that I had the honor, in March, 1850, of presenting and commending to the Senate the memorial of Dr. Pulte, an intelligent physician of Cincinnati, praying that measures might be taken for the connection of New York with London, by extending the existing lines of telegraph to the Pacific, by way of the coast and Behring's straits, through Northern Asia to St. Petersburg, and then forming connections with the lines to the cities of Western Europe.

This great work has since been completed to the Pacific by the indomitable energy of Hiram Sibley, a private citizen of New York, aided by the simple promise of employment and compensation by the government. On the other side of the Pacific, the Russian telegraph line from St. Petersburg, constructed by the Imperial government, approaches, if it has not already reached, the Pacific; and American enterprise is earnestly enlisted in the task, now certain to be accomplished, of completing the wonderful work which the Cincinnati physician suggested more than 13 years ago.

Steam runs more slowly than lightning. The progress of the railroad has been necessarily slower than that of the telegraph. When the surveys and explorations for a route had been partially reported, the subject of the railroad was again brought before Congress, and I again had some connection with it—now, however, of a less pleasant, though still significant character.

Solicitous for the progress of the route, I submitted a resolution, in January, 1854, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into and report upon the construction of a railroad from some point on the northern lines of the western States to some point on the eastern line of California. On the motion of Mr. Gwin, the reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals was stricken out, and the whole subject referred to a select committee of nine senators, from which committee I was excluded, because I then held about the same relations to the democratic party on the subject of slavery as the war democrats now hold on the question of the rebellion.

Mr. Gwin's committee reported a bill, which, after much discussion and sundry amendments, passed the Senate in 1855; but, failing to receive the sanction of the House, did not become a law. Nothing further of importance was done in relation to the Pacific railroad for the next seven years.

The attention of the country was absorbed by other questions, and it remained for the 37th Congress to give a grand proof of the stability of the republic and the worth of democratic republican institutions by taking up this great measure in the midst of our terrible civil war and framing it into a law. The 37th Congress will be forever memorable in history as the author of many acts of legislation of transcendent importance and far-reaching consequences. Among these great acts, the Pacific railroad bill will remain as one of the most illustrious monuments of the wisdom and courage of its members.

I shall not attempt any discussion of its importance to our industry, our commerce, or our Union. I have elsewhere said something on these themes, but now the road is its own most

eloquent advocate. I rejoice in the belief that, under your charge and that of the other eminent citizens associated with you, it will go steadily forward to completion, and vindicate, by perfect success, the most sanguine predictions and hopes of its advocates and supporters.

Very truly, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

General JOHN A. DIX,

President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1863.

SIR: The energy which has characterized the Union Pacific Railway Company since its organization affords great satisfaction to the government, a cause of congratulation to the people, and a guarantee that the work will be prosecuted to completion long anterior to the time prescribed by Congress. The country has a double assurance of this in the fact that the stockholders of the company are gentlemen possessed of the means and the will to consummate their undertaking, and that it would be accomplished if they were prompted solely by the hope of gain; for certainly, no one can consider the immense commerce of the route without being convinced that it will pay remunerating dividends upon their investments. I gladly believe that it is not the prospect of gain alone that has prompted the stockholders in their undertaking, but that they have been induced to engage in it by considerations of patriotism and philanthropy.

We are encouraged to hope and believe that this desolating war will soon be over, and the authority of the government restored throughout the land. We shall then have liberated from the bearing of arms, in both sections of the country, near a million of men, thousands upon thousands of whom, for various reasons, will seek new homes and new adventures in the vast fields of gold and other precious metals already found, and still being discovered, in such astonishing richness, throughout all the mountain ranges of California, Oregon, and the Western territories. What, then, can be of greater importance to the government than the construction of this artificial way, by which all the elements of civilization can be readily and rapidly transmitted to those regions; the power of the government manifested, and, if need be, its authority preserved? And to what more grateful purposes can the patriot and philanthropist devote his energy and his means than in opening the road for those noble men, who have dared and perilled all in the preservation of their country? Consider the thousands of happy families who shall, along the line of this road, find garden homes upon the public domain, which otherwise would have remained a barren waste; the pecuniary advantage and comfort to be realized by those who shall work in the mines; and all this in addition to the great object, hitherto only considered, of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to afford a new line of commerce between them: and I am sure yourself and associates will feel a pride and joy in your undertaking far transcending any considerations of profit, and be only too happy that you have been engaged in an enterprise which has for its object such beneficial results, and with renewed zeal will vigorously prosecute the work "in summer heat and winter cold," to its completion.

This enterprise, second only in importance to the suppression of the rebellion, and more necessary in consequence of it, will not pass unnoticed in history, and bright will be the page which shall record the names of those who had the courage and the patriotism to undertake it. Your note to me of the 23d ultimo conveys the intelligence that it is designed to "break ground on the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska" to-day. I tender to you my congratulations upon the commencement of this great work.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,

President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1863.

The inauguration of the Union Pacific railroad, the great enterprise of the western hemisphere, whether considered in reference to its economical importance or its influence as a bond of union, is to be pushed on to completion with all the rapidity which a command of means will permit; and I congratulate those who are to be present at breaking ground on the early commencement of the work.

JOHN A. DIX,
President Union Pacific Railroad.

P. A. DEY and _____,
Committee of Arrangements, Omaha.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1863.

To the Committee of Arrangements for breaking ground on Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, Nebraska :

The honor of inaugurating the greatest enterprise of the age is this day yours. The company has by no means been idle since its organization. The engineers, in charge of P. A. Dey, esq., have run five lines from the western border of the State of Iowa to a common point in the Platte valley, and have made a thorough examination of the intervening country, and the vicinity of Omaha has been selected as the starting point of this great national road. To save time, a corps of engineers, under B. B. Brayton, esq., were sent to the Rocky mountains before the organization of the present company was fully completed, and are now engaged in surveying routes through Cheyenne and Bridger's Pass. Governor Brigham Young has, with great promptness, sent out a party of engineers, who are now engaged in running a line through the Wahsatch mountains. From both, full reports are expected within a short time. A thorough examination of the country in the vicinity of Denver City, and westerly therefrom, is to be made by competent engineers at the earliest practicable time. Professor J. T. Hodge, an able geologist, of great experience, is now making explorations among the extensive coal fields and beds of iron in the vicinity of the Black Hills and Medicine Pond mountains, and the country between them and Denver, with a view to the erection of furnaces and rolling-mills for the manufacture of rails. The reports thus far are highly favorable. With the aid of the general government, and the assistance of our patriotic people, the work is to be pushed forward with energy and vigor, and the day we celebrate its final completion to the Pacific ocean is, I trust, nearer at hand than our most sanguine friends anticipate.

THOS. C. DURANT,

Vice-President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK,

November 28, 1863.

SIR: Yours of the 27th instant is just received. Since I first entered public life I have regarded the enterprise of building a railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific as of the utmost national importance. While in Congress, whenever opportunity offered I urged its necessity, and it is with peculiar pleasure that I am permitted to believe that the building of the road, so long delayed, is about to become a practical verity. I have always believed that in creating the Platte valley, with its hundreds of miles of unusually favorable grade, Providence had unmistakably designated the proper line for the road. The Pacific railroad, with its branches—the northern connecting with other roads at Sioux City, in aid of the commerce of the extreme north; the central branch probably running west from Omaha and Council Bluffs, “cities on either side of the Missouri river, planted in the very portal of most direct entrance to the Platte valley,” connecting with the roads through central Iowa; and the southern following the course of the Red river and the Republican, connecting with the roads through Missouri and south, all uniting at the 100th meridian, thence forming the main trunk to the Pacific—will open a new era in the commerce of the world, obviating the delays and difficulties of a long sea voyage, as well as that of the overland route, and, connecting the commercial interests of the Pacific people with the Atlantic seaboard by means both speedy and certain, it will constitute a community of interest, at once insuring the greatest degree of prosperity, and affording the surest safeguard against a tendency to separation, apt to be engendered by isolation and non-intercourse. I regard it as one of the greatest enterprises of the age. Its iron length, stretched through the fertile valley of the Platte, will cause the latter soon to teem with population, extending through the rich territories beyond, to the Pacific, and they will soon become a cordon of free and prosperous States. When completed it will be an enduring monument of the enterprise and patriotism of our common country, firmly uniting the two extremes of the nation, and rendering them indissoluble for all time to come.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

RICHARD YATES.

Major General JOHN A. DIX,
President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 1, 1863.

SIR: Oblige me by transmitting to those charged with breaking ground for the Union Pacific railroad the following sentiment:

“May this, the greatest work ever projected, in any age or country, form a lasting bond of political and commercial union between the Atlantic and Pacific States.”

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Gen. JOHN A. DIX, President.

SACRAMENTO, *December 2, 1863.*

California acknowledges with joy the greeting of her sister Nebraska, and will prove her fraternal regard by her efforts to excel her sister in the rapidity with which, carrying the iron bonds of union, she seeks a sisterly embrace. Mountain and desert shall soon be overcome.

LELAND STANFORD, *Governor of California.*

Governor ALVIN SAUNDERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, *December 2, 1863.*

Let the heart of the honest be united to aid the great national improvement.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

DENVER, *December 2, 1863.*

Denver sends greeting to Omaha. Colorado freely pledges her mountains of gold in aid of the great enterprise.

AMOS STEEK, *Mayor of Denver.*

Mayor KENNEDY.

In addition to the surveys and explorations made, the results of which will be found in the appendix, the executive committee have had constantly in view the importance of collecting, on the ground, the material for constructing at least 100 miles of the road, which now, for the want of railway communications, can only be delivered during the annual stage of high-water in the spring. The committee, consequently, have concluded the purchase of 4,000 tons of American rails, a portion of which are already on the way to the field of operations. The balance will speedily follow. The committee have also contracted for a large number of locomotive engines, cars and railroad spikes, and are taking active measures to procure the necessary quantity of ties, a matter of great difficulty and labor in a country so destitute of timber as that traversed by the proposed road. A large number of wood-cutters have been employed, and are on the ground for this purpose.

The committee are sparing no pains to carry out, to their full requirement, the resolutions of the directors in reference to the progress of the work, and to justify the general wish and expectation of the country in reference to the vigorous and faithful prosecution of this great enterprise.

At the opening of Congress, the executive committee, in behalf of the company, applied to that body for modifications of, and amendments to, its charter, all of which it is believed to be for the interest of the government to grant, while some of them are absolutely indispensable to the progress of the work of construction. Among the amendments which may be regarded as indispensable, is the right to take and condemn lands, for the road-beds, stations, &c., &c., and a grant of aid. The advanced price of labor and material of all kinds is so great that \$24,000 per mile would not be of so great a value to the company as \$16,000 would have been at the time of passing the act of incorporation. The amendments asked are now being urged upon the attention of Congress, and no doubt is entertained of the disposition of that body to encourage, by every reasonable measure, the rapid progress of this great work.

By order of the executive committee :

HENRY V. POOR, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

Copy of acceptance by the company of the act of incorporation.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Secretary's Office, 54 William St.,
 NEW YORK, June 23, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned, president and secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in obedience to a resolution of the board of commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, passed at the meeting of the same held at Chicago, Illinois, on the 2d day of September, 1862, and by virtue of the authority vested in us by said board, have the honor, in behalf of the same, by signifying, under the seal thereof, the full acceptance, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 1st day of July, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and we respectfully request that this assent of said company to the provisions of said act may be seasonably filed, as provided in the same, in the Department of the Interior.

W. B. OGDEN,
President of the Union Pacific R. R. Co.
 HENRY V. POOR,
Secretary of the Union Pacific R. R. Co.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, &c., Washington, D. C.

Certificate of filing the same.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, June 27, 1863.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing the acceptance of the provisions of the act of July 1. 1862, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which you are the Secretary, and have to inform you that said assent of the company has been placed on file in this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

HENRY V. POOR, Esq.,
No. 54 William street, New York.

By order of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Preliminary report of engineer.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the instructions in your letter of September 6, 1862, directing me to examine, with reference to their practicability for a railroad route, the passes between the one hundredth and the one hundred and twelfth parallels of longitude, and to gather such information as I could of the productions, mineral and vegetable, of the extended region between the Missouri river and the Great Basin, I left Omaha City and followed the usual line of travel up the north side of the Platte as far as Fort Kearney.

A rolling prairie of some eighteen miles in width, cut up by the Pappillion

creek and its branches, separates the valleys of the Missouri and the Platte, but can be crossed without much difficulty.

The Elkhorn river, a considerable stream, well timbered with hard wood, flows near the bluffs of the Platte; and, from its crossing to Kearney the valley resembles, in soil and general appearance, the *Terre Coupée* prairie. Indiana; being generally level, and along the road well settled and cultivated. For the entire distance, one hundred and fifty miles, you are not out of sight of a corn-field, and the portion along Wood river (which runs in the valley for at least forty miles) is very handsome, being a table about fifteen feet higher than the part of the valley nearer the river.

At points, the Platte is about the centre of the valley, but generally runs nearer the south bluffs; its width varies from one half mile to a mile, and it is full of islands, Grand island, the largest, being sixty miles long. Cottonwood grows on most of the islands, although at many points I noticed cedar.

Maple, Rawhide, Shell, and Prairie creeks, Loup Fork and Wood rivers, run parallel, and some of them for long distances in the valley; on the heads of all these streams there is considerable hard wood timber, probably enough, with what could be obtained from the islands in the river, to furnish the ties that would be required along them.

Loup Fork is the only stream that would involve a large cost in bridging; a waterway of about 1,000 feet in length being there required, with piers thoroughly protected by ice-breakers. The balance of this distance would be comparatively free from bridges and culverts, as the road could be so located that the drainage would be either into the Platte or some of the streams running parallel in the valley. I observed this in particular along Shell creek, which could be bridged with a forty-foot span.

Crossing the eight channels of the Platte river to Kearney, the contrast with the cultivated lands on the Wood river table is very marked. The character of the soil seems to indicate that the valley above this point will never be cultivated to any great extent, except, perhaps, on the low lands near the river. How far the arable lands on the north side extended west I had no means of determining, although I occasionally saw a corn-field there and on the islands, but none on the south, except at Cottonwood Springs, the travel being almost entirely on the south side.

From Fort Kearney to Julesburgh, at the mouth of Lodge Pole creek, a distance of nearly 200 miles, the valley is very wide; that part below the mouth of the north Platte, for a distance of 40 miles or more, being not less than 20 miles, the river running nearer the south side. As far as Cottonwood, there is cedar on the islands in the river, and on the bluffs, and at that point there is a large grove, said to be more than a mile in width, and five or six in length; here the timber seems to end, and up to Fremont's Orchard, nearly 200 miles, there is nothing but a few bushes along the river.

From Kearney to Julesburgh there is little difference in the two sides of the river for a railroad route; the grading required on either would generally be an embankment high enough for drainage.

From Julesburgh west I partially examined three routes—the first, following the valley of Lodge Pole creek, crossing the Black Hills through the Cheyenne Pass into the Laramie plains; the second, following up the Platte to the mouth of the Cache à Poudre, and near that stream to the summit; thence northwesterly until it unites with the first near the right-hand fork of the Laramie river; the third, following the South Platte to Denver, thence up Clear creek and crossing the snowy range at the Berthude Pass.

Lodge Pole creek enters the Platte from the northwest, although its general course from the Black Hills, a distance of 150 miles, is nearly due east; it flows through a broad valley, rising more rapidly than that of the Platte, destitute of timber, except near the base of the mountains, and making a very direct route;

the summit of the pass is a narrow divide between the heads of this stream and valley running nearly west into the Laramie plains. I could not ascertain the ascent, but think a grade of sixty feet per mile would cross this summit with a rock cut not to exceed a half mile in length. The topography of the pass is peculiar, and the summit very much lower than the range of the hills.

A very direct line can be laid from this pass to the North Platte, crossing several mountain streams, and skirting the base of the Medicine Bow mountains, which, with the Black Hills, are covered with pine to their summits. The supply of timber from this region will be sufficient for the wants of a railroad for a great length of time, and would furnish all that would be required for construction to Salt Lake Valley.

The Laramie plains are gravelly and somewhat undulating, but offer no serious obstacles to building a road. Like the Upper Platte, near Denver, they are covered with grass, which, though thin, furnishes abundant pasturage, and cattle and horses live during the winter without any other food. On a branch of the Platte, near Medicine Bow, is a range of hills of iron ore, said to be very pure; the tests made by a gentleman, who had devoted much time to mining in England, showing a high percentage; it is, also, found in great abundance in the Black Hills, being part of the igneous rocks. Coal is also reported as being found in abundance near the mouth of Sage creek, and along the base of the Medicine Bow mountains.

These plains are very beautiful, crossed as they are by bold mountain streams of clear, cold water, dotted with small lakes, and surrounded with mountains of great elevation, covered with timber to near their summits; their elevation is nearly 7,000 feet, the atmosphere is remarkably clear, and sky generally free from clouds; they extend to the Platte river.

West of this the character of the country changes immediately; the soil becomes clay, and there is little vegetation, except sage brush and greasewood, to Green river. A railroad line would ascend for a distance of 20 miles to Bridger's Pass, which, from the elevation furnished by Lieutenant Bryan, I think might be reached by a grade of 70 feet per mile, the ascent being regular, as also the descent to the west. It is a valley with clay bottom, varying in width from 1,000 to 2,500 feet, with the mountains rising to a great elevation on either side. An earth or clay cut would be necessary here.

There was about 3 feet of snow in the centre of the pass last winter, but it drifted very deep on the north side, at the base of the mountain. Descending to the west, you reach the valley of Mud creek, a branch of the Elkhorn river, and the bituminous coal-fields, which you cross, and continue in to Green river, a distance of 150 miles. In the valley of Bitter creek it is particularly abundant, an out-crop showing at almost every point; it is more than probable that coal-oil may be found in the oolite formation here. The coal resembles the Erie Pennsylvania, burns with a flame nearly white, leaving no clinker; I could detect no sulphur in breathing the smoke.

Between Muddy and Bitter creeks is a wide plain with no rise of any importance, and a railroad line can be run down the valley of the latter with easy grades and little, sharp curvature. Near the point where it empties into Green river, the bluffs, or sandstone buttes, rise about 300 feet.

Green river, which was so low that we forded it, is a rapid stream, 250 feet wide, with a narrow valley; coal and borax seemed very abundant, and I was told that iron, lead, and many other minerals, have been found along it.

From this to Bear river the route should be in a southwesterly direction, leaving Fort Bridger some 20 miles to the north and approaching the base of the Uinta mountains, and, though heavier than most of the routes east of it, there are no great difficulties to be encountered.

From Bear river to the north of the Timpanagos will be the most expensive portion of the entire route; you must ascend a branch of the former stream

make a heavy crossing into the Weber, follow it down to Kansas prairie, and then, crossing over to the Timpanagos, descend through the Round prairie and the cañons of the river to Salt Lake Valley. The Timpanagos runs for 10 miles between vertical walls of rock, and there are points where the road must be cut in the sides as well as several crossings of the river, which, in flood, is a large stream; it breaks through the Wahsatch mountains, and, with the exception of the Weber, furnishes the only passable access for a railroad to the valley from the east; from its mouth the route would continue northwesterly around the foot of Lake Utah, and thence west to Camp Floyd, or north, down the river Jordan to Great Salt Lake City; neither route would be difficult to build.

The second route that I examined follows up the Platte, which is of the same character as the valley below, to the mouth of the Cache à Poudre. From the point where the stream breaks through the mountains there is a rapid ascent for 60 miles, to the ridge that separates it from the Laramie plains; this opening is through sandstone and hornblende rocks, but a favorable line can be laid up it, although the ascent is greater than through the Cheyenne Pass, from the fact that Lodge Pole creek rises more rapidly to the base of the mountains than the Platte, the summit elevation varying little in either.

This sixty miles would require heavier grades and more curvature than the line through the Cheyenne Pass, and cost probably twice as much per mile. The descent into the Laramie plains is comparatively light, and it would unite the first route near the right-hand fork of the Laramie river, increasing the distance sixty or seventy miles.

The third route follows on favorable ground, and crosses the Platte at Denver, running thence nearly west to the base of the mountains; thence through the cañon of Clear creek, and up the valley to Hoope's creek, which rises in the Berthude Pass.

Mr. Case's survey of this route from Denver shows a heavy and expensive line up this valley, the road bed being cut in the mountain-side at a considerable elevation for a number of miles; it ascends with a grade of 110 feet per mile, and crosses the snowy range with a tunnel three and one-half miles in length, and descends into Middle Park in a similar manner.

This pass is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet higher than either of the others, and the rock cutting would be through either granite or hornblende. I did not go west of the pass, but from Mr. Berthude, the engineer who made the wagon road survey, and from whom the pass derives its name, learned that this is the lowest depression in the range; that the line west, as far west as Timpanagos river, where the line at Strawberry valley unites with the one I have indicated, presents no great difficulties, and could probably be built as cheap as the north line. He represents this region as producing grass in abundance, and thinks that at some points cereals may be successfully cultivated. Coal is found on Green river and its branches, similar to that on the north line.

I did not examine a route up the north Platte and through the South Pass; but the distance in this event would be increased sixty miles, which would counterbalance the 400 feet less elevation of summit.

Taking the first route I have indicated, and upon the supposition that the main line starts on the 100th parallel of longitude in the Platte valley, a road can be built from Omaha to the Great Salt Lake valley, near the foot of Lake Utah, with a distance not to exceed 960 miles.

There are but four points on the entire route that probably ever will furnish any great amount of local business. They are: the Rocky mountain gold region, of which Denver is now the business centre; the Medicine Bow and Platte river iron region; the Green river coal-fields, and the Salt Lake valley. This route would meet the requirements of the last three, but not fully those of the first, as they are now developed.

My own conviction, however, is, that the range of the gold-bearing quartz is as extended as the snowy range itself, and that the few discoveries in the vicinity of South Park, and along Clear and Boulder creeks and their branches, are but precursors of developments in the mountain chain that separates the three parks, that will, in a very few years, yield a greater amount of treasure than is now furnished by California; and that important points may grow up north as well as south of the present centre. I talked with no miner who did not believe it as extended as I have described it.

A gentleman who accompanied me on the trip, and had devoted much time to prospecting and mining in California, told me, as we passed the different streams from Denver to the crossing of the North Platte, that in the St. Vrain's, the Thompson's, the Cache à Poudre, the Laramie, and Medicine Bow, and their branches—streams issuing north and east from the range—he saw indications of gold in the quartz brought down quite as marked as in those on which they are now successfully mining. West of the Platte all indications disappeared.

This line would be, at the nearest point, 100 miles from Denver. At Julesburg, or the mouth of Lodge Pole creek, the distance given from Denver, by the stage company's table of distance, is 150 miles.

The serious objection to this route is, that it fails to meet the wants of the Denver gold region. To any one who has watched the mighty trains that are constantly thronging this road, and remembers that this is almost a purely mining population, where every article of consumption is transported from the Missouri river, the conviction cannot be resisted that the road should be built there, if it can be done at a reasonable additional cost.

Careful surveys and estimates, accompanied by schedules of the tonnage, would determine its practicability.

The route up the Cache à Poudre would, at the nearest point, be probably within 50 miles of Denver.

The route through the Berthude Pass would meet the wants of business, but the practical difficulties are serious. In the sixty miles from Denver to the centre of the tunnel, Mr. Case makes, on his grade, a rise of 4,820 feet, or 80 feet per mile; a large portion of the rise, however, must be made in the last 20 miles. The tunnel itself is three and one-half miles in length, and from 1,000 to 1,400 feet below the summit of the pass, with no probability of finding one lower.

The tunnel would, probably, be through granite, and most of the excavation from Golden City, the base of the mountains, to the boiling spring in the Middle Park, a distance of about 100 miles, would be granite or hornblende.

The elevation of the Berthude Pass above the level of the sea is 11,410 feet; of the summit of Mr. Case's tunnel, 10,050 feet; of Denver, 5,302 feet; and of Pike's Peak, 14,250 feet.

I presume it will never be seriously urged that the Middle Park, or any other section 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, can ever become to any great extent a successful agricultural country. The elevation of the plains north and south of the Uinta mountains is doubtless about the same.

I have only incidentally alluded to the tonnage of the plains, thinking that you could obtain more explicit information from other sources, but believe that even now, taking the California, the Salmon river, the Salt lake, and the Denver travel and traffic from the various points of leaving the Missouri river, it would nearly equal in amount that of either of the roads west from Chicago. At any rate, by the time a road was built to the base of the mountains it would have a business that would pay well.

The population of Utah, claimed to be about 75,000, located nearly central on the road, active and industrious, their energies guided by a sagacious and far-seeing head whose power is almost absolute, will aid materially in the successful prosecution of this enterprise. They have already turned the mountain streams from their

channels, and by irrigation changed a desert into farms, gardens, and orchards. They are producing, and will be able to export besides, fruits and cereals, wool, cotton, silk, paper, leather, iron, lead, copper, and salt, and are now introducing machinery for their manufactures. The conviction seems general that they are destined to become a self-dependent people, and need a railroad mainly to carry off their surplus productions and bring back their emigration.

I can only add, to complete this report, what I have endeavored to show throughout, that I am satisfied the cost of the road will be less and its business far greater than its most sanguine friends anticipate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER A. DEY.

To the CHAIRMAN of *Committee Union Pacific Railroad Company.*

APPENDIX No. 1 A.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: Since coming to this place early in October, I have made the following surveys from the Missouri river, between the mouths of the Platte and Boyer rivers:

The north line, as indicated on the map that accompanies this, passes over nearly the same ground as the survey made by the "Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company," except on the west, where, instead of following the valley of Bell creek to the Elkhorn, their line runs north and crosses another summit, deviating from the direction to the north bend of the Platte, and evidently increasing distance and grades, without any equivalent.

The second line starts from the north line of the congressional township in which the city of Omaha is located, and running through Florence passes up Mill creek over the broken ground, into the East and Main Pappillion creeks, and thence northerly, making a summit between one of the branches of this stream and Walnut creek, which it follows to the Elkhorn.

The work on this line is so heavy that it does not favorably compare with either of the other surveys.

The third line starts from a point on the Missouri bottom near Omaha, and running at first northerly it curves and crosses the first ridge back of the State House, thence running down the valley of Saddle creek to near its mouth, crosses the dividing ridge between the Pappillion creeks, and unites with the fourth near Paddock's grove.

The fourth line starts from the south end of the city of Omaha, and running up the valley of a small stream reaches the valley of the Pappillion creeks near their junction, then follows the main stream to Paddock's grove, and running thence westerly over the high prairie, cuts the ridge at Elkhorn at a very low depression, and reaches the valley of the Platte, with a distance of 21 miles.

The fifth line starts from Bellevue, runs up the main and west Pappillion valleys, and unites with the fourth about five miles from where it crosses the ridge into the Platte valley.

The sixth line follows the valley of the Platte from its mouth to a common point of junction of all the lines near Frémont.

The Platte Valley line increases the distance 18 miles, and though favorable with the exception of increased bridging, I have thought best to leave it, the Florence line, and the north line from Omaha out of the comparison.

The line from Bellevue, though between five and six miles longer than either of the northern ones, has lighter grades, and presents less difficulties of construction than either of the others, making in the main a uniform ascent from the

Missouri to the summit on the Elkhorn. For cheapness of construction and operating, this is, without any question, the most desirable line.

The south line from Omaha has some heavy grades, but these are so near the terminus that they would not affect it as seriously as if it were otherwise, while in course of construction per mile it is second only to the Bellevue line, having less bridging than the others, and running in the vicinity of stone that can be used for bridge abutments and culverts.

The north line, although starting eight miles west of the Omaha line, and nearly east of the point of junction, diverges so much from direction that it is nearly as long, while the heavy work consists of cuts and embankments (as will be seen by reference to the profile) so long that it cannot be pushed rapidly. On this I have laid, as a maximum grade, 64 feet per mile; a lower grade would proportionately increase this difficulty. Assuming the south line from Omaha as the location, the truss bridging required for the first hundred miles would be: Little Pappillion, one span of 100 feet; main Pappillion, one span of 150 feet; Elkhorn river, one span of 150 feet; Shell creek, one span of 80 feet; Loup Fork river, seven spans of 150 feet. Or a total length of truss bridging of 1,530 feet, probably less than can be found anywhere on roads crossing the drainage of any country. In some of these bridges there will be trestle at the ends; for this I propose using timber that can be obtained here.

A portion of the ties necessary for the building of the road can be obtained along the line, but no great number that are reliable. There is a belt of timber on the Blackbird Hills, on the Omaha Indian reservation on the Missouri, which would be accessible if the right to cut timber on Indian reserves could be obtained. Further up the Missouri, at Frankfort and St. James, there is a small amount of cedar, from which a few thousand ties may be procured; and further up, in Dakota, west of the Big Sioux, there is a large body of cottonwood timber, in which there is a considerable amount of oak, coffee-nut, black walnut, and other timber suitable for ties, but insufficient in amount for the purposes required.

The cottonwood timber (which abounds along the river from this point north, and is in considerable quantity along the Platte for three hundred miles west) holds a spike nearly as well as oak, would be valuable and easily obtained, and answer the purpose, could some process be adopted to prevent its rapid decay.

These ties could be delivered on the bank of the river, at this point, for from thirty to forty cents; other ties, without much probability of procuring a supply, would cost from seventy-five to eighty cents. I have not been in a position to learn what process would answer best or be the cheapest for preserving this timber.

This is a matter that should receive immediate attention, as the winter months are more favorable for getting out ties than any other. The following communication was handed me several days since:

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA, December 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to pledge to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, through you, in your report to the company, one mile of rock landing; 2,500 city lots in the city of Bellevue; 2,500 acres of land adjoining said city, provided the eastern terminus of the Pacific railroad is located at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID LEACH,
Mayor of Bellevue.

P. A. DEY, Esq.

The successors of the Florence Land Company propose, in person, to present the claims of their point, and urge, as does Bellevue, the fact that there is rock in the bluffs and bottom of the river at those points.

The citizens of Omaha offer, on the condition that the station buildings are erected within one and one-quarter mile of Farnum street in this city, to furnish

the company the ground between the table on which the town is located and the river, a mile and one-half in length, and containing about five hundred acres, a portion of which is, however, below extreme high water; to deed to the company six thousand acres of land in Douglas county, and five hundred acres within two miles of the city.

These propositions are for your consideration. Mr. Brayton, the engineer who made the surveys through the passes, on the forty-first parallel of latitude, has just returned, and finds a cheap line through the Cheyenne Pass, with grades of one hundred feet to the mile; through Bridger Pass, with grades, for only a short distance, of seventy-five feet to the mile, the remainder being much lighter. I have directed him to return copies of his profiles to the New York office. On both these lines he is satisfied that, by more extended surveys, the grades may be reduced.

The energy and perseverance with which he has conducted these examinations, in a region where, for a portion of the time, he has been out of the reach of aid, and against the advice of men most familiar with the mountains, in a season, thus far, of unusual severity, entitle him to your confidence.

Professor Hodge, the geologist who accompanied him, found his efforts mainly baffled by the amount of snow on the ground; still he has developed the fact that coal fields of almost boundless extent, and of a quality well adapted to the use of locomotives, lie on both sides of the Black Hills; and that iron, to a certain extent, is found in the vicinity. He will report to you fully. I would urge the importance of continuing his examinations during the coming season, and extending them to Salt lake.

The passes surveyed by Mr. Brayton cover the only points in which I anticipate much difficulty, until in the vicinity of Salt lake. I have received no report from the engineers surveying up the valley of the Timpanagos river, sent out by Governor Brigham Young.

I have prepared a general railroad law for the Territory of Nebraska, which, should it pass, will, I think, furnish all the legislation required for the construction and operation of the road.

The estimates and profiles that accompany this, with the maps, will furnish, I trust, all the information that you at present require. It is important that the first twenty miles be put under contract at once, as most of this grading may be done in the winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER A. DEY,

Engineer in Charge of Surveys.

OMAHA, December 25, 1863.

SIR: In your letter of the 14th instant, I find some inquiries with regard to ties which require an immediate answer. In the first place there are not men enough in this country that can be hired at any price to get out the ties you need as fast as they will be required; and secondly, there is hardly enough oak and other suitable timber between Omaha and Fort Randall to supply what you need.

There is, however, along the line of road from this place to Fort Kearney, some oak, walnut, coffee-nut, red elm, and other woods suitable for ties; and on the river, within one hundred miles; cottonwood can be had in quantity amply sufficient to supply the road for a long distance. This wood will hold a spike nearly as well as oak, but it remains yet to be determined whether it can, by any comparatively cheap process, be rendered durable.

Considerable cedar is said to be growing on the Running Water, a tributary of the Missouri, commencing about one hundred and fifty miles above Sioux

City, and extending up from two to three hundred miles; but, as timber cannot be floated down this stream, I do not think it feasible or practicable to get ties from that source.

Nearly all the cedar posts in use here have been brought from Cottonwood Springs by freight trains returning from Denver.

Cottonwood ties can be delivered here, piled on the river bank, for from thirty to forty cents, and hard wood for from seventy-five to eighty cents at the present rates for labor; but the quantity you require cannot be got out by men living here. In the last conversation I had with you, before leaving New York, this subject was discussed, and I understood that your intentions at that time were to have some other person attend to it. For this reason I have not heretofore communicated with you respecting it.

Yours, respectfully,

PETER A. DEY.

T. C. DURANT, Esq.,

Vice-President Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, January 27, 1864.

SIR: I send you by express to-day two profiles. The first is from the north line of Omaha township, through Florence, and across the dividing ridge near the head of Little Pappillion to its intersection with the northern route in section 34, township 18 north, range 11 east.

The other extends from Paddock's Grove or section 27, township 15, range 12 east, up the Pappillion creek to the intersection line in section 8, township 17, range 11 east.

The ground back of Florence is so high and broken that I send you the profile merely to show you the comparative elevation. This line starts from the same base as the Omaha line, has been run with care, and I think cannot be materially improved. It is of course out of the comparison.

The line up the Pappillion from Paddock's Grove is very favorable in grade and profile, the only objection being the amount of bridging required in crossing the stream eight times. Three of these crossings could be avoided by throwing the line into the hills at a sacrifice of profile. The most expensive portion of the Omaha line is between Paddock's Grove and Omaha.

The comparative distances are as follows:

Located line from Omaha to Frémont, direct, 37.31 miles.

Located line by Pappillion valley and North route, 44.24 miles.

Located line, Florence and Northern line, 40.52 miles.

I have just received telegraph from Brigham Young, advising me that he has forwarded notes of survey up Timpanagos cañon. What shall I do with them?

Respectfully, yours,

PETER A. DEY.

T. C. DURANT, Esq.,

Vice-President Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, January 28, 1864.

SIR: I sent you yesterday by express the profiles from the north line of this township, by way of Florence, to the intersection of the northern line; and also profile of line up the Pappillion from Paddock's Grove to the intersection. Shall send to-day the line along the river up to De Soto. The Florence and the De Soto lines are impracticable; the former from the elevation of the coun-

try at the back of it, and the depth of the valleys which it is necessary to cross; the latter from the fact that for a distance of two or three miles the river washes an almost perpendicular bluff, nearly 100 feet high, where a road-bed could only be sustained by a heavy retaining wall, the material for constructing which could not be readily obtained.

The Pappillion Valley route, as the profile shows, is quite feasible; and with the exception of the increased amount of bridging, will compare favorably with the other line.

The unusual severity of the weather has materially retarded the progress of the surveys, for, much as I regretted the delay, it was impossible for me to keep men in the field.

Respectfully, yours,

PETER A. DEY.

T. C. DURANT, Esq.,
Vice President, Union Pacific Railroad.

APPENDIX No. 1 B.

REPORT OF B. B. BRAYTON, CIVIL ENGINEER.

To the President and Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

SIRS: I send you herewith the profiles of Cheyenne and Bridger's Passes.

The survey of the Cheyenne Pass was commenced at the summit at the lowest point in the vicinity of the place selected for starting the survey; assumed elevation, 7,400 feet. It will be seen by the profile that the ridge, which is very narrow, being only 3,800 feet through it at grade line, requires a tunnel of 2,500 feet, with open cuts at each end 700 and 600 feet. The levels were run west to the head of a ravine at station 24, from which point west the line can follow along the west face of the mountain, which is very regular and will enable us to get a fair line by following north along the mountains until the grade descends to the Laramie plains. It will be observed that from station O, east, the mountains fall off rapidly to station 16. At this station I undertook to run nearly to a grade descending two feet, for 100 or 105 feet 6 inches to the mile. A much lighter grade would have kept my line too high; a much heavier would descend faster than the stream. The heavy cut from station 47 to 60 can be avoided in part by throwing the line down toward the creek. From station 7 to 100 ground near grade may be had to the north line by crossing the ravine at station 96, considerably higher. From station 96 east the line encounters no serious obstacles to station 650. In this vicinity the south branch of the Lodge Pole creek will have to be crossed. It here passes through a deep gorge, the hills or mountains rising very high on either side. The earth or debris of the mountains appears to have slipped down at some time and dammed up the stream, and the water has forced a narrow passage through. The line east of station 680 follows alongside of mountain to opposite Camp Wallach, terminating on high table land about 75 feet above surface of ground at foot of mountain, 102 feet above surface of water at the bank of the creek, and 108 feet above surface of water in the creek. The stream falls from the mouth of a gorge to Camp Wallach at the rate of 80 feet per mile. I think there will be no difficulty in starting grade down the valley and finding suitable ground to attain such an elevation on side of mountain as will enable us to reach the summit with a grade of 105 feet per mile. It may, however, be at the sacrifice of the line. I have no doubt a good line can be had at grades as shown in the profile. The cuts will in all cases, except from station 670 to 676, be a rock. From a point of rocks some 200 feet above the general plane of the pass, I with

a field-glass observed a route to the south of the one I examined, which would enable us to reach the summit by a grade apparently easier. The line would leave the plains on the east side of the mountains from one to three miles south of Camp Wallach and reach the summit east of the Willow Spring station, 15 miles southeast of the station on Big Laramie. From this summit west the grade will probably not exceed 50 feet per mile. The line would be over good ground and the distance would not be increased. You will, doubtless, inquire why I did not explore this route. I would have done so but for the lateness of the season and being short of provisions, with no way of procuring any unless I sent to Denver or Fort Halleck, either place requiring from 10 to 20 days to make the trip. There was also great danger of being snowed in; as it was, it took about two hours to shovel through the drifts in getting out of the Cheyenne Pass. I had still the Bridger's Pass to examine, which was 140 miles west, and seven days' travel in summer and at least 10 at the time we made it. The day after we left the Cheyenne Pass a storm set in, which, for fierceness, intensity, and duration, I never saw equalled. It lasted 10 days and interrupted all our operations for that time. One of my men froze his feet in attempting to reach Fort Halleck. Numbers of persons were badly frost-bitten, and many cattle perished on the plains. Professor Hodge urged me strongly to abandon the survey at Bridger. I said to him that I was sent to make it, and I intended doing so before I returned. While at Fort Halleck I procured a six-mule team, wagon, and driver, and 30 days' rations for my party. As soon as the storm ceased I started for the pass, making the distance, 75 miles, in two and a half days. The roads, with the exception of some drifts of snow in Rattle-snake Pass, four miles west of Fort Halleck, were in good condition. Friday, December 3, I pitched my tent near the serving station of the Overland Stage Company. During the day I sent a party of men to the mountain for wood. A limited supply of poplar was found. On Saturday I commenced my survey, but on account of the sage-bush and snow in this pass I was compelled to run my levels in the road. This, however, enabled me to determine the general character of the pass. Whenever the road came near the valley of the stream I took notes of its elevation, and you will find in profile a dotted line showing the general slope of the valley. The lines down the valley will be good, with easy curves. The material appears to be the debris of the sand rock; all the rock in this pass is soft sandstone, similar in character to the sand rock at Peru and La Salle, on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. I ran no further west than is shown on the profile. I had determined to work on Sunday, the 6th, if the weather permitted, deeming it a matter of necessity, but a snow-storm set in on Saturday night and lasted all day Sunday. On Monday it blew a gale; but after getting up a load of wood I started, determined to do all I could, as it was impossible to tell how long we should be compelled to stay if we waited for fair weather; made two and a half miles and returned to camp. Tuesday broke up camp and sent both teams east to Pine Grove station for fear of being blockaded in the pass. The roads were badly drifted on the east side of the ridges. I continued my survey, and at 2 p. m. had reached the point on the east side of the summit where profile ends. The descent of the valley from this point west is so easy, and the valley so comparatively smooth, that further surveys were not required.

The route from the foot of the Black Hills to Bridger's Pass will be generally over very favorable ground, with easy grades, good lines and light work.

I do not believe the report in regard to the deep snows said to fall in these mountains. The country is entirely too dry to have much. What does fall must come either from the east or from the west. If from the east, all will be precipitated before reaching the mountains; if from the west, the California Coast range will cause the clouds to part with their moisture there. What little snow does fall is blown by the never-ceasing wind, blowing almost always from

the west, into drifts on the east side of the ridges and into ravines. The face of the country, except where there is sage-bush to catch and hold it, is generally quite bare in two or three days after a snow-storm. It only remains where it is sheltered from the winds by timber, mountain ridges, or sage-bush. In two days after the severe storm at Fort Halleck it had all disappeared. I have no doubt there will be as little interruption from snow in the Cheyenne and Bridger's Passes as in New York or Iowa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. B. BRAYTON.

IN CHEYENNE PASS.

No. of section.	Length.	Quality or kind of work.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total amount.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Cubic yds.</i>			
1	5,500	Rock excavation.....	500	\$3 00	\$1,500	\$82,000
		Embankment.....	80,500	1 00	80,500	
2	5,500	Rock excavation.....	1,000	3 00	3,000	384,200
		Embankment.....	338,000	1 00	338,000	
		Hydraulic masonry.....	2,400	18 00	43,200	
3	6,000	Rock excavation.....	4,500	3 00	13,500	176,500
		Embankment.....	163,000	1 00	163,000	
4	6,000	Rock excavation.....	133,500	4 00	534,000	534,000
5	6,000	Rock excavation.....	174,000	4 00	696,000	
		Culvert masonry.....	110	12 00	1,320	697,320
6	6,000	Rock excavation.....	103,000	4 00	412,000	
7	6,000	Rock excavation.....	16,100	3 50	56,350	412,000
		Embankment.....	44,500	1 25	55,625	
		Culvert masonry.....	150	12 00	1,800	
8	6,000	Rock excavation.....	19,300	3 50	67,550	113,775
		Embankment.....	42,200	1 25	52,750	
		Culvert masonry.....	360	12 00	4,320	
9	6,000	Rock excavation.....	38,100	4 00	152,400	124,620
		Embankment.....	2,800	1 25	2,750	
		Culvert masonry.....	220	12 00	2,640	
10	6,000	Rock excavation.....	13,100	3 50	45,850	157,790
		Embankment.....	15,100	1 25	18,875	
		Culvert masonry.....	330	12 00	3,960	
11	6,000	Rock excavation.....	17,900	3 50	62,650	68,685
		Embankment.....	41,900	1 25	52,375	
		Culvert masonry.....	440	12 00	5,280	
12	6,000	Rock excavation.....	44,400	4 00	177,600	190,305
		Embankment.....	30,800	1 50	46,200	
		Culvert masonry.....	700	12 00	8,400	
13	5,400	Rock excavation.....	43,800	4 00	175,200	232,200
		Rock excavation in tunnel, (single track).....	24,100	12 00	289,200	
		Masonry.....	70	12 00	840	
						465,240

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES—CHEYENNE PASS.

Number of section.	Length in feet.	Length in miles.	Estimated cost.	Average cost per mile.
1.....	5,500	1,042	\$82,000	\$78,694
2.....	5,500	1,042	384,200	368,714
3.....	6,000	1,136	176,500	155,369
4.....	6,000	1,136	534,000	470,071
5.....	6,000	1,136	697,320	613,838
6.....	6,000	1,136	412,000	362,676
7.....	6,000	1,136	113,775	100,154
8.....	6,000	1,136	194,620	109,701
9.....	6,000	1,136	157,790	138,900
10.....	6,000	1,136	68,685	60,462
11.....	6,000	1,137	120,305	105,809
12.....	6,000	1,137	232,200	204,222
13.....	5,400	1,023	465,240	454,780
	76,400	14,469	3,568,635	246,640

IN BRIDGER'S PASS.

No. of section.	Length.	Quantity or kind of work.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total amount.
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Cubic yds.</i>			
1	6,000	Earth excavation	67,600	\$0 70	\$47,320	\$149,620
		Rock excavation	33,800	3 00	101,400	
		Culvert masonry	60	15 00	900	
2	7,000	Earth excavation	3,400	70	2,380	17,280
		Rock excavation	1,700	3 00	5,100	
		Embankment	14,000	70	9,800	
3	8,000	Earth excavation	38,300	70	26,810	85,910
		Rock excavation	19,200	3 00	57,600	
		Masonry	100	15 00	1,500	
4	7,000	Earth excavation	34,500	70	24,150	78,000
		Rock excavation	17,200	3 00	51,600	
		Masonry	150	15 00	2,250	
5	7,000	Earth excavation	100,300	70	70,210	225,310
		Rock excavation	50,200	3 00	150,600	
		Masonry	300	15 00	4,500	
6	5,000	Earth excavation	101,700	70	71,190	220,890
		Rock excavation	47,400	3 00	142,200	
		Masonry	500	15 00	7,500	
7	5,000	Earth excavation	108,900	70	76,230	239,430
		Rock excavation	54,400	3 00	163,200	
8	10,500	Earth excavation	167,100	70	116,970	325,320
		Earth excavation in tunnel, (single track)	21,400	3 00	64,200	
		Masonry	2,800	18 00	140,400	
		Back filling over tunnel arch	3,000	1 25	3,750	
9	7,500	Earth excavation	48,900	70	33,740	124,790
		Rock excavation	24,100	3 00	72,300	
		Masonry in 30 feet arch culvert	1,250	15 00	18,750	

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES—BRIDGER'S PASS.

Number of section.	Length in feet.	Length in miles.	Estimated cost.	Cost per mile.
1.....	6,000	1,136	\$149,620	\$131,708
2.....	7,000	1,326	17,280	13,032
3.....	8,000	1,515	85,910	56,706
4.....	7,000	1,326	78,000	58,894
5.....	7,000	1,326	225,310	169,917
6.....	5,000	947	220,890	233,252
7.....	5,000	947	239,430	252,830
8.....	10,500	1,989	325,320	163,560
9.....	7,500	1,420	124,790	87,880
	63,000	11,932	1,466,550	122,909

APPENDIX No. 1 C.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 26, 1864.

SIR : Immediately upon receipt of the first telegraphic messages from yourself and Mr. Durant, I directed my son Joseph A. Young to proceed as speedily as possible in organizing a party to carry out your wishes in regard to Timpanagos cañon, &c. The party was organized and in the field at the earliest practicable date. Four brief telegrams from Omaha, October 15, was my only guide in instructing them, until the arrival of your letter, dated October 15, which came to hand only a short time before rough weather drove the party from the line. From that letter I could infer that perhaps a more minute survey was desired; but even had the letter arrived at the first intimation I had upon the subject I am not aware that they could have done more or better, owing to the lateness of the season, unless, indeed, they had restricted their operations to a very short section of the route. For particulars as to their labors, I respectfully refer you to Mr. Young's report to me, and his tables of grades and distances, herewith enclosed. In connection permit me to suggest whether it will not be well, previous to surveying and estimating for either the Timpanagos or Weber Lower cañon line in detail, to first make a comparatively speedy and inexpensive survey of both those lines, to approximately and cheaply determine the difference of distance, level, &c., between Weber Lower cañon and Bear River and Timpanagos cañon and Bear river, as our present information is not sufficient to enable us to determine which is really the best of the routes, all things in connection therewith considered.

Regretting that circumstances prevented an earlier forwarding of the enclosed report, and hoping it may prove of some benefit until the weather permits of further operations,

I remain, very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

PETER A. DEY, Esq.,
Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
January 26, 1864.

SIR : I have this day mailed to Mr. Dey, at Omaha, the report of the survey of Timpanagos cañon and that line as far as Weber river, as the weather would permit.

The survey was begun as soon as practicable, and was diligently prosecuted until rough weather drove the party from the field. I regret that circumstances have prevented forwarding the report at an earlier date, but trust it may be in time and of a nature to prove of some benefit in the great work. If consistent I shall be pleased to have you inform me, at your earliest convenience, as to how many and what places you propose to begin work upon next season, and a brief synopsis of the proposed mode of conducting the work. You are, doubtless, advised of the extensive coal beds on Bitter creek and Weber river. On Bitter creek indications of iron ore have been noticed, and of late very flattering experiments have been made upon the iron ore found on Weber. Early in the spring I am in hopes to be able to learn definitely the quality of the Weber iron ore, and the probable extent of the ore beds. Holding myself in readiness to aid so far as I may be able in completing a work of such magnitude and usefulness as is the Pacific railroad,

I remain, very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

T. C. DURANT, Esq., New York City, N. Y.

REPORT OF JOSEPH A. YOUNG, CIVIL ENGINEER.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from you "to make a preliminary survey of the Timpanagos route as far up as Kamas prairie, to ascertain whether the grades would be practicable for the Pacific railroad," I proceeded on the 23d of October to organize a party, as follows: Mr. J. W. Fox, assistant; an instrument carrier, two targetmen, two chainmen, an axeman, two teamsters, a cook, one four and one two-mule team for transportation, and three saddle animals for reconnoitering, with rations and forage for twenty-five days. The instruments used were a railroad level, a common field compass, and Gunter's chain.

On the morning of the 26th I started the party for the field of operations, distant forty-seven miles, and on the evening of the 28th Mr. Fox and myself joined them at Provo City. On the morning of the 29th we commenced field operations, taking as our initial point the northwest corner of President square, Provo City, 60 feet above level of water in Utah lake.

From this point we proceeded with a level and chain line direct to the mouth of Timpanagos cañon; thence up the Timpanagos river to Kamas prairie, where we arrived on the 6th of November. From the initial point to this place we found there would be no serious obstructions to encounter, if we except some very short curves near the mouth of the cañon, several broken ledges of mountain limestone, which in a few instances are precipitous to the river, and a deep cut through the Kamas bench to get to the Timpanagos bottom, all of which are shown by the field notes.

Upon our arrival at Kamas, while awaiting further instructions, we learned from Mr. Rhoads and other hunters well acquainted with the country near the head waters of the Weber and Timpanagos, that the latter river heads within fifteen miles east of Kamas prairie, runs in a southeasterly direction along the west side of the main range of Uinta mountains, and then doubling back a distance of some eighty miles, takes a westerly course by the south side of Kamas prairie, and that the divide between the Timpanagos and the head waters of Bear river is very high, there being no practicable pass from one to the other after leaving Kamas. We also learned that there was a low pass to Bear river, some twenty-five miles from Kamas up the Weber in a northeasterly direction, which would bring it on the most direct route, and that represented to be practicable for a railroad.

Your letter, and also a copy of a letter of instructions from Mr. Dey, of Omaha, permitting us to use our own discretion in regard to the route from Kamas prairie, having been duly received through the messengers to whom they were intrusted, it was considered expedient, from the evidence before us, to continue our survey by way of the Weber route. Accordingly on the 9th of November we resumed field operations, crossing Kamas to the Weber river, and thence up the Weber some four miles, where we encountered a very severe snow storm, which rendered it impossible to continue field operations this fall.

Among those best acquainted with the mountains, opinions are about equally balanced as to the practicability of two routes from Great Salt Lake City to the mouth of Bitter creek, on Green river.

Route 1.—From Great Salt Lake City to the mouth of Timpanagos cañon, up the Timpanagos to and across Kamas prairie, and up the Weber to a point where the divide between Weber and Bear rivers may be either tunnelled or crossed by the aid of stationary engines; thence by easy grade to Bear river; thence through a depression in the dividing ridge between the waters of the Colorado and the Great Basin, keeping a line about twelve miles south of Fort Bridger, across high level country to Black's Fork and Green river.

Route 2.—From Great Salt Lake City, via Farmington and Kaysville, to the mouth of Weber cañon; up the Weber to the mouth of Chalk creek; up

Chalk creek, crossing divides between Chalk and Yellow creeks and Yellow creek and Bear river, to Bear river; thence up Sulphur creek to a depression in the rim of the Great Basin, across a very low divide to the head of and down the Muddy to Black's Fork, leaving Fort Bridger twelve miles to the south, and down Black's Fork to Green river.

The two routes are accessible to each other on the Weber, within twenty-two miles; on Bear river, probably sixteen miles, and on the rim of the Basin, within from three to eight miles. The grading, bridging, excavation, embankment and curvature in these routes would be about equal.

On route No. 1 we cross the range of mountains between Weber and Bear rivers on a single divide; on No. 2 in two much lower divides. The first is colder and more snowy than the second, owing to its proximity to the Uinta range of mountains. On No. 1 the line would be near large bodies of timber on the head waters of Weber and Bear rivers, which would be required in construction on either route. On No. 2, on Chalk creek, are extensive deposits of a light, bituminous coal, suitable for railroad purposes.

According to the above facts, collected from those best acquainted with the country, it would seem that the advantages and obstructions are so nearly balanced that the selection of routes will entirely depend on gradients and distance. We would, therefore, recommend that, as early as practicable in the spring, a line of levels be run on the respective routes before making any elaborate estimates.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our party, and liability to be driven back by storms, and presuming that, in accordance with the above data, distance and gradients, would be the principal considerations in determining the route for the Great Pacific railroad, we made alignment, gradients, and distance the principal objects of our reconnaissance, designating, however, in their proper place in the field notes, all such points and ledges of rock, creeks, dry washes, long high slopes and depressions as were likely, in the least, to prove obstacles to construction.

It will be proper, in this connection, to add that the courses indicated are corrected magnetic readings, and only general; also, that the gradients have more particular reference to the fall of the streams.

We started on our return on the morning of November 11, and arrived in this city by way of Silver creek and Parley's park on the evening of the 12th.

Enclosed please find a table showing grades and distance between salient points, also a table showing grade of level line, with corrections, showing fall of Timpanagos and Weber, and number of stations per mile; field notes of expedition, and the accounts of the party, including time and wages of men, rations, forage, teams, saddle animals, in short the entire expense of the expedition, except leaving blank the pay of Mr. Fox and myself.

All of which are respectfully, submitted.

Very respectfully yours,

JOS. A. YOUNG.

President BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Table showing the rise or fall in each mile of the line from Provo City to a point on Weber river, together with the corresponding fall of water in Timpanagos and Weber rivers.

Mile.	Rise in feet.	Fall in feet.	Fall of water.	Remarks.
1 to 4.....	180.000		180.000	On Provo bottom.
5.....	57.271		57.271	Below mouth of Kamyon.
6.....	57.271		57.271	Entered Provo cañon.
7.....	65.271		65.271	
8.....	64.917		70.917	
9.....	75.375		75.375	
10.....	104.792		98.792	
11.....	34.396		38.396	
12.....	10.687		12.687	
13.....	17.813		17.813	
14.....	18.458		18.458	
15.....	20.917		12.917	
16.....	6.875		14.875	
17.....	21.500		17.500	
18.....	10.917		14.917	
19.....	20.833		17.833	Entered Wall's ranch.
20.....	23.750		25.250	
21.....	23.187		20.687	Entered Provo valley.
22.....	44.083		28.083	
23.....	22.896		32.896	
24.....	17.021		27.021	
25.....	39.854		39.854	
26.....	45.062		45.062	
27.....	62.375		62.375	
28.....	62.229		62.229	
29.....	62.021		62.021	
30.....	63.708		63.708	
31.....	57.354		54.354	Provo cañon.
32.....	63.125		63.125	
33.....	49.667		46.667	
34.....	61.708		63.708	
35.....	71.896		57.896	
36.....	60.354		76.354	
37.....	64.292		62.292	
38.....	83.917		65.917	
39.....	58.604		76.604	
40.....	154.563		158.563	Leave Timpanagos.
41.....		44.604		Kamas prairie.
42.....		7.750		
43.....		27.354		
44.....	44.250		44.250	
45.....	59.854		59.854	
46.....		49.021		
47.....	75.562		75.562	Weber river and cañon.
48 and 49.....	131.479		128.479	
50.....	85.500		80.500	
51.....	58.521		66.521	
	2,414.125	128.729	2,414.125	

Table showing the distance, difference in elevation, and the average grade per mile between some of the principal points on the preceding line.

From—	To—	Distance in miles.	Difference of elevation.	Grade per mile.
Provo.....	Mouth of cañon.....	5.417	264.407	48.81
Mouth of cañon.....	Entrance Wall's Ranch valley.....	13.331	496.306	37.23
Entrance Wall's Ranch valley.....	Provo valley.....	2.250	53.438	23.75
Provo valley.....	End of Provo valley.....	10.000	476.604	47.66
End of Provo valley.....	Kamas Prairie.....	8.262	529.846	64.13
Kamas Prairie.....	Jno. Packs's corral, K. P.....	2.412	95.156	39.45
Jno. Packs's corral, K. P.....	Mouth of Weber cañon.....	5.737	107.344	18.71
Mouth of Weber cañon.....	End of line.....	3.587	262.283	73.12
		50.996	2,285.396	44.81

APPENDIX No 2.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR JAMES T. HODGE, GEOLOGIST.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your instructions of October 15, 1863, I proceeded forthwith to the Rocky mountains for the purpose of investigating the capabilities of the region near the surveys for the Union Pacific railroad for making iron and producing mineral fuel.

By the overland stage line I reached the base of the Black Hills at Laporte on the 1st of November, to find the country covered with snow, rendering geological explorations altogether impracticable. Here I was detained a week, waiting for the surveying party I was to join, which was fitting out at Denver.

On the eighth I had crossed the Black Hills, and in Laramie plains I first had an opportunity of investigating the mineral character of the country. In the prairie hills, three miles south 30° east by compass from the stage station called Big Laramie, (from the name of the river on the banks of which it stands,) I discovered a lean iron ore intermixed with veins of calc-spar, outcropping in flat bands almost black in color and in considerable quantity. Similar ore is again met with, covering the surface of the prairie on a direct line toward the stage station. It is a hematite at the surface, probably from atmospheric oxidation of a carbonate of the character of the clay iron-stone, such as is found in the coal measures. The geological formations in the vicinity are shales of olive, bluish, and brown colors, associated with slaty calcareous strata which contain sharks' teeth and other fossils that refer the group to the cretaceous period. Plates of selenite are abundant, scattered on the surface of the shales. Over the plains nearer the mountains to the east are occasionally met outcroppings of a reddish sandstone and a very close-grained compact limestone of light shades, flesh, straw, pink, blue, red, and some nearly white. This limestone would answer well for a flux in smelting iron ores. Coal is reported to be found near the forks of the Laramie in these plains, and is probably of similar character to the same mineral worked near Denver, (to be afterwards noticed,) which also is associated with iron ores and limestones. Though the iron ores I discovered appear too lean to be valuable, they afford a clew as to the geological relations of the ores of this region and the localities where they are most likely to be met with.

Approaching the Cheyenne Pass from the west, small rolled pieces of hematite are found, both in the wagon road and also on the side of a prairie hill a quarter of a mile north from it, which hill is capped by ragged ledges of red limestone in horizontal strata. The pieces of ore are smooth and hard and the quality is excellent; but there is no certainty of quantity sufficient for working. Further explorations, however, may lead to more important discoveries. Should such be made, iron works might be established near the mountains on one of the branches of Laramie river. Several tributaries to it of clear water, never failing, run through the valley; seldom, however, with sufficient fall to afford water power. The limestones may be depended upon for flux, and fuel will be afforded either by the beds of mineral coal or by the pines of the mountains. The region, however, is generally deficient in good timber; none is seen on the prairies, and the growth upon the mountains is scattered and for the most part thin. It consists almost exclusively of pines, balsam fir, and quaking aspen. Of these the first will make suitable charcoal for smelting iron ores. Until recently such fuel alone supplied the blast furnaces on the shores of the Chesapeake, at Baltimore, and its vicinity. In the mountains further south, I afterward found spruce trees accompanying the pines.

The Medicine Bow mountains, on the west side of Laramie plains, appear to contain a heavier forest growth than the Black Hills, and should iron ore be found on that side of the plains it might prove a better region for the manufacture of iron than the eastern side. I proceeded as far west as Fort Halleck, on a branch of the Medicine Bow creek, and at the northeast base of Medicine Bow mountains, and sought to ascertain the locality of iron ore on this creek reported by Mr. Engélmann, who accompanied the expedition. Mr. Duval, who is still in government employment at Fort Halleck, was entirely ignorant of any such discovery. I learned, however, of the occurrence of coal beds, said to be of large size, in the prairie hills six miles northeast from Fort Halleck, and made several ineffectual attempts to find them. The east side of the hill, where they were discovered, I found covered deep with snow, and though I remained eleven days at Fort Halleck in hope of a favorable time for exploration, it was for nearly the whole period almost impracticable for one to cross the prairies and dangerous to leave the stage road. The wind every day blew with extraordinary fury, sweeping the snow forward and piling it in deep drifts in the cañons and gulches, and on the lee or east side of the hills. For days together a man could with difficulty stand up against it, and the driving snow often prevented his seeing one hundred yards in any direction. During this time the thermometer ranged from zero to 10° below. It was the first day of December when I reluctantly left this portion of the Rocky mountains, in despair of making in it any useful geological observations at so advanced and inclement a season.

Before going to Fort Halleck, I accompanied the surveying party of Mr. B. B. Brayton through the Black Hills, on the Cheyenne Pass, leading from Lodge Pole creek to Salt lake; and it is for the sake of completing my account of the plains west of the Black Hills, before proceeding to that of the mountain district and the plains to the east of it, that I have introduced above my remarks upon the country about Fort Halleck.

At the Cheyenne Pass the Black Hill range, extending due north and south, presents a very uniform slope on its western side, but little interrupted by cañons, such as are of frequent occurrence in other portions of the Rocky mountains. This slope nearly to the summit is that of the limestone strata, which uplifted from their horizontal positions in the plains, here form the outermost layers of the range. In a gorge near the base of the mountain they are exposed to the thickness of full twenty feet, which is probably but a small portion of the real thickness of the formation. The rock is in broad, flat blocks, admirably suited for building-stones, and much of it, though never crystalline, appeared as if it might make a substantial marble of fair quality, but not of bright colors. I could discover no fossils in it. Beneath this rock, exposed in precipitous ledges along the gorges, and curving up from under it at the summit, is a red silicious sandstone resembling the Devonian red sandstone of the Alleghanies. It covers the surface of the hills lying north of the pass, spreading out over broad areas in nearly horizontal strata. These towards the east abut in bold cliffs, and next beyond them in this direction appear the granitic and porphyritic rocks which make up the central portion of the range. The only distinct fossils I could find in the sandstone were small encrinetes. Neither this formation nor the limestone is likely to afford any useful minerals, though the latter may possibly prove a repository in occasional localities of hematite. Professor James Hall, of Albany, to whom I have submitted specimens of both the limestone and sandstone, refers the group to the carboniferous formation of the age of the true coal measures. The rocks which compose the mass of the Black Hills are red granites, red sienites, and red porphyritic sienites. They form not only the high ragged peaks and groups of rough hills that lie to the north and south of the pass, but the smoother surface and prairie-like hills of the pass itself are also underlaid by the same formation. A peculiar feature it everywhere exhibits is a decided tendency to disintegrate and crumble into

coarse, angular fragments. The surface is very generally covered with these, which make a poor soil enough, but the very best of roads. The wagon road through the pass, though unimproved by any labor upon it, is for the most part unsurpassed in smoothness and durability by any macadamized road. This tendency to disintegrate is also the cause of the numerous peaks and monument-shaped masses of all sizes standing on the steep mountain slopes and summits, and also scattered over the smoother and level portions of the mountains.

Some of these appear, like the boulders of northern latitudes, perched upon ledges from which they could be easily tipped off; others resemble icy masses along a frozen coast as they melt away on the approach of spring. In some instances, when the disintegration has gone on most rapidly at the base of tower-like masses, huge blocks have parted from the main body to which they belonged and have fallen down, exposing a fractured and nearly smooth face, sometimes of several hundred square feet area.

In general, the outline produced by the disintegration is rounded like that of rolled boulders. I could find in these formations no metallic veins, nor any features that would lead me to look for iron ores in the central part of the range. No mica nor talcose slates accompany the granites, and the only variation in the rocks is as they become more or less sienitic or porphyritic in their composition.

Numerous quartz veins, however, are seen toward the eastern side of the pass crossing the road in a northerly and southerly direction, and projecting above the surface, which in their vicinity is covered with loose pieces of this mineral. These veins resemble the gold-bearing quartz veins of the southern States, but are unlike those of the Colorado mining district.

The granites also of that part of the Rocky Mountain range are very different from those of the Black Hills, being of light colors and gneissoid in structure.

On passing out from the central range toward the plains on the east side, one everywhere meets facing the mountains a range of high, precipitous cliffs of red sandstone, the lower layers often conglomerate. These rocks present a thickness of full 500 feet, and as the lowest strata are not exposed, the formation may be much thicker than this.

It is evidently a repetition of the same sandstone group that caps the summit on the west side, and passes under the limestone that forms the western slope. This rock, too, lies in the same relative position to the sandstone on the east side, capping the cliffs in some instances, and also forming a parallel outer range of hills, the strata still dipping east. All along the east side of the Black Hills, as far as I observed them, and further south where these hills are lost in the main Rocky Mountain range, this group of marginal cliffs is traced, and everywhere they present a striking feature in the topography, all the more marked by the bright red color of the sandstone.

Their forms at the Cheyenne Pass, and again at Boulder creek, Colorado, are represented in the accompanying sections and sketch, and their range is designated in the ground plan or map. The hills appear to have once formed a continuous unbroken line, the western summit presenting a bold escarpment, the base of which is covered by the debris fallen from above.

This constitutes the gentler slope seen in the section at the western foot of the hills. The eastern slope is that of the strata, and the surface on this side is frequently in chief part that of the rock itself, scantily overgrown with sage bushes, cactus, and grass that have taken root in the crevices. Behind the first range, with an intervening valley, sometimes nearly a mile wide, but much less further south where the dip of the strata is very steep, is a second range of precisely similar form, and near the Cherokee Pass, where the stage road crosses the mountains, I have observed a succession of four or five such ranges, the outermost one dying away in reduced dimensions in the prairie to the east. Their covering of snow prevented my studying the structure.

At the entrance to the mountains at Clear creek, Colorado, there is seen extending several miles north and south, outside of this range of hills, another group of basaltic formation.

The hills composing it are all remarkable for their peculiar tabular form, being perfectly flat on the summit, which is bounded on all sides by vertical walls, apparently a hundred feet high, of rudely columnar green-stone or hornblende rock. The summits are sometimes several hundred acres in area, and at others (as on one of most striking appearance just east of Golden Gate City) the extent does not seem to be more than three or four acres. In this, however, one may be deceived by the great height of the hill, which is probably full seven hundred feet above its base. These are the only hills of this formation I saw in the Rocky mountains. Their position is represented in the map, and their form among the sections accompanying it. The soil near their base is quite fertile, and is often cultivated for some distance up their very steep slopes.

This group, as also the more extended range of sandstone hills behind them, traced north and south, are seen to be interrupted at intervals of half a mile to a mile and a half by gaps, all of which are worn down to about the same level, which may be 300 to 500 feet below the summits. The mountain streams find their outlet through these gaps, and all the roads into the mountains pass up by the same openings.

The rounding away of the ends of the hills in the gaps toward the east, the direction of the dip, keeps exposed the strata, which in the face of the escarpment further west occupy a much higher position, and to an observer facing the escarpment the impression is conveyed that in each hill the strata at its northern end dip north and at the southern end dip south. In the middle of the face they appear to be horizontal, the baset edges only being in view.

The peculiar form of these hills is obviously due to powerful denudation directed from the central range eastward. On the shorter western slope of the Black Hills the effects of the same action in the opposite direction are less strikingly exhibited in the abutment of the same sandstone formation, which, as already noticed, is seen on that side near the summit of the range. Other evidences of extensive movements over the surface from the main Rocky mountain ranges eastward, will be presented in describing the formations examined further south.

The lower members of the limestone formation at the east entrance of the Cheyenne Pass are remarkably intermixed with various forms of siliceous, as flint, jasper, carnelian, and chalcedony, which sometimes present a rude agate structure. The flints are of many different colors; the jasper is in fine blocks of clear red. The sides of some of the hills are covered in places with fragments of these minerals, the flints and limestone often attached together.

The operations of the party I accompanied being limited to the pass, I had no opportunity of extending my observations into the plains on the east side of the Black Hills. I had already become satisfied that it is in the plains, and not in the mountains, that the minerals I was in quest of are to be found, and after abandoning further explorations west of the mountains I proceeded to the region south of Laporte to investigate the character of the beds of coal and iron ore there opened and worked. The range of the formations, I had learned, would carry these beds northward near the Black Hills, and a knowledge of their properties, which could be obtained in a comparatively settled country, though still covered with snow, would be useful in directing further explorations in the wild districts about the Cheyenne Pass to one provided with the necessary facilities for conducting them in a more propitious season.

It was after leaving the pass that I learned from Mr. Duvall, at Fort Halleck, of the occurrence of iron ore in large quantity on the branches of the Chugwater, about twenty miles north from Camp Wallach, which is an old deserted camp at the east entrance of the Cheyenne Pass. His description of the ore as heavy

and massive, with no appearance of a vein or "lead," would apply very well to the localities I afterward examined on South Boulder and Rock creeks, Colorado, and I imagine the ores of the two districts are of the same character. I was afterward directed by two other old explorers of these regions to the same locality, as the only one where they had observed any iron ores, and another pointed out the same district as containing coal also. It therefore appears to be the most promising spot for subsequent explorations north of the stage route.* At several other localities in the plains there are reports of coal being found. Somewhere on Lodge Pole creek it is actually worked, to a small extent, for supplying in the winter the stage stations near the mouth of this stream. There is also a bed in the plains about seven miles north from the stage road, between Laporte and Latham. This I endeavored to find, but there was no road to it and the country was covered with snow. A number of these localities are designated upon the map on both sides the Black Hills, as also north of the range on a small branch of the north fork of the Platte, known as Trading-house creek. They indicate satisfactorily the great extent of the area over which beds of coal may be sought with good prospect of finding it. It has been supposed that a bed of it might be found in the black shales exposed along the road eight miles south from Laporte, but the few imperfect fossils I found here discourage this expectation, as they are referred by Professor Hall to the tertiary formation.

It is only in the vicinity of Denver, which affords a market for this fuel, that beds of it are worked to any extent. On Coal creek and on South Boulder creek, both about 22 miles north from this town, a number of beds are opened on the former creek, about 14 miles east from the base of the mountains, and on the latter within three miles of it. On Coal creek the outcrop of the coal is at the base of a high hill or ridge, rising back toward the east, and washed at its foot by the creek, which seems to have excavated its bed for some distance in the soft materials of the coal and of the fire-clay beds that underlie and overlie it. One of the openings commences at the base of this ridge in a heavy body of blue fire-clay, which forms the roof of the coal; and penetrating this, passes into the coal bed itself, which presents a thickness of five feet ten inches pure coal, with no mixture of slate. The tunnel has been carried in over one hundred feet, and for this distance the strata are seen to incline at a gentle dip not exceeding 20° or 30° toward the north. The coal is of a brilliant jet black, and is easily mined in large lumps, which appear to be firm and sound. I am informed, however, that after exposure a few weeks to the air, the lumps crumble to fine coal, and for this reason no large stock of it is kept in the coal-yards at Denver. Should the coal not be found to improve in this respect when mined to greater depths, or in other beds not yet opened, there may be difficulties in applying it to the smelting of iron ore, from the small particles clogging the furnace; it may also work to disadvantage in locomotives by sifting through the grate bars. The coal seems to contain but little bitumen, burning with little smoke, no unpleasant odor, and a yellow flame. It does not melt or coke, and, however high the draught, produces no clinker. The ashes of most of the beds are usually white and bulky. A blacksmith, who uses it, informed me that he can obtain a welding heat with it in a forge, but with difficulty. Sulphur is observed in it in small quantity in the form of exceedingly thin disks of iron pyrites disseminated through the seams. Particles of mineral rosin are much more abundant, scattered through the coal, the pieces being of the size of pin-heads. Several other beds of coal have been discovered in the same vicinity; and one of these, a few rods to the southeast from the point already described,

* On referring to the report of Captain Stansbury since the above was written, I find on the closing page the following remarks respecting the locality: "In the bed of the Chug-water, and on the sides of the adjacent hills, were found immense numbers of rounded black nodules of magnetic iron ore, which seemed of unusual richness."

is worked to some extent. This coal bed appears to be an upper one, but though so near the other it has an entirely different dip, which is about 18° east. It is in two positions, the upper being seven feet thickness of coal, separated from the lower, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick by a stratum of dark blue fire-clay 18 inches thick. The fire-clay appears to be of excellent quality for the manufacture of fire-brick. The mine is worked by following the coal-bed down the slope, and the coal is drawn up on cars by a capstan. No trouble is experienced from water, though the opening already extends about 100 feet under the hill. The other bed also is dry. I found the workmen attempting to coke the coal of the second bed described, which they thought possessed a better coking quality than that of the other bed. The coke, though very inferior, and obtained only in small pieces, was purchased by the blacksmiths around in preference to the raw coal. A strong fuel, such as good coke, is of great value in this region, as is shown by the fact of its transportation all the way from Kansas to the machine shops at Central City, in the Colorado gold region, where more than 100 tons of it have already been consumed, at a cost of \$160 per ton.

The strata accompanying the coal-beds differ in some respects, so far as I could see them, from the strata of the true coal formation. There was the same variety of fire-clay, but the beds of it under the coal contained none of the stigmarial everywhere else found in this position. I saw no stems and leaves of ferns, but in the fire-clay, over the coal, I obtained imperfect fragments of blackened deciduous leaves. Clay-iron stone in nodules and layers occurs in the fire-clay. I was told of two layers, together 18 inches thick in depth of fire-clay. I saw no beds of black shale, nor are any of limestone found in this formation; a few feet above the upper coal-bed is a crumbly sandstone of a light gray color. On the extension of this ridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north, I examined some ledges which projected through the snow, the position of which I judge is over the coal, and not very far from it. These are thin bedded sandstones of yellowish color, and other layers more compact of bluish shade. The latter contained fossil shells, the substance of which is sometimes well preserved. They are recognized by Professor Hall as belonging to the genera *cardium*, *cucullea*, *maetra*, *nucula*, *tellina*, and *ammonite*; thus designating the formation to be as old as the cretaceous period. The deciduous leaves in the fire-clay determine the coal, or rather lignite beds, as belonging to the same formation.

The other coal district is in the hills along South Boulder creek, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the base of the Rocky mountains. Several beds have been opened, and two of them are worked for the supply of the Denver market. This locality also affords an abundance of iron ores, and has been selected for the establishment of the first blast furnace erected in the Territory. This is nearly completed, and will probably go into operation in March. The principal coal-bed is opened a few rods southeast from the furnace, and has been worked 100 feet down a slope of about 10° from the horizontal toward the east. The bed is 12 feet thick, almost uniform in quality, with no intermixture of slate, and presents a beautiful appearance in the brilliant lustre of the coal. A little sulphur (pyrites) may here be detected in the seams. It was from this bed that the first specimen analyzed by Dr. Torrey, whose report accompanies this, was obtained.

A second bed is opened about half a mile from the furnace towards Denver. Though further from the mountains, this bed is nearly vertical; it is about 7 feet thick, and has been worked to the depth of 50 feet, the coal being raised by means of a horse-whim.

A third bed, 3 to 4 feet thick, just opened on the north side of the next hill, east from the first-named coal-bed, is found to be nearly horizontal at its outcrop. This promises to afford coal of a firmer quality than is obtained from the beds heretofore worked.

Other beds are known in this vicinity; and both here and at Coal creek some

of them, I was informed, are consumed by fire, caused, it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion, produced by oxidation of the pyrites in the coal.

The fire-clay beds contain the clay iron-stone, as on Coal creek, but no attempts have been made to ascertain its quantity or quality, and I could not anywhere see it in place. The dependence of the furnace is upon irregular deposits of a shelly hematite, locally known as "top-hill ore," found scattered over the summits, ends, and slopes of many of the ridges which border South Boulder creek and Rock creek. These deposits extend to a depth of only one to three feet, and as they evidently do not form a part of the strata in the hills, it is impossible to make any estimate of the quantity of ore they will afford.

One can judge only from seeing numbers of acres thus covered that supplies may be obtained for one or more blast furnaces for several years; but extended observations would be necessary before positively asserting that large works could be supported from this source. The ore is found in pieces of all sizes, up to masses of half a ton weight, and large quantities of it are so fine that it would have to be collected for the furnace by screening.

There is scarcely any intermixture of foreign stony materials in these deposits. The quality of the ore is generally pretty good, though the larger masses are not so fine grained and pure as the smaller ore. I should judge that an average of three tons would be required to make a ton of iron. The ore is in excellent condition for the blast furnace, its long exposure at the surface having prepared it for smelting almost as thoroughly as if it had been roasted. Its unusual mode of occurrence, unconnected with the strata in the hills, was for some time a source of perplexity; and it seemed necessary to explain it correctly in order to judge better of the probability of the ore being found in large quantities in other places on the range of these formations. On examining the country up to the base of the mountains, I discovered what I believe is the true explanation. At the distance of two and a half miles from the mines, the marginal ridge, already noticed, rises suddenly with a very steep face and dip of its strata, as represented in the section. The surface at its foot is covered with large, rounded boulders from the granite rocks of the mountains. Some, also, are of the red sandstones and conglomerates of the outer ridge. They decrease in size and numbers towards the east, indicating the movement in that direction of vast bodies of water or ice. These, together with the evidences of denudation I had observed further north—evidently not referable to the diluvial or drift formation—appeared to me as more strongly-marked evidences of glacial action than I had ever before seen. The extension of this over the hills near the furnace must have excavated the soft beds, of which they are in great part composed, and the light, clayey materials of the strata containing the iron ores being swept away by currents of water, these, by their weight, were left behind, and are now found spread over the surface of the hills. By long exposure they have been oxidized and converted from the clay iron-stone, or "blue-core ore," as it is here called, into the shelly hematite. Such a derivation of the ore, if correct, must itself make the quantity in any locality always uncertain. Found as it is, it is collected and delivered at the furnace at a cost of \$3 per ton, making about \$9 to the ton of iron.

Most of the materials required for constructing and supplying blast furnaces are found in great abundance at this locality. Sandstone of superior quality for building is quarried from extensive ledges that outcrop on the summit of a ridge within a few rods of the furnace. Blocks of it of uniform thickness are obtained of any desired size. It presents a fine appearance when cut, as seen in the small furnace, which is built of stone thus prepared. The fire-clay beds afford material for fire brick with which the furnace is lined, and stones, supposed to be sufficiently refractory, found near by, are used for the hearth and bushes of the furnace. An excellent limestone, both for mortar and flux, is found in a little ridge close at the foot of the marginal sandstone hill, along the

edge of the mountains, the position and form of which are indicated in the section. In the quarries just opened into this rock I was so fortunate as to find a few well-marked fossil shells, which will probably determine the age of this formation, as well as of what I believe to be the same limestone before described as occurring on both sides of the Black hills. Good clay for common brick is abundant throughout this region. It is largely worked about Denver, where bricks are sold for \$8 to \$10 per thousand. On Rock creek, a few miles from the furnace, at the crossing of the road to Denver, an establishment has been in operation for the manufacture of coarse articles of pottery. It is, however, now abandoned. The fuel with which it is intended to supply the furnace is charcoal, made from the pines of the mountains. The owners of the works, requiring only a moderate supply of good iron for their foundry and machine-shop at Central City, are not disposed to try experiments at once with the mineral coal so near at hand. They estimate the cost of charcoal at the furnace at 10 cents per bushel. The wood is cut by contract at \$1 per cord, which is about 3 cents to the bushel of coal. The coaling will cost 3 to 4 cents per bushel, and the hauling the remainder. A difficulty is experienced in making charcoal in this region from the want of good turf for covering the pits. The light soil of the prairies or gravel of the mountains soon falls through among the wood when this is fired. The furnace, owned by Messrs. Langford, Lee & Marshall, is a very small stack, of daily capacity of only 4 or 5 tons of pig iron. It is 20 feet square at base, 22 feet high, and 7 feet diameter at the boshes. The hearth is 5 feet high and 18 inches diameter. It is intended to work the furnace with cold blast, and the consumption of charcoal will probably be from 250 to 300 bushels to the ton of iron. The cost of fuel in this case will be from \$25 to \$30, while that of ore, as above stated, may be rated at \$9. The cost of the limestone for flux will probably not exceed 50 cents, and the remaining items of labor, repairs, &c., may be estimated at about \$7. The total cost will probably be about \$45 per ton of pig metal. In large establishments the expenses would be less, especially if the raw mineral coal could be substituted wholly or in part for the charcoal. The quantity of fuel, too, would be diminished by the use of the hot blast. The prairie country bordering the mountain toward the east, which presents the same geological and topographical features through Colorado to the north fork of the Platte river, will no doubt be found to afford, throughout this extent, similar resources for the support of a population dependent upon agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Though deficient in forests, the lack of wood will be compensated by the abundant supplies of mineral coal, the existence of which has already been detected, even to the southern portions of Colorado. In that region there are also found springs of petroleum, and the manufacture of kerosene oil is already carried on to small extent, near Cañon City, for the supply of the Denver market.

The agricultural resources of the prairies are somewhat limited by the extreme dryness of the climate. Rain seldom falls, and were it not for the never-failing supplies of water in the numerous streams running from the snowy central range of the Rocky mountains, the country would be an uninhabitable desert. Yet the soil is in great part fertile, warm and mellow, and abounds in gypsum and salts of soda, which appear upon the surface in the form of a white incrustation resembling frost. This is particularly abundant around the edges of dried-up ponds. The alkaline salts affect the waters of many of the wells, rendering them nauseous to the taste and unwholesome, and mixing with the dust of the roads, this is said to be in the summer season very injurious to the eyes of travellers. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the want of rain, no great trouble is experienced over the plains for the want of water at the ranches and stations along the roads. I crossed the Platte river at Fort Kearney in October, over its dry sandy bed, and yet the wells along the valley contained abundant water, and in general they were not twenty feet deep, their bottoms

not reaching to the level of the stream. It is difficult to explain from whence these supplies are derived. The dryness of the soil renders irrigation necessary for its successful cultivation, and this is already practiced to a considerable extent in Colorado after the system of the Mexicans, which consists in the excavation of acequias or ditches, often several miles in length, by which the water of the streams taken out at an upper level is carried at this elevation past the farming lands, over which it is let out as occasion requires by tapping the acequias at any desired points. The cultivation is thus limited to lands lying below the level of the acequias; and such lands are met with of considerable extent along most of the streams, spreading out to great width, even before these have fairly emerged from the mountains. Very productive and extensive farms thus situated are seen running up among the basaltic hills on Clear creek, and similar improvements extend all along this stream to its mouth below Denver. The streams north of it, so far as and including the *Cache à Poudre*, afford the same advantages for cultivation of the soil, and along most of them the lands are occupied in continuous lines of farms. In the newness of the country, which has been occupied only two or three years, the crops are limited to a few of the most necessary articles. Flour being supplied to the Territory from the States and New Mexico, the cultivation of wheat is not so important as of the more bulky articles, which will not pay for transportation from such distances. Some wheat, however, is raised, and the crop is a successful one. But attention is chiefly directed to procuring the large supplies of hay, corn, oats, and vegetables, required by the numerous gold-mining population in the mountains. The hay being made from the wild prairie grass, its supply is limited only, by the amount of labor employed in cutting and stacking it; still, owing to an overstock of it the previous year, the quantity put up in 1863 has proved too small for the demands of the country, increased as they are by the extraordinary accumulations of snow, which, covering the plains, cut off the herds of cattle and horses, with which the country is abundantly stocked, from their accustomed support by grazing during the winter. This, together with the obstructed condition of the roads, caused the price of hay in December last to rise to \$105 per ton at the gold mines. Corn, which is a good crop, and may be raised to any extent along the streams, was worth at the same time nine or ten cents per pound. Potatoes are produced in abundance, as also onions, cabbages, and many other vegetables; but in this unpropitious season the prices of all these range very high. Onions are raised with scarcely any of the labor attending their cultivation in the States, yet they were from ten to twelve cents a pound. They grow so luxuriantly that a single one often weighs more than a pound. Such prices cannot be sustained in a favorable season, and particularly when the country is supplied with a more numerous agricultural population.

It is an important question, whether the cultivation of these prairies is always to be limited to those portions capable of being irrigated only by the system now in use. The mountains, it appears, are abundantly provided with water, derived chiefly from the melting of the snows in the great Central Range. A large part of this, without doubt, penetrates under the stratified rocks, which on both sides dip away from the mountains. These waters probably flow in underground channels far from the mountains, and if tapped by artesian wells sunk down to them, they might reasonably be expected to rise to the surface in never-failing springs. The stratification of the country is certainly remarkably encouraging to such an enterprise; and another inducement to its prosecution would be the discovery of the mineral beds, whatever they may be, beneath the surface. This would be a certain and most economical method of determining the existence or non-existence of beds of coal in localities where it might be especially desirable to obtain this fuel. Artesian wells must at some time be exceedingly useful at Laramie plains, which are not so well watered as the country east of the mountains. These plains, hitherto entirely uncultivated,

afford in places good pasturage, and a considerable amount of prairie-grass hay for the use of the overland stage line and of emigrants.

I left Colorado on the 19th of December, and being delayed several days in my journey through Iowa by the extreme severity of the winter season, arrived in New York on the 9th of January.

Very respectfully, I am yours,

JAMES T. HODGE.

NEW YORK, *January 22, 1864.*

NEW YORK, *February 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR: I have carefully examined and analyzed the samples of coal that you brought from the Rocky mountains and placed in my hands. The specimens, according to the labels attached to them, are from two localities, viz: Coal creek and Boulder creek.

Those from the former place were taken, as you state, from a bed more than ten feet in thickness. The mineral has nearly the hardness of ordinary anthracite, but is much more brittle. The fragments are often cuboidal or rhomboidal, and in some of them a little amber was detected. The lustre is bright and shining. The coal does not stain the fingers. The powder is black when viewed in a heap, but when a thin film of it is spread upon a white surface it has a slight tint of brown—specific gravity, 1.29. When heated in a glass tube, the temperature of which is gradually raised to 400° or 500° F., it gives off water, the last portions of which contain a little empyreumatic oil or tar. At a dull red heat it takes fire, burning with a bright yellow and smoking flame, emitting an odor between that of heated bituminous coal and that of imperfectly burning wood. Some of the fragments gave out a slight odor of sulphur, which was traced to minute scales and spangles of iron pyrites scattered here and there among the lumps. Compared, however, with most bituminous coals, this mineral fuel is remarkably free from sulphur. When submitted to analysis, it yielded the following results:

Water in a state of combination, or probably its elements, as in dry wood.....	20.00
Volatile matter, expelled at a red heat in the form of inflammable gases and vapors.....	19.30
Fixed carbon.....	58.70
Ash, consisting chiefly of oxide of iron, alumina, and a little silica..	2.00
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>

The ash is mostly reddish, but sometimes light gray. Another specimen contained only 16 per cent. of water.

The coal from Boulder creek, which occurs in a bed four feet thick, and in another ten feet, has a general resemblance to that from the other locality. It is, however, more dense, having a specific gravity of 1.4, and is less brittle, and the fracture is not so glossy. It contains also flakes of mineral charcoal scattered through the mass, and the proportions of its constituents differ considerably from those of the Coal Creek bed, it being a stronger fuel. It contains a little sulphur, like the other. The composition is as follows, viz:

Water in a state of combination, or its elements.....	12.00
Volatile matter expelled at a red heat in the form of inflammable gases and vapors.....	26.00
Fixed carbon.....	59.20
Ash, of a reddish color, or sometimes gray.....	2.80
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>

From the characters and analyses of the specimens here described, it will be seen that the Rocky Mountain coal belongs to the class of lignites, and that it is not technically a bituminous coal, neither cannel nor an anthracite. Still, in common parlance, it will be regarded as coal. The geological character of the rocks in which the mineral is found will, I suppose, be given by yourself and Professor Hall. In calorific power the Rocky Mountain coal may be placed between dry wood and bituminous coal, and therefore it is a most valuable fuel, especially where bituminous coal and anthracite are not likely ever to be found, and firewood is difficult to procure. I see no reason why it may not be used for the smelting of iron and other ores. For locomotives it could be employed to advantage, with some modification of the fireplace. The ash is so small in quantity, and so light, that most of it would be carried off by the blast of the furnace. From my own trials I find that the coal burns freely in a small stove, making a hot and clear fire, and leaving no clinkers. The specimens that I have examined show a tendency to break up and crumble after they have been soaked with water and allowed to dry, so that it would be well to preserve the coal as much as possible from being wet by rain. The lumps that you brought home from your journey show no disposition to crumble in a *dry place*. In conclusion, I remark that the discovery of such extensive beds of a good mineral fuel is of the highest importance to the section of country in which they occur.

The iron is limonite, commonly known by the name of brown hematite or brown iron ore. It is a compact variety, and is certainly derived from carbonate of iron, some of which, in an unaltered state, is evident in one of the specimens. The carbonate will probably be found in larger proportion as the beds are worked further in beyond the reach of atmospheric influence. There is reason to believe that the iron obtained from this ore will be of good quality.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN TORREY.

J. T. HUDGE, Esq.,

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF F. M. CASE, CIVIL ENGINEER.

COLORADO TERRITORY,

Denver, August 15, 1862.

SIR: In submitting to you this report of my late instrumental reconnoissance of the Berthoud Pass and its eastern approach, with the view of its being by you laid before the board of corporators of the Pacific railroad, I am aware that the facts which will be of real interest to practical railroad men are very meagre; yet, as many misrepresentations have been made upon mere opinion, the few facts I have gleaned may be of interest to the board of corporators, of which you are a member.

I have had a connected line of levels run from the Platte river (at the upper bridge in Denver) to the summit of the pass, and two and three-fourth miles down Moses creek, on the Pacific slope.

From one mile below Empire City, a transit line has been run over the pass; levels have been run up Clear creek a mile and a half above the mouth of Hoopes creek, opposite the pass, and also from Empire City to the low pass between Bard creek and the south fork of Clear creek. Between this low pass and Georgetown, one and three-fourth miles south, the relative elevations have been ascertained by barometric observations by Dr. Parry, a gentleman who is spending the summer near the range, making scientific explorations.

I submit herewith a map of the route from about one and a fourth mile below Empire City, westward, embracing the pass, giving a very fair representation of the topography of the country in the vicinity of the pass, with the relative elevations at certain points as ascertained by the levels. Upon this map I have drawn a proposed location of a railroad line, which, in my opinion, will be near the most practicable route for the real location. The length of the tunnel I make three and a half miles. I have made this length by supposing an up grade of fifty feet to the mile, running westward in the tunnel from the entrance for two miles, and thence running a down grade of ten feet to the mile to the exit.

An up grade in the tunnel of 100 feet to the mile for the first two miles, instead of 50, would shorten the tunnel about one-fourth of a mile. The grade, as you will notice, is less than 116 feet to the mile from the forks below Empire City to the tunnel, but the equation for curvature on the line I have drawn would probably bring the grade up to this maximum.

This range of mountains, on its eastern slope, being subject to a very considerably less fall of rain during the year than the Alleghanies or New England mountains, are much less disintegrated, and are fitly called "Rocky mountains." The mountains on either side of the valley of Clear creek are "rugged," with frequent points of rocks projecting into the valley. For this reason I have drawn the lines so as to get down into the valley with the grade as soon as possible. Yet, let me say here, that the granite of these mountains is of a very different quality from the eastern granite. It is very much softer, and, in cuts near the surface, could be removed without blasting. Experience in mining for gold has shown that the granite 200 feet below the surface is also of a much softer quality than the eastern granite.

I might say in this connection that there would be a *possibility* of striking rich gold lodes in the construction of the tunnel, for it is in the "gold belt," there being lodes on each side of the pass; yet I should not like to undertake the construction of the tunnel with the understanding that I should take this "possibility" in "part pay."

Of the western approach to the pass I will hazard no opinion as to gradients or courses. The western slope of the range seems to be covered with a much deeper soil, as it is covered with a much denser foliage, which is doubtless owing to the arrest and precipitation of the spring and summer rains by the snow of the range, the prevailing winds being northwesterly. This fact, in case of having to keep the mountain sides to get down to the valley of the Grand river, would render the cost of construction much less than upon the eastern slope.

I have made considerable inquiry as to the winter snows in the neighborhood of the pass, and find that at Empire City they have wintered cattle every winter without hay. From all the statements of settlers, on the experience of three winters, I am of the opinion that the winter snows would form no serious obstacle to the running of railroad trains from the tunnel eastward. About three-fourths of a mile from the pass, on the western slope, we passed a camp where a family were snow-bound, last winter, for some weeks, and, judging from the height of the stumps of trees cut by them while they were there, should think the snow must have been 5 or 6 feet deep. This depth, from all the information I can glean, would be a fair average for about 15 or 20 miles west of the range in the vicinity of the pass. The prevailing winds being from the northwest, the snow piles in immense drifts on the southeastern slopes of the range. These slopes, in the vicinity of the pass, being very precipitous near the summit, arrest the snows before they reach the valley of Clear creek. This fact may account for the light fall of snow near Empire City.

In this connection, let me call your attention to another fact, resulting from our peculiar climate. The streams, in the mountains, are not subject to the sudden rise and fall of eastern streams. Fed, as they are, by the melting snows

and regular diurnal rains, they rise gradually until they reach their maximum height, usually about the middle of July, and then as gradually recede. This known fact might materially lessen the expense of construction of a railroad up the valley of Clear creek, in keeping the grade nearer the surface of the water, and in not having to guard against the sudden rise of the stream.

I also submit a sketch of the valley of Clear creek, from Empire City to near its junction with the Platte, which, I think, is approximately correct, showing the general course of the creek, and the relative position of the different points at which elevations were taken. I have copied part of this sketch from my official maps, part from a survey of the first 10 miles of the cañon of Clear creek, above Golden City, made by Mr. F. J. Ebert, of this place, and the balance from a map of Mr. E. L. Berthoud, of Golden City.

The following table will show very nearly the distances between the points at which I have ascertained the elevations above the Platte and Denver, along the proposed route from Denver, westward to the pass:

Places.	Distance. Miles.	Elevation.
Platte river at Denver	0	0.
Divide between Denver and Golden City	7.5	544.
Golden City	5.0	500.
Ten miles up the cañon	10.0	1,580.
Where Idaho road enters valley of Clear creek	6.8	2,019.
Idaho	5.2	2,395.
Forks of Clear creek below Empire City	7.3	3,117.
Georgetown	4.0	3,519.
Entrance of tunnel	12.0	4,820.
Total distance from Denver	57.8	

In entering the cañon of Clear creek, either from Denver or the mouth of Clear creek, the road can go into the cañon from one to five hundred feet above the water of the creek, if a better line can be found at such elevation.

Of the cost of construction of a railroad from Golden City to the entrance of the tunnel, I cannot, of course, make an estimate upon this reconnaissance, but should say the expense would not be greater than the average of eastern mountain roads for the same distance.

In making this reconnaissance, I am under obligations to Mr. John Pierce, of Denver, a railroad engineer of many years' experience, for his volunteer services on the survey. Mr. F. W. Beebe, of Idaho, another very good engineer, and former acquaintance of mine in Ohio, ran the levels from Empire City over the pass. Mr. W. L. Campbell, of Empire City, formerly an engineer on the Clinton Line railroad, in Ohio, ran the transit line over the pass.

Hoping these few facts may be of service to you and the board of corporations of the Pacific railroad, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. CASE,

Surveyor General of Colorado and Utah.

Hon. JOHN EVANS,

Governor of Colorado Territory.

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Committee to memorialize Congress.—William B. Ogden, chairman; H. V. Poor, E. H. Rosekraus, J. J. Blair, H. S. McComb, C. A. Lambard, J. H. Scranton.

The stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The proceedings of the incorporators and commissioners appointed by the charter of the company for its organization, and of the officers of the company in procuring subscriptions, the election of directors by the subscribers to its capital stock, the action of the directors after their election, the measures adopted by the executive committee for commencing the work of construction, and for pushing it on with all possible despatch, have been printed for your information, together with the reports of the engineers in regard to their examination of the different routes for the purpose of selecting the one most eligible.

The information presented on all these points will show you that no time has been lost, and no exertion spared, to respond to the wishes of Congress and the country that this great national enterprise should be commenced and prosecuted with all practicable vigor.

The eastern termination of the road having been fixed by the President of the United States in the township of which the city of Omaha is a part, directions were given to break ground on the 2d of December last. These directions were carried into execution, and the commencement of the work was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The directors of the company have followed up these preliminary measures by contracting for rails, ties, locomotives and cars, and have commenced in earnest the work of grading. The expenditures for these objects within this and the ensuing two months, including the work already done, will not fall short of \$800,000.

Five corps of engineers have been organized, one of which is employed in the construction of the road, and four others are ordered to the mountains to complete the preliminary surveys.

Your careful scrutiny of the recorded proceedings of the company is earnestly invited, not only that you may be satisfied as to the strict conformity to the requirements of the act of Congress providing for its incorporation, but with the zeal and determination with which the directors have entered upon the work of construction.

JOHN A. DIX, *President.*

NEW YORK, April 2, 1864.

Annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of section 20 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

Stockholders.	Shares.	Stockholders.	Shares.
Ames, Oliver, Boston	500	Holladay, Ben, New York	200
Andrews, S., New York	200	Harriman & Jerome, New York	200
Abern, S. J., New York	200	Henry, John E., Davenport	400
Ashley, A. D., New York	200	Hodges, G. W., New York	200
Bashford, H. W., New York	200	Hoxie, H. M., Des Moines	1,750
Blair, J. J., Blairstown, New Jersey ..	200	Husford, O. P., Omaha	10
Barney, D. N., New York	200	Jordan, R. S., New York	50
Blatchford, R. M., New York	200	Jones, D., New York	200
Bathurst, J., New York	200	Kennedy, Jas. C., Washington	100
Belmont, August, New York	100	Ketchum, Morris, New York	200
Bell, Clarke, New York	600	Kountze, Aug., Omaha	50
Brodhead, E. C., New York	200	Lanier, J. F. D., New York	50
Bonner, G. T., & Co., New York	200	Lambard, C. A., Boston	550
Blood, Henry, New York	200	Jerome, A. G., New York	200
Butler, E., New York	100	Jerome, L. W., New York	200
Bushnell, C. S., New Haven	1,500	Low, A. A., New York	200
Butterfield, John, Utica	100	Maxwell, J. D., New York	100
Butler, A. L., New York	100	Merriam & Bell, New York	200
Burke, Milo J., Boston	150	Mead, Corn's, New York	200
Butler, J. G., trustee, New York	200	McCready, J. H., New York	200
Case, George W., Pittsburg	50	McAndrews & Wann, New York	200
Clark, Edward, New York	200	McCormick, C. H., Chicago	50
Carver, B. F., New York	100	McComb, H. S., Wilmington, Del. ...	100
Crane, J. J., New York	50	McPherson, W. M., St. Louis	50
Campbell, Allan, New York	50	McCormick, John, Omaha	10
Chapman, O. S., Boston	250	Megeath, J. G., Omaha	10
Chamberlin, J. F., New York	150	Nally, R., New York	200
Carrington, D. N., New York	200	Nickerson, F., Boston	250
Cheney, A. N., Glenn's Falls	200	Ogden, W. B., Chicago	100
Crane, H. C., New York	400	Opdyke, George, New York	200
Cisco, John J., New York	200	Pratt, George W., New York	200
Clark, Pickering, New York	100	Price, J. M., New York	200
Cook, Ebenezer, Davenport, Iowa	400	Pomeroy, S. C., Atchison	50
Chittenden, S. B., New York	100	Pruyn, J. V. L., Albany	200
Corning, Erastus, Albany	200	Quintard, G. M., New York	200
Curtis, N. B., Iowa	200	Richards, T. P., New York	200
Duff, John, Boston	500	Richmond, Dean, Batavia	200
Dehon, Clark & Bridges, N. Y.	100	Rickley, John, Omaha	10
Dillon, Sidney, New York	250	Rosekrans, E. H., Glenn's Falls	200
Davis, G. T. M., New York	200	Russell, C. H., New York	200
Dix, J. A., New York	200	Scranton, J. H., Scranton, Penn. ...	500
Dows, David, New York	100	Seymour, S., New York	300
Durant, W. F., Davenport	200	Sweesey, W. J., Omaha	10
Durant, W. W., New York	200	Sheldon, C. R., New York	150
Durant, Thomas C., New York	3,050	Smith, Samuel B., New York	200
Dodge, W. E., New York	200	Smith, Francis, Omaha	10
Gray, G. M., Chicago	100	Smith, George R., Omaha	10
Gray, H. W., New York	50	Shipman, E. Van W., Philad'a	300
Gardner, Ransom, New York	50	Sloan, Samuel, New York	50
Gibson, E. T. H., New York	C	Tracy, John F., Chicago	200
Glidden, W. T., Boston	500	Train, George F., New York	200
Grinnell, M. H., New York	100	Train, W. D., New York	200
Griswold, George, New York	200	Travers, W. R., New York	200
Gould, Charles, New York	200	Tilden, William, New York	100
Hartson, G. B., New York	200	Tiffany, & Co., New York	100
Hay, Alex., Philadelphia	200	Thompson, J. E., Philadelphia	50
Haven, Franklin, Peacedale, R. I.	100	Thompson, George A., New York	50
Hazard, R. G., Peacedale, R. I.	250	Tuttle, Charles, New York	200

Annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, &c.—Continued.

Stockholders.	Shares.	Stockholders.	Shares.
Tuttle, J. F., New York	200	Williams, N. S., Iowa	200
Ulrich, John, Philadelphia	650	Williams & Guion, New York	50
Van Schaick & Massett, New York ..	200	Williams, J. M. S., Boston	700
Watkinson, R., New York	100	Winston, F. S., New York	50
Weed, T., Albany	100	Young, Brigham, G. S. L. City	50

Officers.—General John A. Dix, president, New York; Thomas C. Durant, vice-president, New York; John J. Cisco, treasurer, New York; Charles Tuttle, secretary, New York.

Directors.—George Opdyke, New York; John A. Dix, New York; Thomas C. Durant, New York; Corn's S. Bushnell, New Haven; Brigham Young, Salt Lake City; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; John F. Tracy, Chicago; Ebenezer Cook, Davenport; John J. Cisco, New York; Enoch H. Rosekrans, Glenn's Falls; H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Delaware; Pickering Clark, New York; Charles Tuttle, New York; C. A. Lambard, Boston; John E. Henry, Davenport.

Government directors.—Springer Harbaugh, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, New York; George Ashmun, Springfield, Massachusetts; C. T. Sherman, Mansfield, Ohio; J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The total amount of stock subscribed to January 1, 1866, was 28,570 shares, on which there has been paid from 10 to 20 per cent., amounting to four hundred thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, (say \$400,950.)

SURVEYS.

1st. The line from station 150 west of Omaha to station 900 was changed from the location as filed and approved by the President of the United States, in order to reduce the maximum grades from 80 to 30 feet per mile.

2d. A located line was run from the end of the first 100 miles over the second 100 miles to the vicinity of Fort Kearney.

3d. Experimental lines were run in both directions, obliquely across the divide between the valley of the Platte river and the valley of the Republican river, east of the 100th meridian of longitude.

4th. An experimental line was run from the west end of the second 100 miles up the valleys of the Main Platte, South Platte, and Cache-la-Poudre rivers to La Porte.

5th. The line of 1864, from La Porte up the valley of the Cache-la-Poudre to Antelope Pass, was resurveyed.

6th. An experimental line was run from Camp Walbach, in the valley of Lodge Pole creek, along the divide between the Lodge Pole and Crow creeks, to an intersection with the Cache-la-Poudre line on Laramie plains.

7th. The line of 1864, around the sand-hills on the south side of Weber river, was resurveyed and thrown further up on the northwestern slope of the Wahsatch mountains.

8th. The line of 1864 was also revised at the head of Echo creek.

9th. An experimental line was run from station 7,461, of the survey of 1864, in the valley of Black's Fork, thence up the valleys of Harris's Fork, the Sandy and Pacific creeks, to the South Pass, and thence down a small stream to the valley of the Sweet Water.

10th. An experimental line was also run from station 8,201, of the survey of

1864, in the valley of Black's Fork; thence down that valley and over the divide between Black's Fork and Green river; thence down the valley of Green river to the mouth of Bitter creek, and an intersection with the surveys of 1864.

11th. An experimental line was also run from Great Salt Lake City westerly across the Cedar mountains, the Desert and the Humboldt mountains, to the valley of the Humboldt river, a distance of 208 8-10 miles.

This also embraces an instrumental examination of several routes (between fixed points on the main line) across the Cedar and Humboldt mountains.

There has been no passenger or freight traffic on the road; consequently there were no receipts from either.

The total cost of the surveys to date was \$205,012 12. Statement of the expense of said road and its fixtures, \$4,811,266 83. Statement of indebtedness: total amount, \$4,308,537 32; consisting of—due for construction, \$2,984,835 80; due for loans and bills payable, \$1,323,701 52.

JOHN A. DIX,

President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss:

John A. Dix, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being duly sworn, deposeeth and saith, that the foregoing statements in the annual report of the said railroad company, so far as he knows of his own knowledge, are true, and so far as his information is derived from the books and employes of the company, he believes to be true.

JOHN A. DIX,

President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of June, 1866. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

JETUR GARDINER, [SEAL.]
Notary Public.

Annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of section 20 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

Stockholders.	Shares.	Stockholders.	Shares.
Andrews, S., New York	20	Cass, George W., Pittsburg, Penn.	20
Ahern, T. J., New York	20	Clark, Edward, New York	20
Ashley, O. D., New York	20	Clark, Luther C., New York	10
Blood, H., New York	20	Clark, Dodge & Co., New York	10
Bashford, H. W., New York	20	Cook, E., Davenport, Iowa	50
Belmont, Aug., New York	10	Curtis, N. B., Peoria, Illinois	20
Bushnell, C. S., New Haven, Conn.	50	Cisco, John J., New York	20
Brodhead, E. C., New York	20	Clark & Pickering, New York	10
Bonner, G. T. & Co., New York	20	Cheney, A. N., Glen's Falls, N. Y.	20
Butler, E., New York	10	Crane, J. S., New York	5
Bartholemew, George M., N. Y.	10	Crane, H. C., New York	50
Boody, H. H., New York	20	Cooper & Hewitt, New York	20
Barney, D. N., New York	20	Chittenden, S. B., New York	10
Blatchford, R. M., New York	20	Corning, Erastus, Albany, N. Y.	20
Butterfield, John, Utica	10	Campbell, Allen, New York	5
Blair, John J., Belvidere, N. J.	20	Carver, B. F., Chicago	1

Annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, &c.—Continued.

Stockholders.	Shares.	Stockholders.	Shares.
Dix, John A., New York.....	20	Pratt, G. W., New York.....	20
Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York.....	20	Price, J. M., New York.....	20
Dehon, Clark & Bridges, New York.....	10	Pruyn, J. V. L., Albany, N. Y.....	20
Dunham, E. W., New York.....	20	Poor, Henry V., New York.....	10
Davis, George T. M., New York.....	50	Pomeroy, S. C., Atchinson, Kansas.....	5
Dunham, James L., New York.....	20	Quintard, G. M., New York.....	20
Durant, Thomas C., New York.....	50	Rosekrans, E. H., Glen's Falls, N. Y.....	20
Durant, Wm. F., Iowa City, Iowa.....	20	Rainsford, G. S., New York.....	10
Dows, D., New York.....	10	Richards, S. S., New York.....	20
Durant, W. W., Brooklyn, New York.....	20	Richards, T. P., New York.....	20
Dodge, William E., New York.....	20	Richmond, Dean, Buffalo, N. Y.....	20
DeRouge & Dyett, New York.....	20	Russell, C. H., New York.....	20
Gibson, E. T. H., New York.....	50	Rickleby, John, Omaha, Neb. T.....	1
Grinnell, M. H., New York.....	10	Roberts, M. O., New York.....	20
Gibson, C. D., New York.....	10	Scott, Thomas A., Philadelphia.....	20
Gray, S. M., Chicago, Illinois.....	10	Scranton, J. H., Scranton, Penn.....	50
Griswold, George, New York.....	20	Stebbins, H. J. & Sons, New York.....	20
Gould, Charles, New York.....	20	Smith, Samuel B., New York.....	20
Gardner, Ransom, Detroit, Michigan.....	5	Smith, Platt, Dubuque, Iowa.....	5
Harston, G. B., New York.....	20	Sloan, Samuel, New York.....	5
Harriman & Jerome, New York.....	20	Smith, Francis, Omaha, Neb. T.....	1
Hodges, G. W., New York.....	20	Smith, George R., Omaha, Neb. T.....	1
Henry, J. E., Davenport, Iowa.....	50	Sweezy, William J., Omaha, Neb. T.....	1
Hosford, O. P., Omaha, Neb. T.....	1	Tuttle, Charles, New York.....	20
Haven, Franklin, Boston, Mass.....	10	Thompson, J. Edgar, Philadelphia.....	30
Holliday, Ben., New York.....	20	Tuttle, J. T., New York.....	20
Jerome, A. G., New York.....	20	Train, George F., New York.....	20
Jerome, L. W., New York.....	20	Tracy, J. F., Chicago, Illinois.....	20
Jones, David, New York.....	20	Travers, W. R., New York.....	20
Kowalski, C., New York.....	20	Train, Willie D., New York.....	20
Ketchum, Morris, New York city.....	20	Tilden, William, New York.....	10
Kountze, Augustus, Omaha, Neb. T.....	5	Thayer, Nathaniel, Boston.....	20
Lanier, J. F. D., New York.....	5	Tiffany & Co., New York.....	10
Lombard, H. J., Philadelphia, Penn.....	20	Tilden, S. J., New York.....	20
Low, A. A., New York.....	20	Taylor, Moses, New York.....	20
Lambard, C. A., Boston, Mass.....	20	Thompson, G. A., Milwaukee, Wis.....	5
McComb, H. S., Wilmington, Del.....	10	Van Schaick & Massett, New York.....	20
Merriman & Bell, New York.....	20	Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York.....	15
McCready, F. H., New York.....	20	Wright, J. B., New York.....	20
McAndrews & Wann, New York.....	20	Williams & Guion, New York.....	5
Maxwell, John D., New York.....	10	Watkinson, Robert, New York.....	10
McPherson, Wm. M., St. Louis, Mo.....	5	Williams, John M. S., New York.....	20
McCormick, John, Omaha, Neb. T.....	1	Weed, Thurlow, Albany, New York.....	10
Megeath, James G.....	1	Williams, N. S., Iowa.....	20
Nye, E., Brooklyn, New York.....	10	Winston, F. S., New York.....	5
Ogden, William B., Chicago, Ill.....	20	Young, Brigham, Salt Lake City, U.....	5
Opdyke, George, New York.....	20		

Directors.—George Opdyke, New York; John A. Dix, New York; Thomas C. Durant, New York; William B. Ogden, Chicago, Illinois; Corn's S. Bushnell, New Haven, Connecticut; Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City, Utah; John J. Blair, Belvidere, New Jersey; S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas; J. F. D. Lanier, New York; George T. M. Davis, New York; J. F. Tracy, Chicago, Illinois; H. V. Poor, New York; E. Cook, Davenport, Iowa; Aug's Kountze, Omaha, Nebraska; August Belmont, New York; E. W. Dunham, New York; E. T. H. Gibson, New York; E. H. Rosekrans, Glen's Falls, New York; Luther C. Clark, New York; H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Delaware; Jos. H. Scranton,

Scranton, Pennsylvania; J. Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pickering Clark, New York; A. G. Jerome, New York; Charles Tuttle, New York; C. A. Lambard, Boston, Massachusetts; George Griswold, New York; John E. Henry, Davenport, Iowa.

Government Directors.—Springer Harbaugh, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, New York.

Officers.—General John A. Dix, president; Thomas C. Durant, vice-president; John J. Cisco, treasurer; Henry V. Poor, secretary.

The whole amount of stock subscribed is two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven shares, (2,177) of one thousand dollars each, (\$1,000,) upon which has been paid ten (10) per cent., amounting to two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars, (\$217,700.)

Up to the present time the company have caused to be surveyed six different lines from the Missouri river between the mouths of the Platte and Boyer rivers to a common point of junction near Fremont, in Nebraska, described by the engineer in charge as follows:

The north line, as indicated on the map that accompanies this, passes over nearly the same ground as the survey made by the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, except on the west, where, instead of following the valley of Bell Creek to the Elkhorn, their line runs north, and crosses another summit, deviating from the direction to the north bend of the Platte, and evidently increasing distance and grades without any equivalent.

The second line starts from the north line of the congressional township in which the city of Omaha is located, and, running through Florence, passes up Mill creek, over the broken ground, into the East and Main Pappillion creeks, and thence northerly, making a summit between one of the branches of this stream and Walnut creek, which it follows to the Elkhorn. The work on this line is so heavy that it does not favorably compare with either of the other surveys.

The third line starts from a point on the Missouri bottom, near Omaha, and, running at first northerly, it curves and crosses the first ridge back of the State-house; thence running down the valley of Saddle creek to near its mouth, crosses the dividing ridge between the Pappillion creeks, and unites with the fourth near Paddock's Grove.

The fourth line starts from the south end of the city of Omaha, and, running up the valley of a small stream, reaches the valley of the Pappillion creeks, near their junction; then follows the main stream to Paddock's Grove, and running thence westerly over the high prairie, cuts the ridge at the Elkhorn, at a very low depression, and reaches the valley of the Platte, with a distance of 21 miles.

The fifth line starts from Bellevue, runs up the main and West Pappillion valleys; and unites with the fourth about five miles from where it crosses the ridge into the Platte valley.

The sixth line follows the valley of the Platte from its mouth to a common point of junction of all the lines near Fremont.

The company have fixed upon what is described above as the "fourth line" for the construction of the road.

The company have also caused to be surveyed a route in the mountains through the Cheyenne and Bridger's passes, by B. B. Brayton, esq., for the particulars of which you are referred to his report, appendix No. 1 B, in the "Report of the organization and proceedings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company," herewith submitted and made part of this report.

The company have also had a preliminary survey made by Joseph A. Young, esq., civil engineer, from Great Salt Lake City, eastward, the particulars of which appear in the letters of Governor Brigham Young and the report of the engineer, (see appendix No. 1 C,) of the reports heretofore referred to.

No line has been fixed upon for the construction of the road except the one from Omaha described in Mr. Dey's report as the "fourth line."

The cost of the survey, up to January 1, 1864, cannot be correctly stated, because much of the expenditures were for outfits which are common to the surveys of the last and present years. The estimate is about \$10,000.

No part of the road of this company being completed, of course there have been no receipts from either passengers or freight, and the same reason renders an answer as to "a statement of the expenses of said road and its fixtures," unnecessary.

The company owe no debts at this date. It has made contracts for iron and other materials for construction, locomotive engines, cars, &c., to be paid when the articles are delivered.

JOHN A. DIX, *President*.

NEW YORK, *January*, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SIR : In accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, I have the honor to submit in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company the following annual report, extending from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866, inclusive.

First. The names of the stockholders, and their places of residence so far as the same can be ascertained, are as follows :

Sidney Dillon, New York ; C. S. Chapman, Boston ; William P. Gliddon, Boston ; John Duff, Boston ; Oliver Ames, Boston ; J. M. S. Williams, Boston ; Frederick Nickerson, Massachusetts ; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island ; Charles A. Lambard, Massachusetts ; Oakes Ames, Massachusetts ; James W. Grimes, Iowa ; Paul Pohl, jr., Pennsylvania ; Elisha Atkins, Massachusetts ; William H. Macy, New York ; Rowland Hazard, Rhode Island ; Isaac P. Hazard, Rhode Island ; Samuel Hooper & Co., Massachusetts ; Joseph Nickerson, Massachusetts ; G. Griswold Gray, New York ; J. H. Baker, Massachusetts ; Thomas Nickerson, Massachusetts ; E. A. Meyer, Pennsylvania ; J. B. Alley, Massachusetts ; W. D. Forbes, Massachusetts ; E. W. Gilmore, Massachusetts ; H. S. McComb, Delaware ; George Opdyke, New York ; Oliver W. Barnes, Pennsylvania ; H. Winthrop Gray, New York ; Cyrus H. McCormick, Illinois ; L. Eugene French, New York ; H. I. Gilbert, Massachusetts ; Horatio Gilbert, Massachusetts ; Charles M. Hall, Pennsylvania ; Josiah Bardwell, Massachusetts ; Benjamin E. Bates, Massachusetts ; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut ; Ben. Halliday, New York ; John A. Dix, New York ; Charles Tuttle, New York ; John F. Tracey, Illinois ; John J. Cisco, New York ; Pickering Clark, New York ; William F. Durant, Iowa ; John L. King, Massachusetts ; B. D. Stewart, Pennsylvania ; George Francis Train, New York ; Williams & Guion, Massachusetts ; J. H. Scranton, Pennsylvania ; David Jones, New York ; C. C. Waite, Illinois ; H. C. Crane, New York ; Thomas C. Durant, New York ;

Second. The names and residences of the directors and all other officers of the company are as follows :

Oliver Ames, president *pro tem.* ; John A. Dix, president ; Thomas C. Durant, vice-president ; John J. Cisco, treasurer ; Charles Tuttle, secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Dix, New York ; Thomas C. Durant, New York ; C. S. Bushnell, Connecticut ; Charles Tuttle, New York ; John J. Cisco, New York ; H. S. McComb, Delaware ; Charles A. Lambard, Massachusetts ; Oliver Ames, Massachusetts ; C. H. McCormick, Illinois ; John Duff, Massachusetts ; Josiah Bardwell, Massachusetts ; Sidney Dillon, New York ; William H. Macy, New York ; John F. Tracy, Illinois ; Edward Cook, Iowa.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

Springer Harbaugh, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania ; T. J. Carter, New York ; George Ashmun, Springfield, Massachusetts ; George T. Sherman, Cleveland, Ohio ; J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Third. The amount of stock subscribed is six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, (\$6,714,000,) and the amount thereof actually paid in

is five million three hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, (\$5,319,280.)

Fourth. A description of the lines of road surveyed, of the lines thereof fixed upon for the construction of the road, and the cost of such surveys, is as follows :

Surveys have been made up the valley of Lodge Pole creek, Lone Tree creek, Crow creek, Pawnee creek, Cut Bluff creek, at the head of the great Platte valley, and over the Black Hill range of the Rocky mountains to the Laramie river in the Laramie plains. Also, up the Laramie river cañon, and west of Denver City, up the valley of Clear creek and its tributaries, across Bethond's pass to the valley of Moses creek ; also over summit of the head of Boulder creek, all which surveys have resulted in the adoption by the company of a located line for the construction of the road following up the Platte valley to the mouth of Lodge Pole creek ; thence up the valley of Lodge Pole creek and across the divide between Lodge Pole and Crow creek to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains ; thence across Crow creek and following the divide between Crow creek and Lone Tree creek to the summit of the Black Hill range of the Rocky mountains at Evans pass ; thence obliquely down the westerly slope of the Black Hill range to the Laramie plains and the crossing of the Laramie river, which western point of final location is — miles west of the initial point on the west bank of the Missouri river at Omaha.

Instrumental surveys have also been made from the westerly end of the surveys of 1865 to an intersection with the Central Pacific railroad of California at the east line of the State of California, which, with the surveys previously made, forms an unbroken line of instrumental surveys across the continent.

The cost of the foregoing surveys has been \$150,000.

The extent of line surveyed upon the different routes has been 2,318 miles, in addition to which marches and reconnoissances, incidental thereto, have been made equal to 3,756 miles.

Fifth and Sixth. The road has been operated by the contractors, and therefore nothing has been received for freight or passengers.

Seventh. A statement of the expense of the road and its fixtures is as follows :

The entire cost for 305 miles of the road, including equipment, is \$16,522,742 81.

Eighth. A statement of the various kinds of indebtedness of the company is as follows :

United States government.....	\$4, 320, 000 00
Bills payable and loans.....	3, 770, 998 43
Total.....	<u>8, 090, 998 43</u>

OLIVER AMES,

President pro tempore of Union Pacific Railroad.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York :*

Oliver Ames, President *pro tempore* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the foregoing statements in the annual report of the said railroad company, so far as he knows of his own knowledge, are true, and so far as his information is derived from the books and employes of the company, he believes to be true.

OLIVER AMES,

President pro tempore of Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of June, 1867.

T. B. WAKEMAN,

Notary Public New York City and County.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, *June 1, 1863.*

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, in accordance with section 20 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

Of the first section of 20 miles, the grading of which is contracted for, there are 14 miles already graded, and the balance will be finished and in running order during the month of November of the present year.

Proposals for the grading, bridging, and masonry of an additional 30 miles are advertised, and the work will progress rapidly as soon as the several bids are received.

The iron for 70 miles of the road has been purchased, and a portion of it is already on its way to California. The necessary rolling stock has also been purchased for the equipment of the said 70 miles of road. A long and very expensive bridge across the American river near Sacramento is being rapidly built, and will be completed with the grading of the first 20 miles of the road.

The last legislature of this State passed an act donating \$10,000 per mile to the first 50 miles of road completed from Sacramento, and also several acts authorizing the counties of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Placer to submit to the vote of the people of those counties the question of making county subscriptions to the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. The question has been submitted to the people of those counties, and carried by large majorities in favor of subscribing stock to the road, as follows :

San Francisco county.....	\$600, 000
Sacramento county.....	300, 000
Placer county.....	250, 000
Total.....	<u>1, 150, 000</u>

REPORT.

1st. The names and residence of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California will be found in schedule A, accompanying this report.

2d. The names and residence of the directors and other officers of the company will be found in schedule B.

3d. The amount of stock subscribed is \$711,500 ; the amount actually paid in is \$210,930.

4th. A description of the lines surveyed will be found in schedule C, furnished by the chief engineer of the road. Cost of surveys, \$33,888 64.

5th. Amount received from passengers, nothing.

6th. Amount received for freight, nothing.

7th. Expenses of road, nothing.



8th. Indebtedness of the company :

Bonds issued for purchase of iron and materials.....	\$400, 000 00
Due C. Crocker & Co. on account of contract for construction..	57, 249 54

Total indebtedness of the company.....	457, 249 54
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LELAND STANFORD,

President Central Pacific R. R. Co. of California.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of June, 1863.

[SEAL]

WM. G. ENGLISH,

Notary Public, Sacramento County, California.

SCHEDULE A.

Stockholders Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.—J. W. Avery, Jacob Arnold, C. W. Adams, Sacramento City, California; B. Brickell, E. J. Brickell, Dutch Flat, California; L. A. Booth, Sacramento City, California; E. L. Bradley, R. M. Trim, Dutch Flat, California; T. Elleard Beans, Nevada, California; Bowstead & Co., James Bailey, Sacramento City, California; N. W. Blanchard, Dutch Flat, California; W. C. Burnham, B. Burt, T. Bell, Joseph Bruner, Daniel Brown, H. Bowman, James Bithell, E. Blum, Robert Beck, J. Bellmer & Co., Joseph Bauquer, Charles Barnes, R. T. Brown, Sacramento City, California; E. Burke, Mariposa, California; H. W. Bragg & Co., John Bruner, John Bigler, Badger & Co., Samuel Cross, D. E. Callahan, Charles Crocker, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Culver, C. S. Coffin, Martha T. Cochran, Hiram Cook, H. Cronkite, A. Chevalier, Marie Conrad, John Conrad, C. H. Converse, T. H. Cook, A. Coolot, H. S. Crocker, Wm. Cummings, D. W. Clark, B. R. Crocker, Sacramento City, California; O. L. Chamberlain, Sutter Creek, California; G. W. Colby, George Cox, P. Coggins, N. L. Drew, Cornelius Cole, G. B. Dean, James A. Duffy, E. Davis, W. Dreher, D. K. Drew, N. L. Drew & Co., W. J. Douglas, Richard Dale, J. Domingos, W. G. English, J. R. Evans, C. & F. Ebner, A. Egl, D. W. Earl, W. L. Everett, Sacramento City, California; T. W. Findley, Grass Valley, California; J. F. H. Forbes, Fredricks & Krebs, W. R. S. Foze, P. Franklin, M. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Floberg, Friend & Terry, Joseph M. Frey, Sacramento City, California; Frederick Griffling, San Francisco, California; John Gillig, Sacramento City; California, Robert Gardner, Knight's Landing, California; Albert Gallatin, A. S. Greenlaw, G. Gotthold, E. Gaxoet, B. Gossner, William Greenebaum, Justin Gates, C. Gruhler, Elias Gruhler, J. Gruhler, C. H. Grimm, Godchaux, Bros. & Co., Frances R. Gass, Jean Gelinas, C. Gilday, C. G. Hooker, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, W. H. Hill, J. S. Harbison, Miss M. E. Hinley, G. F. Hartman, J. Hector, A. Heilbron & Bros., W. B. Hunt, H. T. Holmes, William Henkel, Charles Heinrich, A. K. P. Harmon, Jacob Heppe, E. Holmes, Hull & Lohman, August Heisch, Lew B. Harris, Wm. Hendre, Jared Irwin, T. D. Judah, Samuel Jelly, N. M. Jacobs, Peter Johnson, C. C. Jenks, Elias Jacobs, Enoch Jacobs, Kelly, Mott & Co., W. F. Knox, Klink & Martfeld, H. Kohler, J. B. Kohl, L. Krambach, Edward Kraies, E. Kimball, Frank Keller, David Kendall, Tobias Kadell, Mrs. Jos. Klopenstine, T. M. Lindley, Lord, Holbrook & Co., W. Loutzenheizer, W. K. Lindsey, H. W. Larkin, E. J. Loomis, M. Littleton, Isaac Lewis, C. B. Linton, Lyon & Son, Locke & Lavenson, M. Lecompt, George I. Lytle, C. Lages,

J. D. Lord, Charles Lutter, Sacramento City, California; C. A. Lambard, Boston, Massachusetts; Milliken Bros., Sacramento City, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada, California; John F. Morse, Sacramento City, California; B. F. Morse, Dutch Flat, California; E. McLaughlin, Grass Valley, California; J. T. Mathewson, Dutch Flat, California; James McGuire, F. Mier, Conrad Mayer, F. H. Muhlenfels, Samuel Mosier, John Meister, W. W. Marvin, John McNeil, R. H. McDonald, A. Menke, H. Meyers, E. B. Mott, junior, Geo. R. Moore, P. Mangin, D. Z. Moore, D. C. Mills & Co., E. H. Miller, junior, W. P. McCreary, James McClatchy, Anton Miller, N. S. Nichols, A. Newbaur & Co., Leonard Newbourg, James O'Neil, Ira Oatman, George Ochs, F. Oettl, I. S. Pond, J. T. Pike, P. H. Russell, Sacramento City, California; C. Rice, Iowa Hill, California; Thos. Ross, G. Renaud, John Ryan, W. B. & B. F. Ready, Frank C. Ross, S. R. Robbins, Martin Ransich, J. W. Reeves, B. B. Redding, H. B. Rice, Geo. Rowland, W. M. Radcliff, Rippon & Hill, Sacramento City, California; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California; E. Stockton, Folsom, California; A. A. Sargent, Nevada, California; C. W. Smith, California; Leland Stanford, J. A. Seaman, John Smith, Philipp Scheld, T. W. Strowbridge, Mary Scott, E. Soule, Louis Shaefer, Charles Sellmzer, John Schade, Joseph Stevens, P. Stanton, H. Schroeder, S. H. Schroer, C. Stremming, J. Strutz, Geo. W. Stewart, Lee Stanley, W. R. Stong, Geo. Schmeiser, Wm. H. Spaulding, Geo. H. Swinerton, T. K. Stewart, Robert Seeger, Steudeman & Co., James H. Sullivan, Sacramento City, California; A. P. Stanford, San Francisco, California; I. N. Turner, Nevada, California; Heinry Treichler, S. Tryon, H. Thielbahr, Dore's Thielbar, L. Upton, G. K. Van Heusen, J. S. Van Winkle, John Williams, Sacramento City, California; E. G. Waite, Nevada, California, D. W. Welty "for Mrs. E. Baldwin," O. C. Wheeler, Julius Wetzlar, Sacramento City, California; J. C. Williams, Drytown, California; H. Wachhorst, D. W. Whitmore, C. T. Wheeler, Conrad Weil, D. K. Zumalt, Sacramento City, California; Joseph Zumalt, Solano, California.

SCHEDULE B.

Directors.—Leland Stanford, James Bailey, Mark Hopkins, T. D. Judah, John F. Morse, C. P. Huntington, Sacramento City, California; A. P. Stanford, San Francisco, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada, California; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California.

Officers.—Leland Stanford, president; James Bailey, secretary; Mark Hopkins, treasurer; T. D. Judah, chief engineer, Sacramento City, California.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit for your consideration the third annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and three several reports of the chief engineer, in accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

My address is Room 161, Willards' Hotel.

With great respect, &c., your obedient servant,

C. P. HUNTINGTON,

V. P. and Attorney in fact.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, showing the condition of the said company and the state of its affairs on the 1st day of March, 1864, to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under and in accordance with the provisions of the 20th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

First. The following are the names of the stockholders of said company and their places of residence, so far as the same can be ascertained, to wit:

J. W. Avery, Jacob Arnold, C. W. Adams, Sacramento City, California; J. J. Ayers, W. J. Adams, San Francisco, California; B. Brickell, E. J. Brickell, Dutch Flat, California; L. A. Booth, Sacramento City, California; E. L. Bradley & Co., Dutch Flat, California; F. Elleard Beans, Nevada City, California; Bowstead & Co., Sacramento City, California; N. W. Blanchard, Dutch Flat, California; W. C. Burnham, B. Burt, T. Bell, Joseph Bruner, Daniel Brown, H. Bowman, James Bithell, E. Blum, Robert Beck, J. Bellmer & Co., Joseph Banquier, Charles Barnes, R. T. Brown, Sacramento City, California; E. Burke, Mariposa, California; H. W. Bragg & Co., George A. Bassett, Sacramento City, California; M. D. Boruck, San Francisco, California; Thomas Baker, J. G. Baker, Sacramento City, California; E. P. Bancroft, (trustee,) Boston, Massachusetts; C. D. Bates, Samuel Cross, Cornelius Cole, Charles Crocker, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Culver, C. S. Coffin, Mrs. Martha F. Cockran, Hiram Cook, H. Cronkite, A. Chevalier, Marie Conrad, C. H. Converse, T. H. Cook, A. Coolot, H. S. Crocker, William Cummings, D. W. Clark, B. R. Crocker, Sacramento City, California; O. L. Chamberlain, Sutter Creek, California; Wm. Coates, Sacramento City, California; Charles M. Chase, San Francisco, California; John Conrad, C. Collins, E. B. Crocker, N. L. Drew, George B. Dean, J. A. Duffy, E. Davis, W. Dreher, D. K. Drew, N. L. Drew & Co., W. J. Douglass, Sacramento City, California; Alphonsine Dumant, San Francisco, California; W. G. English, J. R. Evans, C. and F. Ebner, A. Egel, D. W. Earl, W. L. Everett, Sacramento City, California; Thomas W. Findley, Grass Valley, California; J. F. H. Forbes, Fredericks & Krebs, W. R. S. Foye, P. Franklin, M. Fitzpatrick, J. S. Floberg, Freind & Torrey, Jos. M. Frey, L. H. Foote, J. W. Forney, Sacramento City, California; Walter H. French, Virginia City, N. T.; Peter B. Forster, San Francisco, California; John Gillig, Sacramento City, California; Robert Gardner, Knight's Landing, California; Albert Gallatin, A. S. Gumlaw, Gustavo Gotthold, Eugene Gaxort, B. Gossner, William Grumbaum, Christian Gruhler, Elias Gruhler, J. Gruhler, L. H. Gurmur, Godchaux Bros. & Co., Sacramento City, California; Mrs. C. C. Glidden, Boston, Massachusetts; Ira Goodman; C. G. Hooker, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, W. H. Hill, J. S. Harbison, Miss M. E. Husley, G. F. Hartman, J. Hector, A. Heilbron & Bro., W. B. Hunt, for Eugenie Hunt, Sacramento City, California; Mrs. E. M. Glidden, Boston, Massachusetts; H. F. Holmes, William Henkel, Charles Heinrich, A. K. P. Harmon, Jacob Hepp, W. H. Hill for Jane E. Hill, W. H. Hill for Isabella M. Hill, E. Holmes, Hull & Lohman, August Heisch, Sacramento City, California; George Hepburn; Jared Irwin, Samuel Jelly, Sacramento City, California; N. M. Jacobs, Peter Johnson, C. C. Jenks, Elias Jacobs, Enoch Jacobs, T. D. Judah, Joel Johnson, Kelly, Mott & Co., W. F. Knox, Klink & Mastfield, H. Kohler, J. B. Kohler, L. Krambach, Edward Kraus, E. Kimball, Frank Keiler, David Kendall, Tobias Kandell, Sacramento City, California; C. Kellmer, Dutch Flat, California; E. C. Kemble, Lord Holdbrook & Co., Sacramento City, California; W. Loutzenheiser, Grass Valley, California; W. K. Lendsey, Cosumnes, California; H. W. Larkin, E. J. Loomis, M. Littleton, Isaac Lewis, C. B. Linton, Lyon & Son, Locke & Lavenson, M. Lecompt, George I. Lytle, Christopher

Lages, T. M. Lindley, J. D. Lord, Charles Lutter, Sacramento City, California; C. A. Lambard, Boston, Massachusetts; P. Lynch, Forest Hill, California; John A. Lowery, Sacramento City, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada City, California; John F. Morse, Sacramento City, California; B. F. Moore, Dutch Flat, California; E. McLaughlin, Grass Valley, California; J. T. Mathewson, Dutch Flat, California; James McGuire, F. Mieer, Conrad Meyer, T. H. Mühlenfels, Samuel Mosier, John Meister, W. W. Marvin, John McNiel, R. H. McDonald, A. Menke, H. Meyers, E. B. Mott, jr., George R. Moore, P. F. Mangan, D. Z. Moore, D. O. Mills & Co., E. H. Miller, jr., James McClatchey, Sacramento City, California; D. W. Mahon; Drury Malone, N. S. Nichols, A. Newbaur & Co., Leonard Newbourg, James O'Neil, Ira Oatman, Georg Ochs, F. Oettl, I. S. Pond, J. T. Pike, Sacramento City, California; Placer county, California; John C. Parks, Dutch Flat, California; Arch. C. Powell, Syracuse, New York; P. H. Russell, Sacramento City, California; C. Rice, Iowa Hill, California; Thomas Ross, G. Renaud, John Ryan, W. B. & B. T. Ready, Frank C. Ross, S. B. Robbins, Martin Ransick, J. W. Reeves, B. B. Redding, H. B. Rice, George Rowland, Wm. M. Ratcliff, Rippon & Hill, Sacramento City, California; J. P. Charrierre Rond, San Francisco, California; John E. Robinson; P. Ryan; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California; E. Stockton, Folsom, California; A. A. Sargeant, Nevada, California; C. W. Smith, Grass Valley, California; Leland Stamford, J. A. Seaman, John Smith, Philip Scheld, T. W. Strowbridge, Mary Scott, E. Soule, Louis Schafer, Charles Sellinger, John Shade, P. Stanton, Joseph Stevens, H. Schroeder, S. H. Schroer, C. Stremming, J. Strutz, George W. Stewart, Lee Stanley, W. R. Strong, George Schmeiser, Wm. H. Spaulding, George H. Swiniston, Thomas K. Stewart, Robert Seeger, Sacramento City, California; A. P. Stanford, Jacob Shew, San Francisco, California; Sacramento county, California; W. B. Shaw; E. B. Sturgeon; R. N. Sherman; S. D. Smith, Sacramento City, California; I. N. Turner, Nevada City, California; Henry Freichler, S. Pryon, H. Theilbahr, Dores Theilbahr, Turton, Knox & Ryan, L. Upson, G. K. Van Heusen, I. S. Van Winkle, Sacramento City, California; John Williams, E. G. Waite, Nevada City, California; D. W. Welty, in trust for Mrs. E. Baldwin, O. C. Wheeler, Julius Wetzlar, Sacramento City, California; J. C. Williams, Drytown, California; H. Wachhorst, D. W. Whitmore, C. F. Wheeler, Conrad Weil, D. W. Welty, Sacramento City, California; Mrs. E. L. M. Williams, Boston, Massachusetts; D. K. Zumwalt, Sacramento City, California.

Second. The following are the names of the directors and other officers of the company, and their places of residence:

Directors.—Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, E. B. Crocker, Sacramento City, California; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California; A. P. Stanford, San Francisco, California; L. A. Booth, Sacramento City, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada City, California; E. H. Miller, jr., Sacramento, City California.

President—Leland Stanford, Sacramento City, California.

Vice-President.—C. P. Huntington, Sacramento City, California.

Treasurer.—Mark Hopkins, Sacramento City, California.

Secretary.—E. H. Miller, jr., Sacramento City, California.

Acting Chief Engineer.—Samuel S. Montague, Sacramento City, California.

Attorney.—E. B. Crocker, Sacramento city, California.

Third. The amount of the capital stock of said company subscribed is \$1,387,600. The amount thereof actually paid in is \$1,600,552 05, of which there has been paid, in cash, \$510,552 05; in the bonds of the county of Sacramento \$300,000, and in the bonds of the county of Placer \$250,000.

Fourth. The following is a description of the lines of road surveyed for said company, to wit: A line commencing on the east bank of the Sacramento river, at the foot of K street, in the city of Sacramento, thence through the city

of Sacramento to the American river, at a point known as "Muldrow's old ferry, thence across the American river and the bottom land thereof to the high land on the north side of said river, thence in a direct line to the town of Lincoln; also a line from a point where the first line touches said high lands, north of the American river, in a direct line to a point on the California Central railroad, known as Pleasant Grove; also another line from said point on said high lands, in a direct line to a point on the California Central railroad, known as Leet's Ranch; also another line from said point on said high lands to a point on said California Central railroad, known as Grider's Ranch; also a line from said last-named point on the California Central railroad up Miner's Ravine, by the Mountaineer House, Newcastle Gap and Auburn, to Clipper Gap; also a line from said last-named point on the California Central railroad, by way of Secret Ravine, to Newcastle Gap; also a line from said point on California Central railroad, by the way of Antelope Ravine, to Newcastle Gap; also a line from Lincoln, by way of Doty's Ravine and Dry Creek, to Clipper Gap; also a line from a point where said last-named line crosses Doty's creek, up said creek, by way of Millertown, to a point on said last-named line near Neilsburg; also a line from Clipper Gap, upon and following the ridge of land between Bear river and the north fork of the American river, by way of Illinoistown, Secrettown, Cold Springs and Dutch Flat, to the valley of the South Yuba, up the valley of the South Yuba to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at a pass known as the Donner Lake Pass; thence down the eastern slope of said mountains to the Truckee river; thence down the Truckee river to a point known as the Big Bend of the Truckee; thence in an easterly direction towards Salt Lake, a distance of five miles.

And the following is a description of the lines thereof fixed upon by said company for the construction of that portion of said railroad lying east of the city of Sacramento, to wit: commencing on the bank of the Sacramento river, at the foot of K street, in the city of Sacramento; thence to the eastern line of said city, near the termination of B street; thence to said point known as Muldrow's old ferry; thence crossing said American river to the high lands north of the same; thence in a nearly direct line to a point on the California Central railroad near Grider's House; thence up the ridge of land between Antelope and Secret Ravines to a point known as Newcastle Gap; thence up Dutch Ravine to a point near the Bloomer Ranch, thence across said ravine and across the heads of Baltimore Ravine to Auburn Ravine, above the town of Auburn; thence up the ridge of land on the west side of the north fork of the American river, and between that river and Bear river, by way of or near to Neilsburg, Clipper Gap, Illinoistown, Secrettown, Dutch Flat, to the valley of the South Yuba river; thence up said valley, through Summit valley, to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at the pass known as Donner Lake Pass; thence down the eastern slope of said mountains, south of Donner lake, to the Truckee river; thence down the valley of the Truckee river, through the Truckee meadows, to the Big Bend of the Truckee.

And the cost of such surveys has amounted to the sum of \$59,466 81.

Fifth. No amount has yet been received for passengers on said railroad.

Sixth. No amount has yet been received for freight on said road.

Seventh. The following is a statement of expense paid and incurred by said company on account of said road and its fixtures, to wit:

For right of way and real estate.....	\$2, 260 47
Engineering.....	59, 456 81
Incidental expenses, interest, discount on bonds and currency, taxes, salaries, &c.....	130, 659 03
Construction account.....	997, 626 83
Iron and superstructure.....	340, 166 23

Engines and cars.....	\$117, 543 30
Buildings, tools and materials, office fixtures and furniture, &c.....	12, 395 34
Total.....	<u>1, 660, 118 01</u>

Eighth. The following is a statement of the indebtedness of said company, with the various kinds thereof, to wit:

In bonds of the company issued.....	\$785, 000 00
Bills payable, (notes of the company).....	280, 000 00
To contractors for percentages retained.....	65, 821 61
Personal accounts.....	6, 706 13
Total.....	<u>1, 137, 527 74</u>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *County of Sacramento*:

I, Leland Stanford, president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, do hereby solemnly swear that the foregoing annual report is a correct statement of the affairs and condition of said company as therein set forth.

LELAND STANFORD,

President C. P. R. R. Company of California.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a notary public, in and for said county, this tenth day of March, 1864, as witness my hand and official seal.

JNO. G. ———,

Notary Public, Sacramento, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the request of C. P. Huntington, esq., vice president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of that company for the year 1866, which was filed in this department on the 13th December last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1866.

FIRST.

Stockholders.—Sarah E. Avery, Meliassa Avery, Jacob Arnold, Henry Ames, Sacramento, California; J. J. Ayres, William J. Adams, San Francisco, California; C. D. Bates, L. A. Booth, Sacramento, California; E. J. Brickell, B. Brickell, Illinoistown, California; Bradley & Trim, Dutch Flat, California; T. E. Beans, Nevada, California; James Bithell, William C. Burnham, B.

Burt, Joseph Bronner, Robert Beck, T. Bell, R. T. Brown, Daniel Brown, John Belmer & Co., Joseph Bauquier, C. Barnes, Ida Bowman, W. J. Bowman, E. Blum, Thomas Baker, H. W. Bragg, Seth Babson, George A. Bassett, Sacramento, California; Ethelbert Burke, Marcus D. Boruck, Samuel Brannan, George E. Barnes, San Francisco, California; Mrs. E. Barendcamp, H. A. Barling *et als.*, trustees, John A. Baxter, J. S. Bacon, Bement & Dougherty, John Boyd, Noah Brooke; E. P. Bancroft, trustee, Boston, Massachusetts; O. L. Chamberlain, Sutter Creek, California; County of Sacramento, California; County of Placer, California; L. B. Crocker, Mrs. Anna E. Crocker, Oswego, New York; D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, New York; Charles M. Chase, San Francisco, California; Cornelius Cole, California; James H. Culver, C. H. Cummings, Charles Crocker, E. B. Crocker, H. S. Crocker, B. R. Crocker, Hiram Cook, Mrs. M. T. Cochran, Charles H. Converse, John Conrad, Maria Conrad, F. Chevalier, D. W. Clark, T. H. Cook, A. Coolot, James Campbell, W. P. Coleman, H. Cronkite, N. L. Drew, N. L. Drew & Co., D. K. Drew, James A. Duffy, E. Davis, W. J. Douglass, William Dreher, J. Domingos, C. K. Dougherty, Henry Dunn, Georgianna Mary Dean, Sacramento, California; Alphonsine Dumont, William Dolan, San Francisco, California; George T. M. Davis, New York city, New York; Martin DeForest, Schenectady, New York; Volkert P. Douw, Mrs. Helen L. Douw, J. T. Davis; W. G. English, Daniel W. Earl, W. L. Everett, C. & T. Ehner, A. Egel, M. M. Estee, W. R. S. Foye, Friend & Terry, P. Franklin, J. P. Floberg, Michael Fitzpatrick, L. H. Foote, Joseph M. Frey, F. Foster, J. S. Friend, Sacramento, California; Peter B. Forster, San Francisco, California; Walter H. French, Virginia, Nevada; Antoinette Franchot, Richard Franchot, Syracuse, New York; J. W. Forney, New York; John Gillig, Virginia, Nevada; Albert Gallatin, Dayton, Nevada; Robert Gardiner, Knight's Landing, California; Jacob Gruhler, A. S. Greenlaw, Moses Greenbaum, Gustave Gotthold, Eugene Gaxoet, Sacramento, California; Charles H. Grim, San Francisco, California; Christ Gruhler, Elias Gruhler, B. Gossner, W. C. Gay, Sacramento, California; Mrs. C. C. Glidden, Mrs. E. M. Glidden & Williams, Boston, Massachusetts; Simon C. Groot, Schenectady, New York; Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, C. P. Huntington, agent, William H. Hill, Jane E. Hill, Isabella M. Hill, J. S. Harbison, George Hepburn, Miss M. E. Hurley, E. Holmes, Hull & Lohman, G. T. Hartman, J. Hector, William Henkel, August Heisch, A. Heilbron, Charles Heinrich, Jacob Hepp, Eugenie Hunt, James H. Herrick, (in trust,) Silas Hussey, jr., Mrs. E. H. Heacock, Sacramento, California; C. G. Hooker, San Francisco, California; S. Hooper & Co., Boston, Massachusetts; John H. Hersey, D. R. Hunt, John Hillhouse; Jared Irwin, Samuel Jelly, N. M. Jacobs, Peter Johnson, Elias Jacobs, Enoch Jacobs, Joel Johnson, C. F. Jobson, David Kendall, Klink & Martsfield, Edward C. Kemple, H. Kohler, Edward Kraus, John B. Kohl, L. Krambach, Tobias Kadel, G. F. Klink, C. H. Krebs, Sacramento, California; Frank Reed Kimball, Mrs. C. A. Kimball, C. A. Lambard, Boston, Massachusetts; J. W. Lester, New York, New York; Phillip Lynch, Gold Hill, Nevada; Lord, Holbrook & Co., T. M. Lindley, W. K. Lindsey, M. Littleton, J. D. Lord, H. W. Larkin, Locke & Lavenson, E. J. Loomis, C. B. Linton, Michael Lecompt, Lyon & Son, George J. Lytle, Christopher Lager, George S. Locke, O. D. Lambard, S. Lipman & Co., Sacramento, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada, California; John F. Morse, San Francisco, California; B. F. Moore, Dutch Flat, California; D. O. Mills & Co., R. H. McDonald, James McGuire, E. B. J. Mott, George R. Moore, F. Mier, T. Muhlengels, C. Myer, P. F. Managan, John Meister, D. Z. Moore, John McNeil, H. Myers, E. H. J. Miller, James McClatchy, Drury Melone, William Martfield, Sacramento, California; George McDonald; D. W. Mahon; Samuel Mosier, N. S. Nichols, A. Nowbaur, Leonard Newburg, Sacramento, California; A. W. North; James O'Neil, Ira E. Oatman, Franz Oetll, J. B. Ogden, George Ochs, J. T. Pike, J. S. Pond, John Peaseley, Sacramento,

California; John C. Parks, Dutch Flat, California; W. Y. Patch, San Francisco, California; William Paton, Thomas Paton, ———, New York; James M. Pattee; P. H. Russell, G. Renaud, Thomas Ross, J. W. Reeves, John Ryan, George Rowland, John R. Robinson, William M. Ratcliff, W. B. & B. F. Ready, Frank C. Ross, S. B. Robbins, Martin Rancich, B. B. Redding, H. B. Rice, Rippon & Hill, J. M. Ripley, Robert Robinson, Sacramento, California; Charles Rice, Mineral Bar, California; J. P. C. Rond, San Francisco, California; B. T. Reed, Boston, Massachusetts; J. D. Russell; Leland Stanford, S. D. Smith, Sacramento, California; D. W. Strong, Dutch Flat, California; A. A. Sargent, Nevada, California; Edward Stockton, Folsom, California; C. W. Smith, Grass Valley, California; J. A. Seaman, Sacramento, California; W. H. Spaulding, Austin, Nevada; T. W. Strobridge, John Smith, Philip Scheld, G. W. Swinerton, Mary Scott, John Schade, Julius Strutz, Louis Schafer, Charles Sutter, Charles Sellinger, George Schmeiser, P. Stanton, Joseph Stevens, George W. Stewart, S. H. Shroer, L. Stanley, H. Schroeder, Robert Seeger, Thomas K. Stewart, C. Stremming, W. H. Seaton, Sacramento, California; A. P. Stanford, Jacob Shrew, San Francisco, California; E. N. Shelton, ———, New York; R. N. Sherman; E. B. Sturgeon; C. Z. Sherman; David Stewart; J. N. Turner, Nevada, California; Turton, Knox & Ryan, William Turton, S. Tryon, H. Thielbar, Dores Thielbar, Sacramento, California; W. E. Terry; Lauren Upson, San Francisco, California; Charles Van Heusen, E. J. Van Hausen, J. S. Van Winkle, Sacramento, California; E. G. Waite, Nevada, California; D. W. Wetty, in trust, Sacramento, California; O. C. Wheeler, Oakland, California; C. T. Wheeler, Julius Wetzlar, Herman Watchhorst, Conrad Weil, D. W. Wetty, D. W. Whitmore, W. S. Watson, C. Waterhouse, Sacramento, California; J. C. Williams, Drytown, California; Mrs. E. L. M. Williams, Boston, Massachusetts; Wason Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Massachusetts; Daniel K. Zumalt, Sacramento, California; Jacob Zumalt.

SECOND.

The names and residences of the directors and all officers of the company are as follows:

Directors.—Leland Stanford, Sacramento, California; C. P. Huntington, New York, New York; E. B. Crocker, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, jr., Sacramento, California; Charles Marsh, Nevada, California; A. P. Stanford, San Francisco, California.

President.—Leland Stanford, Sacramento, California.

Vice President.—C. P. Huntington, New York, New York.

Secretary.—E. H. Miller, jr., Sacramento, California.

Treasurer.—Mark Hopkins, Sacramento, California.

Acting Chief Engineer.—S. S. Montague, Sacramento, California.

Attorney and General Agent—E. B. Crocker, Sacramento, California.

THIRD.

The amount of stock subscribed is \$8,580,600, and the amount thereof actually paid in is \$8,504,210.

FOURTH.

For a description of the lines of road surveyed by this company, and the lines thereof fixed upon for the construction of the road to January 1, 1866, we would respectfully refer to the former annual reports of the company made to the Secretary of the Treasury. We would refer in addition thereto, as a part of this report, to the report of the chief engineer of the company, to wit:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA,
Sacramento, February 8, 1867.

Accompanying this please find a condensed description of routes explored and surveyed for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1866.

First. Surveys in California.—Resurvey and final location of line from Owl Gap (81 miles from Sac) to eastern boundary of State of California, 57 miles.

Second. Surveys in Nevada and Utah.—Preliminary survey from State line to Big Bend of Truckee, 49 miles, and final location survey from State line eastward, 34 miles.

Third. Lines of explorations for railroad routes between the Big Bend of the Truckee river and the Wasatch mountains, by Mr. Ives :

1. From Big Bend of Truckee via Ragtown Pass, Sand Dune Pass, (of the Carson Sink mountains,) West Gate, White Rock, Edwards's Creek valley, New Pass, and Mount Airy, to Jacobsville, in Reese River valley, 133 miles.

2. A line deflecting to the east from the above at Ragtown Pass, thence across the Humboldt and Carson desert to Stillwater, thence via Mount Wells Pass (of Carson Sink mountains) to centre of Fairview valley, on former line, 57 miles.

3. A line deflecting southeast from first line at west base of Carson Sink mountains, thence through Sand Springs Pass, and connecting with the first line in Fairview valley, 18 miles.

4. A line deflecting to the east from first line at Junction House in Edwards's Creek valley, thence via Edwards's Creek Pass, Smith's creek, and Emigrant Pass, (of the Shoshone mountains,) to Jacobsville, 48 miles.

5. A line deflecting to the southeast from the first at White Rock, thence via East Gate and O'Donnell Pass, thence northeast through Smith Valley to Emigrant Pass, on the fourth line, 56 miles.

6. A line bearing southeast from the O'Donnell Pass to the town of Ione, thence through the Ione Pass (Shoshone mountains) to Reese river, thence down Reese River valley to Jacobsville, 66 miles.

From Jacobsville continuing first line via Telegraph Pass, (of Tonjabe mountains,) Turner's creek, Cape Horn, Stage Pass, (Smoky Valley mountains,) Grubb's Wells, Swallow cañon, (of Piñon mountains,) Diamond valley, Railroad cañon, north end of Diamond mountains, Huntington creek, branch of South Fork of Humboldt river and Hastings's Pass, to Fort Ruby, in south end of Ruby or Franklin valley, 136 miles.

2. Deflecting to the east from first line at Swallow cañon, thence across south end of Diamond valley, through Simpson's Pass of Diamond mountains, to Gillson's valley, 20 miles.

3. A line deflecting northeast from first at Simpson's Park via Grass Valley road to Leake Pass, thence around north end of Park mountains to Cape Horn, on first line, 25 miles.

4. Deflecting to the north from Grubb's Wells, over Low Pass to west side of Roberts's Creek mountains, down Front creek into Garden valley, thence southwest through Low Pass into Grass valley, through Grass valley and Summit Springs Pass, to Telegraph Pass, on first line, 100 miles.

5. Deflecting to the northwest from Summit Springs, on last line, across the Toiyabe mountains, via Silver Creek Pass to Reese river, thence down Reese river to its passage through the Shoshone mountains, thence northeast via Carico lake, McMaster's Gap at north end of the Toiyabe mountains, through south end of Crescent valley and Cortes Pass into north end of Grass valley, thence through Low Pass on fourth line into Garden valley, through Garden valley to Piñon mountains, thence south along west base of Piñon mountains up Cedar creek, through pass between the Piñon and Roberts's Creek mountains, to Swallow cañon, on first line, 144 miles.

6. Deflecting to the northwest from first line at Railroad cañon, following Lieutenant Beckwith's trail of 1854 across the north end of Diamond valley,

and through the lowest pass in the Piñon mountains to Garden valley, 20 miles.

7. Deflecting to the east from first line in Diamond valley, thence through the Chokup Pass of the Diamond mountains to Huntington creek, on first line, 15 miles.

Continuing first line from Fort Ruby, easterly, along and near the overland stage route, across Ruby mountains, Butte mountains, and through the Eagan mountains, by Eagan cañon and Schell Creek mountains, via Schell Creek Pass, thence round the south end of the Antelope mountains and through Antelope valley, Deep Creek valley, and Miyabe Pass of the Ibenpah mountains, to Redding Springs, west margin of the Desert, 130 miles.

2. Passing southerly from Fort Ruby, between the Ruby and East Humboldt mountains, into Cedar valley, thence southwest across East Humboldt mountains to Gillson's valley, thence around the south end of the latter mountains to Simpson's trail, thence following said trail, easterly, across a low range of mountains, and south end of Long valley to the Butte mountains, thence northerly along the Butte mountains to the Stage Road line, thence round the north end of the Butte mountains into Butte valley, 102 miles.

3. Deflecting south from Eagan cañon along west base of Eagan mountains, over a cross range south of Butte valley to Simpson's trail again, thence on said trail to Hercules Gate, at south end of Eagan mountains, through said Gate into Steptoe valley, thence northerly up said valley to Schell creek, on first line, 76 miles.

4. Deflecting to the north from the first line in Antelope valley to Kinsley mines, on Lieutenant Beckwith's trail of 1854, thence northwest along said trail, passing low ranges around the north end of Antelope and Schell Creek mountains, through north end of Steptoe valley, and around the north end of the Eagan mountains to east point of Ruby or Franklin valley, 70 miles.

5. From the east end of Ruby valley easterly through the Goshute Passage to the west margin of the desert at north end of the Ibenpah mountains, 54 miles.

Thence southerly up the valley of Deep creek to Deep creek station on first line, 25 miles.

Continuing first line from Redding Springs easterly across the desert via north end of Granite mountains to Three Butte of Cedar mountains, across Skull valley and through Johnson's Pass of Onaqui mountains, Rush valley, Camp Floyd, to north end of Utah lake, thence via valley of Jordan river to Salt Lake City, 140 miles.

2. Deflecting from first line on east side of desert, thence via south end of Cedar mountains, Point Lookout, Pass of Onaqui mountains, to east side of Rush valley on first line, 46 miles.

From Great Salt Lake City westerly around the south end of Great Salt lake, north end of Cedar mountains, across the desert via Pilot Peak, Middle Pass of Tvano mountains, across Goshute desert, Pequot mountains, Clover valley, north end of Ruby valley, and through Humboldt Pass of East Humboldt mountains to Humboldt river, 240 miles.

2. A line deflecting from the above at north end of Onaqui mountains; thence across Skull valley and through Hastings (Road) Pass of the Cedar mountains, connecting with the above line on east margin of desert, 35 miles.

From west end of Goshute Passage, Ruby valley, northerly through Clover valley to Humboldt Wells, 54 miles.

From Humboldt Wells northeast into Thousand Spring valley; down this valley to its northeast end; thence southeast down the narrow valley of Hot Spring creek between the Tvano and Goose Creek mountains to Sink of the Creek, south end of Goose Creek mountains, 78 miles.

From west end of Thousand Spring valley southeast into the Goshute desert, 56 miles.

A line from Humboldt Wells easterly across first range of mountains, east by a low pass; thence via north end of Pequot mountains, north pass of Tvano mountains, passing between the Goose Creek and Ombe mountains, skirting north margin of the desert to Red Down Pass, around the north end of Great Salt lake, and through the south pass of the Promontory mountains, skirting the mud plains around the head of Bear River bay to Brigham City; thence along the west base of the Wasatch mountains to Weber river, and up Weber river to the head of the Lower cañon, 221 miles.

2. Deflecting from last line at southeast point of Raft River mountains, thence northeast through valley along the southeast base of said mountains to Pilot Springs, on the old emigrant road; thence southeast, crossing low range of mountains to Spring Bay valley, through Middle Pass of Promontory mountains, connecting with above line at Blue creek, 106 miles.

3. Deflecting to the north from main line at Spring Bay, via North Pass of Promontory mountains; thence on emigrant road to Blue springs down the valley of Blue creek on first line, 43 miles.

From Weber river to Salt Lake City, 35 miles.

Fourth.—Explorations and surveys for railroad routes between Big Bend of Truckee river and Salt Lake valley, by Mr. Eppler:

1. Main line from Big Bend of Truckee southeasterly through Ragtown Pass; thence northeasterly across the Humboldt desert south of Humboldt and Carson Sink lake to Sommers' Pass, in the Carson Sink range; thence from said pass around the north end of the Humboldt salt deposit to Boundary Butte Pass through the Augusta range; thence from said pass across Lone Hill valley to mouth of Reese River cañon; thence up said river through its passage through the Shoshone range to Termant's ranch; thence northeasterly across a low summit into Carico valley; thence through said valley via Carico lake to McMaster's Gap; thence through said gap, and in a northeast direction, via Cortez Mines, through Crescent valley to a summit near the Humboldt river; thence to the Humboldt river, 10 miles above Gravelly ford.

Total distance from Big Bend of Truckee to the above point, 205 miles.

2. A reconnoissance through Shoshone Pass from a point at the north end of the Humboldt salt deposit through Shoshone Pass, in the Augusta range, into Edwards's Creek valley; thence across the north end of said valley into Lone Hill valley; thence northeasterly through said valley intersecting the main line in the narrow passage connecting Lone Hill valley with Lower Reese River valley, distance 52 miles.

3. Reconnoissance around north side of Boundary Butte. From the same point of deflection, namely, a point at the north end of the Humboldt salt deposit, passing through a difficult and rocky cañon near to and north of Boundary Butte into Lone Hill valley; thence easterly across said valley to the same point of connection as line No. 2; distance 32 miles.

From the point of intersection of main line with Humboldt river, line passes down river to Skull ranch, located on south side of river, 36 miles below terminus of main line; thence southerly along west base of the Shoshone mountains and on east side of Lower Reese River valley to mouth of Reese River cañon; distance from Skull ranch to mouth of said cañon, 53 miles.

From mouth of cañon westerly along main line to a point at the north end of the Humboldt salt deposit; thence up Big Cottonwood cañon, through Hickman's Pass to the west base of the Carson Sink range; thence northerly along base of said mountains to McKinney's Pass; thence continues northerly along base of mountains to Beckwith's Pass, distance from point of divergence from main line to Beckwith's Pass via Hickman's Pass, 40 miles.

From Beckwith's Pass, southwesterly across Buena Vista valley, via Deep Well station and pass, through a depression in the West Humboldt range to Humboldt lake, thence around south end of lake to the Big Bend of the

Truckee, via the Hot Springs; distance from Beckwith's Pass via Deep Well station and Humboldt lake, 110 miles.

Reconnoissances to the north of Hot Springs and between Pyramid lake and Humboldt river :

From Big Bend of Truckee across Truckee desert to the Hot Springs; thence north up Truckee desert across a low divide into Indian Spring valley; thence northeasterly across said valley to the summit of the divide between Indian Spring and Humboldt River valleys; thence in the same direction to a point on the river northwesterly from Star Peak; distance from the Big Bend of the Truckee to the above point on the Humboldt river, 98 miles.

Thence westerly along the line of reconnoissance across Indian Spring valley and a mountain range lying to the west of Indian Spring valley to a point on Truckee river, five miles above its confluence with Pyramid lake; thence up said river to the Big Bend. Distance from Indian Spring valley, via point on river five miles above its mouth, to Big Bend, 45 miles.

Second main line from Big Bend of Truckee, through McKinney's Pass, to Skull Ranch.—From the Big Bend southeasterly through Ragtown Pass; thence northeasterly across Humboldt and Carson Sink Desert via Deep Well Station to McKinney's Pass; thence through said pass into Pleasant valley; thence through a cañon at lower end of valley into Salt valley; thence across north end of said valley around the point of mountain, seven miles northwest from Boundary Butte; thence northerly over Dacey's divide; thence northeasterly via extreme south point of Copper mountain across Lower Reese River valley to Skull Ranch. Total distance from Big Bend, 187 miles.

Reconnoissance to the east towards Salt lake, from Gravelly Ford due east over range of mountains into Front Creek valley and lower part of Garden valley; thence northeast across mountains to Humboldt river, at mouth of Maggie creek. Distance from Gravelly Ford, 24 miles.

Thence up the river to mouth of the South Fork of the Humboldt; thence up said South Fork to the base of the East Humboldt range; thence northeasterly along west base of said range to Humboldt Wells. Distance from mouth of South Fork via its source to Humboldt Wells, 75 miles.

Thence into lower part of Thousand Springs valley, along the emigrant road; thence via Goose creek, City of Rocks, Head of Raft river, and along old emigrant road to Bear river, near its confluence with Great Salt lake. Distance from lower part of Thousand Springs valley to Bear river, 164 miles.

From Goose creek, 12 miles to summit of mountain on south side of valley; down Goose creek 10 miles from point where emigrant road leaves it going east.

From Summit valley north five miles to divide on Idaho road between Valley and Snake River plains, south in Summit valley and across mountains to the southwest into an arm of the Great desert, 15 miles.

Fifth.—Preliminary survey of a railroad line by Mr. Buck, from the Big Bend of the Truckee river, via Say's Station, Truckee Desert, Desert Gate, Sink Humboldt, north side of Humboldt lake, and thence following the valley of the Humboldt river to Humboldt Wells. Distance from Big Bend of Truckee, 322 miles.

From Humboldt Wells southeasterly via Clover valley to Goshute Desert, at eastern base of Peoquop mountains, 45 miles.

From Humboldt Wells northeasterly to Thousand Spring Valley, 25 miles.

The route adopted for the location of Central Pacific railroad is via line referred to above and also in report for the year 1865—following the valley of the Truckee river from the point where the line first reaches it (near Donner lake) to the Big Bend.

Thence via Truckee Desert, Humboldt Sink, and lake and valley of Humboldt river to the Wells, (near the source of the stream;) thence in an easterly direction on line, surveyed by Mr. Ives, via north end of Peoquop mountains,

north pass of Toano mountains, passage between Goose creek and Ombe mountains, skirting northern margin of the Great Desert, to north end of Great Salt lake; thence through the South Pass of the Promontory mountains, skirting Mud Plains north of Bear River bay to Brigham City; thence along the west base of the Wasatch mountains to Weber river, and up said stream to mouth of Weber cañon. Distance from eastern boundary of State of California to Weber cañon, 538 miles.

SAMUEL S. MONTAGUE,
Chief Engineer Central Pacific Railroad of California.

The cost of the surveys made by this company up to December 31, 1866, is \$191,120 75.

FIFTH.

The amount received from passengers on the road during the year is \$252,908 71.

SIXTH.

The amount received for freight on the road during the year, is \$577,728 33.

SEVENTH.

The expenses of operating the road for the year are \$407,707 95.

EIGHTH.

The indebtedness of the company is as follows:

In bonds of the company.....	\$3, 506, 000 00
In notes.....	798, 000 00
In personal accounts.....	1, 444, 288 73
In bonds. (United States government).....	3, 962, 000 00
Total	<u>9, 710, 288 73</u>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *County of Sacramento* :

Leland Stanford, being duly sworn, says, that he is the president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.

LELAND STANFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1867.

SAMUEL CROSS,
Notary Public, Sacramento, California.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

Report of the chief engineer upon the surveys for the Central Pacific railroad.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, June 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a general report upon the surveys made under my supervision for the Central Pacific railroad of California.

GENERAL REMARKS CONCERNING LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RIDGE, OR DIVIDE, ON WHICH THE ROUTE PASSES.

This divide is the strip of land lying between the American river and its north fork, (on the south,) and Bear river and the South Yuba, (on the north.)

The Bear river unites with the Feather river (a tributary of the Sacramento) about 30 miles north of the city of Sacramento.

The direction of divide is northeasterly and northwesterly. Its width opposite Sacramento is about 30 miles.

The ravine of Bear river, from Johnson's Ranch to English Bridge, a distance of about 15 miles, pursues nearly an easterly course, while the course of the ravine of American river from Folsom is nearly north, to a point within about eight miles (southeasterly) from English Bridge. Here the American river branches, and the ravine of its north fork, as well as that of Bear river, pursue a northeasterly course, but gradually approach each other to a point about four miles above Illinoistown, called Long ravine, where the two rivers are less than three miles apart. At this point occurs the greatest depression on the ridge, and the greatest difficulties in location were found. From Long ravine the ravines of these rivers diverge somewhat, but are scarcely further than six miles apart at any point, the ravine of North Fork and its tributaries and branches continuing up the summit. Numerous branches and ravines extend northerly from the North Fork, rendering a location on that side extremely difficult, if indeed practicable, our line at Long ravine being about 1,200 feet above the bed of North Fork. The ravine of Bear river extends up about 14 miles above Dutch flat, widening out near the source of Bear river into a beautiful valley, called Bear valley, about two miles long and one mile wide. Diminished in size to a small creek, Bear river passes through this valley, and a mile above is lost among the benches to the right.

The ridge between Bear valley and North Fork of American is about 800 feet high. Here occurs a singular freak of nature. The South Yuba, augmented by numerous large branches along its course, is seen emerging from impassable rocky cañons, and, sweeping down through the head of Bear valley, it turns suddenly to the north and pierces the ridge or divide lying north of Bear valley, forcing its way out to the northward between rocky walls, surmounted by peaks from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high.

There is little doubt that at some former period the waters of South Yuba flowed through Bear valley and down the ravine of Bear river; and, indeed, it would be no difficult matter to turn the whole volume of South Yuba into Bear river at the present time.

The South Yuba Canal Company, who supply the Nevada divide with water for mining purposes, take their water from the South Yuba, at the head of Bear valley, bringing it down through Bear valley, by the side of Bear river, with a grade of about 10 feet per mile, being at points as near as 200 feet to Bear river and not over 15 or 20 feet above it. Thus it will be seen that the cañon of Bear river becomes and is the same as that of the South Yuba, which latter river now takes its place, the divide or ridge being now bounded by North Fork of American on the south and South Yuba on the north.

The ravine or valley of South Yuba continues on to the summit of Sierra Nevada, and in Summit valley, within two miles of Summit, the river is a larger stream than is Bear river in Bear valley.

A barometrical examination of this route indicated that the top of ridge or divide could be reached at Clipper gap, near the head of Dry creek, $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sacramento. From this point to Reservoir gap (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dutch flat and 25 miles from Clipper gap) it was found that the line must be carried on the top of ridge. The line of top or crest of ridge being far from uniform, of course the lowest points or gaps in ridge become commanding points, and it was found necessary to carry the line from gap to gap, passing around the intervening hills upon their side slopes.

It was also found, upon reaching New England gap, (near the New England mills, about six miles from Clipper gap,) that to Long ravine, a distance of eight miles, the ridge was nearly level, the elevation of a grade at Long ravine being

only about 100 feet higher than at New England gap. Also, that the ridge rose rapidly from Long ravine eastward to the next gap, called Secret Ravine gap.

It was also found that from Reservoir gap ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Dutch flat) the ridge rose too rapidly for our maximum grade, and that, for the next 20 miles, to the bottom or valley of Yuba, the line must be carried on the main slope of Bear and Yuba rivers. It was thought, however, that the line could be carried up Cañon creek (a tributary of North Fork, with tolerable smooth side slopes) to Dutchman's gap, about eight miles above, and there cutting through the gaps, brought out on to Bear river side hill.

Subsequent examination proved this to be impracticable, Cañon creek rising too rapidly for our grades. We were therefore compelled to carry the line immediately on to Bear river side hill, and were fortunate enough to be able to avail ourselves of the side hill of Little Bear river for that purpose.

Being on the top of the hill at Reservoir gap, we were enabled to cross Little Bear river near its head, and to use its side hill for an approach to Main Bear river.

The barometrical elevations also indicated that the Yuba could be reached about 20 miles above Dutch flat, at the head of its cañons, and the line carried up along its smooth, uniform bottoms for some distance; then, by taking to its south side hill, Summit valley and summit reached with maximum grades.

The South Yuba, from this point, (20 miles above Dutch flat,) called Yuba bottom, extends to the summit, a distance of 16 miles, most of the way through a valley, in some places 500 or 600 feet wide.

The old Truckee emigrant trail follows down through the valley a portion of this distance, generally over a smooth, natural road. Were the fall of this river evenly distributed, it would afford a uniform grade of a little less than 100 feet per mile to the summit.

Rising, however, from Yuba bottom, (say half a mile at a grade of 50 feet per mile,) the river cañons for a half mile at a steeper grade; thence, for four miles, its grade is about 60 feet per mile, either cañons rising about 250 feet in a mile at a point called Slippery Rock cañon.

The river then rises gently for about three miles, and again rapidly for three miles to Summit valley. Through Summit valley, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its grade is scarcely 25 feet per mile, then rises rapidly again to the summit.

Inasmuch as the indications of altitude of the aneroid barometer proved lower than those of the true level, after continuing our line for six miles along the Yuba bottom, we were obliged to retrace our steps and commence again near Yuba bottom, running up on south side hill of Yuba, with maximum grade, into Summit valley, in order to attain a sufficient elevation to reach the summit.

Summit valley is a beautiful valley, near the source of the Yuba, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, yielding excellent pasturage for cattle, hundreds of which are there driven each summer. From the summit, looking easterly, you appear standing upon a nearly perpendicular rocky wall of 1,000 feet in height. Immediately below is seen a valley from one to two miles wide, extending up from the Truckee river to nearly beneath your feet.

Donner lake, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by one mile in width, occupies the upper portion of this valley, and its outlet is seen pursuing its course down to a junction with the Truckee. Two long ranges or spurs are seen on either side, parallel with and enclosing the lake, reaching from the summit to Truckee river. Immediately beyond the river is seen the second summit of Sierra Nevada, while still further in the distance the Washoe mountains are plainly visible.

Passing the summit, our line is carried down upon the side hill of the range on the south side of Donner lake, descending with the maximum grade for about 11 miles. The distance, in a direct line from summit to Truckee river, does not exceed eight miles, but we fortunately encountered two long ravines,

with smooth side slopes, which, with the sinuosities of side hill, gave about three additional miles of distance, enabling us to reach the Truckee with maximum descending grades.

PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF LINE.

Commencing at the foot of K street, in the city and county of Sacramento, where it intersects the water front of the Sacramento river, the line passes northerly and west of the city water-works building, through what is known as Slater's addition, for about 1,500 feet; thence, curving to the east, it strikes the main north levee, at the intersection of Sixth with E street; thence it follows the line of north levee for about three miles to a point near the old Muldrow house; thence, curving to the left, it passes across the space of low land lying between the levee and American river, about half a mile in width, upon trestle-bents, averaging about 15 feet in height, and crosses the American river with two 190-foot spans of Howe's truss-bridge; thence running straight over about 1,000 feet of low land upon trestle-bents, the line curves to the right into a direction of north $24^{\circ} 30'$ east, magnetic, and pursues its course in a straight line to a point about 16 miles from Sacramento, across the Rancho del Paso, passing about one-half mile easterly from the Arcade house, crossing the north line of said Rancho about one-half mile westerly from its northeast corner, and striking near the southwest corner of section 21, township 10 north, range 6 east, and crossing a corner of sections 16 and 15, to a point on the aforesaid section 15, distant about 16 miles from the foot of K street in the city of Sacramento, at which point the line enters the county of Placer.

Thence turning gently to the left and reversing to the right again, it crosses Dry creek with four 55-foot spans of bridge and passes about 300 feet westerly of Dudley's house; thence curving gently to the left it follows about two miles along the foot of a light ridge, in a direction parallel with Dry creek and Secret ravine, to the California Central railroad, at a point known as Griders, in section 2, township 10 north, range 6 east.

Thence running northerly for about one mile, the line curves to the right and crosses Antelope creek with a 50-foot span, about 500 feet from its intersection with Secret ravine, and attaining the top of divide or ridge between Antelope and Secret ravine, it follows the same, passing through sections 35, 36, 25 and 24 of township 11 north, range 6 east, and sections 19, 18, 17, 8, 9, and 4 of township 11 north, range 7 east, to what is known as the Big reservoir, at the head of Red ravine—a point distant about 26 miles from Sacramento, and at which point commences the maximum grade of 105 feet per mile.

Thence pursuing a general northeasterly course, it continues along the top of said ridge or divide, crossing the main Antelope road at the flume upon what is known as Antelope divide, passing through sections, 34, 27, and 26 of township 12 north, range 7 east; thence curving sharply to the right and reversing to left in about half a mile further, it reaches the summit of divide between Dutch ravine and Secret ravine, at a point known as the Caperton flume, distant about three miles southeast from Gold Hill, in Placer county, and about four miles northwest from Auburn station, the terminus of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada railroad; thence running a little north of east, the line follows up said divide, crossing the main Auburn and Sacramento road, to what is known as Newcastle gap on said ridge, between Dutch ravine and Secret ravine, crossing said gap with an embankment 62 feet high, and passing through sections 26, 23 and 24 of township 12 north, range 7 east, and section 19, township 12 north, range 8 east; said point being distant 31 miles from the city of Sacramento.

Thence pursuing a general course of nearly due east, the line follows the south side hill of Dutch ravine for about two miles, through sections 19, 20 and 21 of township 12 north, range 8 east; thence curving to the left the line crosses

Dutch ravine, near its head, about one-fourth mile below the Bloomer Ranch house, and crosses the divide between Dutch ravine and Baltimore ravine, passing along and near the Bear river ditch to the main Hago river road, between Auburn and Sacramento, being at said point distant about one-half mile south of the town of Auburn, on section 15, township 12 north, range 7 east; distant 34½ miles from Sacramento.

Thence curving to the left into a general northerly direction, the line follows near the top of divide between the American river and Auburn ravine, and near to the Bear river ditch, passing about one-fourth mile west of the Junction house, and through sections 15, 10, 3 and 2 of township 12 north, range 7 east, and sections 34 and 35 of township 13 north, range 7 east, to the head of Rock creek, at which point the line reaches the summit of divide between Dry creek and the American river; distant about 39 miles from Sacramento.

Thence pursuing a northeasterly course along the top of said ridge or divide, passing about one-eighth mile south of Lovell's house and near the Cataract mill, crossing through sections 35 and 25 of township 13 north, range 8 east, and sections 19, 17 and 8 of township 13 north, range 9 east, the line reaches Clipper gap, in section 1, at a point distant about 44 miles from Sacramento.

Here, instead of following the top of ridge further, it rising too rapidly for our grades, we curve to the right, and run up the north side hill of Clipper ravine, (a tributary of north fork of the American,) crossing several short steep side ravines to Wild Cat summit.

Passing through Wild Cat summit, (about one-fourth a mile south of Widow Hawe's house,) we pass around Hawe's Hill, and curving to the left, cross the main road, and pass up a smooth ravine to the top of the ridge, at a point called Applegate summit. A short distance further on, the line passes through Evergreen gap, crossing the divide again at Baney's gap, from which point it curves round on side hill (on north fork side) to Star house gap, near the Star house. Here the line crosses Star house gap, (and the travelled road,) about 50 feet high, passing up very nearly on top of divide, to the head of Applegate ravine, which runs into Bear river, this point being called New England gap; distant about 50 miles from Sacramento.

From New England gap the line passes out upon north side hill of North fork. Crossing the travelled or stage road, it runs along above the same, and about 500 feet above New England mills, through peach orchard of Murphy, through Manzanita and Chaparral gaps and over Sugarloaf summit to Lower Illinoistown gap, at the point where upper stage road crosses the gap, (about one and one-fourth mile below Illinoistown.) Crossing this gap, about 30 feet high, the line continues on about half a mile further, over a broken country, to a point called Bear river gap, where it turns abruptly to the left, with maximum curve, and crosses the ridge with a tunnel of 500 feet in length, emerging on the south side hill of Bear river, along which it pursues its course to Storm's gap and Long Ravine gap, leaving Illinoistown about one mile to the right.

Here was found the greatest difficulty in location, Long ravine gap being an unusually low depression, the ridge beyond rising quite rapidly to attain its average elevation.

Here the line crosses the gap, about 70 feet high, and curving to the right, follows the side hill of Rice's ravine, leading to north fork for about one mile, encountering a succession of short, steep, abrupt side ravines, to Cape Horn, which is a bold rocky bluff, nearly perpendicular, and 1,200 feet high, above the north fork of American. Passing round the face of this bluff, about 200 feet below the table above, we strike the side hill of Robber's ravine, which runs parallel to Rice's ravine, and continues up along the side hill of same for about one and a half miles, crossing Oak summit and passing about three-quarters south of Madden's toll-house, through Trail summit. From this point the line follows along the face of side-hill above North Fork, striking Secret ravine,

along which it runs for about one mile, when turning to the left, it passes up a tributary side ravine to its head, the line striking a point about 200 feet south of stage road, one mile south of Secrettown. Running thence alongside of road nearly a mile, it crosses the same, and passing between Everard's house and barn, at Secrettown, it reaches the head of Secret ravine, or Secrettown gap, crossing it with trestling about 50 feet in height.

Turning to the left the line now passes north of Cold Spring mountain, (on Bear river side,) and for two miles encounters a succession of steep side ravines, where some of the heaviest work of the line will be found. Two tunnels will be necessary on this piece of line, each about 600 feet in length. Leaving the side hill again, the line strikes a long and nearly level bench, about two miles in length, extending up nearly to Dutch Flat.

This bench is the well-known Gravel ridge which extends along the slopes of the Sierras at about this elevation, and on which are situated the mines, worked by the hydraulic mining process. Extending up this ridge to within about one mile of Dutch Flat the line again takes to side hill to left, running near to Strong's cabin, Brickell's steam saw mill, Dutch Flat steam saw mill, to the Dutch Flat Water Company's large reservoir, (about one and a half miles above Dutch Flat.)

The town of Dutch Flat lies on Bear river side hill, about half way down to Bear river, the line passing about half a mile in the rear and about 300 feet higher than the town. At this last named reservoir, which is upon the top of ridge called Reservoir Gap, we leave the crest of ridge for the last time, it rising too rapidly to be available for a railroad line at our maximum grades. Turning to the left the line now runs, at nearly a level grade, about one and a half mile further to Little Bear river, which stream it crosses just above the saw mill, near Widow Homer's Ranch. Pursuing its course down the north side hill of Little Bear river, it departs at Ellmore hill, passing round the same, and enters upon the side hill of Bear river.

The river gorge at this point is about 1,500 feet deep, our line being about 500 feet below the top of ridge, and from 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the river. Its side hill is steep, rocky, and marked by many abrupt indentations and corresponding salient points. The line was carried round most of these points, but, upon a final location, it will probably be found advisable to run through the sharp points with short tunnels, the longest of which will be 1,350 feet, none of them, however, requiring shafting.

The line passes up this side hill of Bear river, (the grade line being nearly parallel with the crest or top of the ridge and from 500 to 700 feet below the same,) crossing through Zerr's Ranch, (about 600 feet north of his buildings,) striking the lower end of Bear valley, about 200 feet high, on its south side hill. Continuing on for two miles it leaves the head of Bear valley at an elevation of about 350 feet on side hill above the same, crossing the head of Bear river, (which is here but a small creek,) following it up to its source, which is a marshy lake, about one and a half mile above Bear valley.

It will be observed on the profile, that from Zerr's Ranch to head of Bear river, a grade line is indicated running about 100 feet higher on the side hill. In locating the line as run, the intention was to cross Bear river and continue on the side hill of the main gorge to Yuba river, (near head of South Yuba Water Company's canal,) keeping up on main side hill of South Yuba to Yuba Bottom; but, upon examination, this proved to be impracticable, the Yuba above Bear valley running in deep rocky cañons, with perpendicular rocky walls of granite, too rugged in their character to admit of the location of a line over them. It therefore became necessary to carry the line onto a bench above and south of Yuba river, and nearly at the base of the main ridge, a line from Zerr's Ranch to this point being practicable at our maximum grade, the only change necessary being to make the location a little higher on side hill.

Our present line passes about 100 feet to the left of Jew David's cabin. On the location as changed it will pass a short distance in rear of same. Continuing on, the line pursues the general course of Yuba river, about six miles further, to the point where the old Truckee emigrant trail leaves Yuba Bottom to ascend on the main ridge to the south, (which point is 19 miles above Dutch Flat by trail, and about $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles by our line,) called Yuba Bottom. This point is at the head of the lower cañon and falls between Yuba Bottom and Bear valley.

In subsequent location it will be necessary to run the line between these two points (viz : head of Bear river to Yuba Bottom) a little lower down on side hill, as indicated on profile, for the following reasons: Fearing that the elevation of Yuba Bottom might prove too high, the line was run from head of Bear river, at our maximum grade, in order to gain as much elevation as possible. But on reaching Yuba Bottom it was found that this gave more elevation than was necessary, therefore the last half mile was run down onto Yuba Bottom. The last elevations show that a grade of 80 feet per mile can be obtained from the head of Bear river to Yuba Bottom.

From this point (Yuba Bottom) the line follows the river for about one mile, passing through a short cañon and emerging at very near the level of water surface in river, (called Hall's cañon.) From this point the line was first run for about six miles up the river valley, taking to side hill at the two upper cañons, the line being carried up to the upper ford at head of Wilson's cut-off; but finding that the summit could not be reached without increasing grade on the remaining distance, our parties proceeded to the summit, from which a line was run down on side hill of Yuba, at maximum grade, striking into the valley line at head of first small cañon, (about one mile above Yuba Bottom,) called Hall's cañon.

The location, therefore, is carried from Hall's cañon, on south side hill of Yuba, at maximum grades, into lower end of Summit valley, (about three and a half miles below summit of Sierras,) crossing the old Truckee emigrant trail, near Kidd's Reservoir, about half way up to the top of the ridge, the line striking the lower end of Summit valley about the level of Yuba river; running thence straight across Summit valley, about two miles, at a grade of about 25 feet per mile, to a point on the south side of Summit valley, near Cook's old cabin, the line takes to side hill on the right, and in one and a half mile reaches the summit of Sierras with a cutting of about 50 feet. By commencing the last named ascent a little further back in Summit valley, the summit can be reached with maximum grades without any excavation. The elevation of surface of Summit is 7,027 feet above top of levee at Sacramento.

DESCENT ON EASTERN SIDE OF SIERRA NEVADA.

Pursuing its course from the summit easterly, the line commences its descent with maximum grade, and passing to the right is carried for next two miles over a steep rocky side hill, on which will be found quite heavy rock-cutting; thence turning abruptly to the right it enters upon side hill of Strong's ravine, and, running up the same about one mile, crosses over and is carried down over a smooth side hill to a point 600 feet higher than the southwest corner of Donner lake; thence pursuing its course along the side hill for about three miles, it encounters Coldstream ravine and runs up the same a little over a mile.

Crossing Coldstream the line follows along down its south side hill to within about a quarter of a mile of the main Truckee, where turning to the left it crosses the valley of Donner creek, accomplishing the descent in about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of downward maximum grade; thence the line was carried about five miles down the valley of Truckee river, and the survey terminated at a point 128 miles from Sacramento.

The object of this survey being to accomplish the crossing of the Sierras with a railroad line, it was considered unnecessary at this time to extend the

survey any further down the Truckee river; barometrical elevations were taken from our line up the Truckee river to Lake Bigler, and also down the same to the lower end of the Truckee meadows, showing its average fall to be only about 35 feet per mile.

I also carried a series of observations down Steamboat valley to Steamboat springs; thence across the Washoe mountains (via Virginia, Flowsry, and Six-mile cañon) to the Carson river; thence down the same to Fort Churchill—a profile of which is shown on the small general profile of grades. A continuation of our line down the Truckee to Big Bend follows the same, from the terminus of survey, 18 miles, to Neil's ranch or Henness road; thence seven miles to Stout's crossing of Truckee; thence through the Truckee meadow and across head of Steamboat valley eight miles to Stone's crossing, or western base of Washoe mountains; thence 23 miles through Washoe mountains to Big Bend of Truckee or edge of Humboldt desert, making the total distance about 183 miles.

No obstacle exists, and a line with light grades, over exceedingly smooth surface, can be carried from Stout's crossing of Truckee up Steamboat valley to its head; thence through Washoe valley into Eagle valley, which opens into Carson valley; thence down the Carson river to Fort Churchill or edge of desert, making, however, a longer line than that down Truckee.

DESCRIPTION OF LINES SURVEYED FOR CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

Barometrical reconnoissances have been made upon five different routes across the Sierra Nevada mountains, as follows:

- 1st. A route via Folsom, Greenwood, Georgetown.
- 2d. A route via Auburn, Illinois town, Dutch Flat, and Donner pass.
- 3d. A route via Nevada and Henness pass.
- 4th. A route via Downieville and Yuba gap.
- 5th. A route via Oroville, Bidwell's bar, Middle Feather river, and Beckwourth pass.

1.—Route via Georgetown.

Commencing at the terminus of the Sacramento Valley railroad at Folsom, the distances were taken by odometer and elevations by aneroid barometer, to a point 78 miles from Sacramento; thence aneroid observations were extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, near the head of the Middle Fork of the American river, following the ridge between South Fork of American river and its northern tributaries and the Middle Fork of American. The barometrical observations indicating that a grade of 150 feet per mile would be necessary in order to overcome the summit upon that route.

Commencing at Folsom, the lines of observation were as follows:

Sacramento Valley railroad depot, Spruance's, Shaw's bridge across South fork of American river, Negro Hill, Berry's, Atchinson's, Young's, Cooper's ravine, Bailey's, Knickerbocker ranch, Harris ranch, Pemobscot House, Greenwood, Halfway House, Georgetown, (54 miles from Sacramento,) Olippper mill, Castle Hill, top of hill, foot of hill, creek, top of hill, Work's ranch, Cabin Richardson's, Volcano mill, top of hill, emigrant road, top of hill, log shanty, Ballard's, Pilot creek, ice-house, Stockton's upper store, head of Pilot Creek ditch, top of ridge, leave emigrant road 78 miles from Sacramento, leave wagons, point on ridge, ditto, ditto, descend to bottom of Middle fork of American river, foot of hill, point on river, ditto, leave river and ascend to top of ridge, camp, summit of Sierras, distant 97 miles from Sacramento.

2.—Route via Auburn, Illinoistown, and Dutch Flat.

The located line of road following this route, and more particularly described herein ; a further description of the barometrical reconnoissance is deemed unnecessary.

3.—Route via Nevada and Henness Pass.

Commencing at Folsom, the observations were taken at the following points : Sacramento Valley Railroad Depot Rocks, Spring's Franklin house, Mountaineer house, Dutch ravine, Auburn forks, Illinoistown road, Dry creek, Foster's, English bridge, Globe ranch, Wolf creek, Boston ravine, Grass valley, Nevada, Turner's mill, Blue tent, South Yuba, Bell's ranch, Lake City, Junction house, Devil's back-bone, Humbug road, Snow tent, Cherry Hill, Magenta flume, Eureka forks, top of Divide, Bowman's ranch, Cañon creek, Eureka ditch, Cañon creek summit, Jackson's, Donnieville road, old emigrant road, Henness Pass, Pebber's lake, Truckee falls, Maple's, Tule Lake house, Hunter's ranch, — valley, Dog valley, Neil's ranch, State line—143 miles.

This line was found impracticable on account of the crossing of the South Yuba, and objectionable from the absolute necessity of making a long detour either to the north or south in order to get from the Henness Pass to the plateau of Truckee river to avoid Dog mountain at a moderately descending grade, and consequently high elevation, through the snow region.

4.—Route via Camptonville, Donnieville, North Yuba, and Sierra valley.

Commencing at the terminus of the California Central railroad at Lincoln, the lines of observations were as follows : Lincoln, Kennebec bar, Long bar, Timbuctoo, Smartsville, Empire ranch, Deer creek, Keystone house, Ankin's, Pleasant Valley house, Bridgeport, South Yuba, French canal, Birdsville, Sweetland's, San Juan, Freeman's crossing, Middle Yuba, Camptonville, Slughville house, top of ridge, Mountain house, Goodyear bar, North Yuba, Donnieville, Mooney's, Charcoal Flat, Sierra City, Howard's, Yuba Gap, Hale's, Sierra valley. From this point the railroad line would extend northeasterly through Sierra valley, passing out through Beckworth's Pass, and connect with the line of observations taken upon the Middle Feather route ; but in order to ascertain the height of Divide between Sierra valley and Little Truckee or Maple's creek, and the elevations of Dog Mountain route, the observations were extended on this line, continuing as follows : Arm's store, summit of Divide, Forks, Henness road, Triplett's, Sardine valley, Junction, Truckee emigrant road, Perkins's, Dog valley, top of Dog hill, Niel's, Stout's, Junction, Fuller's road—145 miles.

The objection to this route was found in the rugged nature of the country through which it passes, the expensive crossings of Deer creek, south fork of Yuba, middle fork of Yuba, and numerous deep ravines of their tributaries, and the necessity, as in the Henness route, of making a detour north through Sierra valley and Beckworth's Pass in order to reach the valley of Truckee river.

5.—Route via Oroville, Bidwell's bar, Middle Feather, and Beckworth Pass.

Commencing at Oroville, the lines of observations were taken as follows : Oroville, North Fork, Bidwell's bar, south fork of Feather, Union bar, Kanake bar, Bald Rock cañon, Indian crossing, American bar, Long Rifle, south branch of Middle Feather, Milsop bar, Rinehart's bar, Marble cone No.

1, Marble cone No. 2, China wing-dam, French Cabin saw-mill, Hartman's bar, Delap's wing-dam, Pyramid Peak, Scrubby Jacks, Rich's point, Battle bar, Onion Valley creek, China bar, Last Chance ravine, Railroad ravine, Goss Point, Webb's bar, Colly's, Minerva bar, Washington bar, Rick's bar, Winter's creek, Sailor's bar, Nelson's Point. From Nelson's Point, at bed of Middle Feather river, 80 miles from Oroville, for the next 17 miles, the river rising at one uniform grade without obstruction, the lines of observations were carried to the north across the Divide between Middle Feather and Spring Valley creek, a tributary of the north fork of Feather, as follows: Nelson's Point, Flume, top of Divide, foot of Divide, Spring Garden ranch, Bear-trap, Musen-hauser's, top of hill, Cunningham's house, Jackson's, top of hill, foot of hill, Middle Feather river, 97 miles from Oroville, at which point the lines of observations again touch the bed of the river, and are continued on as follows: Lower ford, upper ford, Penman's; leave river at a point distant 100 miles from Oroville. For next ten miles the observations were taken upon a line to north of river, as follows: Leave river top of Anthony's hill, Anthony's house, Poplar creek, point of river 112 miles from Oroville; thence via river as follows: Point at river, north branch Middle Feather, Beckworth's house, foot of Sierra valley, Battle cabin, in Sierra valley; Bingham's ranch, Marsh's summit house, Beckworth Pass, 131½ miles from Oroville; thence the line turns to the south and follows down through Long valley and Pea-vine valley to Truckee river at Fuller's crossing, as follows: Beckworth's Pass, foot of Pass, Long Valley road and ranch, Pond ranch, Antelope springs, Alkali summit, Alkali lake, Pea-vine summit, Pea-vine hotel, Pea-vine valley, Truckee summit, Junction, Stone's road, Fuller's crossing of the Truckee river, 160 miles from Oroville and 238 miles from Sacramento.

The advantages of this route consist in its low grades and a lower altitude of summit than upon the other routes, but it also presents disadvantages which render it next to impossible for us to avail ourselves of its advantages in this respect. It is 80 miles further from Sacramento to Fuller's crossing of Truckee by this route than by our present location. The Bald Rock cañon, about 20 miles above Bidwell's bar, is a rocky gorge in the Feather river rising with smooth grain to sides almost perpendicular, being 3,000 feet high upon the north side and about 2,500 feet upon the south side, the length of cañon being about one and a half miles. In order to avail ourselves of the lower grades it is necessary to run near the river or at an elevation sufficiently high to be above high water. This renders necessary the crossing of all the ravines, tributaries, many of which run in gorges of great depth near their mouths, and also involves the necessity of curving up into them and running down again in order to procure a suitable crossing. From Nelson's Point to and through Bald Rock cañon, about 50 miles, the river runs in a gorge varying from 2,000 to 2,600 feet in height, at a very steep slope, which, near the river where our line runs, in many places is perpendicular and generally rocky. The course of the river between these points is extremely tortuous and winding, the spurs of the mountain on either side putting out sharply and running by each other so as to lock across each other like the fingers of two hands thrust together. This involves the necessity of many tunnels. I estimated the number of tunnels upon this 50 miles at 28.

The work of construction would, therefore, be vastly expensive and slow.

In view of our relations with the United States government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who are to build about 1,700 miles of road in the interior, and who cannot commence until we reach the State line; in view of the increased cost of the line on this route, and the increased cost to government of appropriation for 80 miles of additional road to the same point; in view of the additional time necessary to construct the additional length of 80 miles, and the

physical impossibility of constructing the division from Bald Rock cañon to Nelson's Point in one year, the time required by Pacific railroad bill, this route is reluctantly placed among the list of those denominated unavailable for Pacific railroad purposes in the present position of railroad affairs.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also extended from the end of instrumental survey on Truckee river down the same to Stout's crossing on the Truckee river, up Steamboat valley, and by the present travelled road across the Washoe mountains via Virginia City, down Six-mile cañon and Flowery district to the Carson river, and down the same to Fort Churchill, as follows:

Terminus of survey, Neil's supposed State line; Stout's crossing, Truckee meadows, Truckee City, Steamboat springs, foot of Washoe mountains, Toll road, top of hill, junction with Henne's Pass, Virginia City, Gould and Curry Hill, foot of Six-mile cañon, Carson river, Reed's, Fort Churchill. Returning: Fort Churchill, Virginia City, Gold Hill, Devil's Gate, Silver City, American Flat, top of Washoe mountains, foot of Washoe mountains, Washoe lake, Washoe City, Galena, Stout's.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made from Donner lake via the old Truckee emigrant trail to the Henness road at Sirdine valley, 16 miles.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made and observations taken from Donner lake up the Truckee river to Lake Bigler, 13 miles.

A barometrical reconnoissance was also made from the head of Donner lake via Castle Peak to the line of our location at the foot of Summit valley, eight miles.

A further reconnoissance was made from the terminus of our instrumental survey up Twin Valley creek into Twin valley, and across by Castle Peak into lower end of Summit valley, 15 miles.

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER SURVEYS.

Clipper Gap, upon the top of ridge between the American river and Dry creek, about 44 miles from Sacramento, being a point common to all the proposed lines from Sacramento, upon the Dutch Flat route, several lines have been surveyed and located for the purpose of determining the best, which are denominated as follows:

1. Route via Auburn station.
2. Secret Ravine route.
3. Antelope Ravine route.
4. Doty's Ravine route.
5. Dry Crest route.

The first, second, third, and fourth above enumerated lines have a common point at or near Auburn, the fifth at Clipper Gap.

1.—Route via Auburn station.

This line pursues the direction already indicated from Sacramento to Dry creek, about 16 miles; thence, curving southerly, it follows up the divide between Miners' ravine and Strap ravine; thence via Miners' ravine it strikes the Sacramento, Placer, and Nevada railroad, at Wildwood, and continues upon the south side of same to Auburn station; from this point to Bloomer divide, near Auburn, two lines have been run and located—one upon an 80 feet grade to Newcastle Gap, and thence a 90 feet grade to Bloomer divide; the other upon an 105 feet grade from Auburn station to Bloomer divide. Preliminary and location lines have been run upon both routes. A line was also run and located from Dry creek via Grider's and Miners' ravine to Wildwood, but abandoned.

2.—*Secret Ravine route.*

A line has been run upon this route from Grider's to Auburn, but it was found impossible to attain the required elevation without using a higher grade than the maximum allowed by the Pacific railroad bill.

3.—*Antelope Ravine route.*

This route has been fully described in the *particular* description of line; it saves $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in distance over the Auburn Station line, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the Dry Creek line.

4.—*Doty's Ravine route.*

A line was run from McBowen's ranch on Dry Creek line, near Gold Hill, via Doty's ravine, Doty's Flat, Ophir, and Millertown, to Auburn, but it was found that it would be necessary to attain a higher elevation than the town of Auburn, which would require a grade higher than our maximum, and this line was therefore abandoned.

5.—*Dry Creek route.*

This line follows the present line of road to Grider's, thence runs near the present line of California Central railroad to Lincoln; thence via Gold Hill and Virginia, thence via McBowen's ranch, Sailor's ravine, Moore's Bar summit, Ledergrist summit, Tayler's ravine, it reaches the south side hill of Dry creek; thence following the same, it encounters and runs up Deadman's ravine; thence crossing and running down the same, it continues up Dry creek via Page's, Redwine's, Hawe's store, Cook's, Watson's, Neilsburgh, Gassway's and Predmore's, to Clipper Gap.

Three lines of location contingent upon this line were run from Sacramento across to the line of the California Central railroad:

A line, striking at Leets;

Ex line, striking at Pleasant Grove;

B line, striking at Lincoln.

This line being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles longer, and requiring the maximum grades with increased curvature, was finally abandoned. Experimental and location lines were run upon all the Dry Creek lines.

Accompanying will be found a table of grades from Sacramento to the Truckee river.

Respectfully submitted:

THOMAS D. JUDAH,

Chief Engineer Central Pacific Railroad, California.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the Central Pacific Railroad of California.

Table of grades, Central Pacific railroad of California, from San Francisco to Truckee river.

Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.		Length of plane.	Grade per mile.	
	Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.		Ascending.	Descending.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1,800	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	21	2,000	63	.....	3,500	105	.....	2,000	.....	Level.
1,300	21	.....	2,000	.....	Level.	1,000	21	.....	1,000	53	.....	1,000	.....	53
500	.....	Level.	3,000	.....	21	3,000	.....	Level.	2,500	105	.....	25,000	.....	79
1,700	.....	21	3,000	.....	Level.	1,800	52	.....	2,000	.....	Level.	38,000	.....	105
3,000	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	21	400	.....	Level.	13,000	105	.....	2,000	.....	Level.
4,000	10	.....	1,000	.....	Level.	4,200	78	.....	1,000	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	53
2,000	16	.....	2,000	.....	21	600	58	.....	1,000	53	.....	25,000	.....	79
2,000	.....	Level.	5,000	.....	26	2,000	45	.....	4,000	.....	Level.	2,750	.....	26
2,000	.....	5	3,000	.....	Level.	3,000	52	.....	17,000	105	.....	3,500	.....	105
4,000	.....	Level.	3,000	.....	21	1,000	74	.....	1,250	.....	Level.	2,000	.....	Level.
2,500	21	.....	500	.....	10	1,000	79	.....	1,000	79	.....	57,500	.....	105
300	.....	Level.	2,500	.....	Level.	87,000	105	.....	1,000	.....	Level.	1,750	.....	53
2,000	16	.....	1,000	.....	26	4,000	53	.....	4,000	53	.....	2,500	.....	Level.
1,000	21	.....	2,000	.....	37	6,750	105	.....	14,000	105	.....	13,750	.....	105
3,000	16	.....	2,000	.....	42	18,250	.....	Level.	3,000	53	.....	45,000	.....	105
2,000	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	21	3,000	105	.....	4,000	79	.....	1,750	.....	Level.
5,000	21	.....	3,000	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	Level.	10,500	105	.....	15,250	.....	105
1,000	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	16	6,000	36	.....	1,000	53	.....	2,500	.....	Level.
10,000	26	.....	1,000	.....	37	13,500	.....	Level.	5,000	.....	Level.	6,500	.....	53
1,000	.....	21	2,000	.....	47	17,500	105	.....	5,000	79	.....	3,200	.....	39
500	.....	Level.	1,000	.....	21	1,000	.....	Level.	3,000	105	.....	2,750	.....	Level.
2,000	26	.....	1,000	.....	16	3,500	105	.....	3,000	79	.....	3,500	.....	39
2,000	.....	Level.	3,000	.....	58	1,000	.....	Level.	38,000	105	.....	1,800	.....	53
												2,000	.....	39

* Summit.

SUMMARY OF GRADES.

Grades per mile.		Ascending.	Descending.	Level.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
5	.....		2,000	
10	.....	4,500		
16	.....	9,000		
21	.....	15,000	9,700	
26	.....	22,000		
36	.....	9,000		
39	.....		8,700	
42	.....	2,000		
45	.....	2,000		
47	.....	2,000		
53	.....	19,150	7,500	
58	.....	6,000		
63	.....	2,000		
74	.....	1,000		
79	.....	43,200		
105	.....	294,000	60,250	
Level.	.....	87,200	7,000	94,200
		518,850	93,150	94,200

OFFICE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dubuque, Iowa, November 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: At the time of making my annual report to your department, relative to the affairs of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, on the 26th of June last, I was unable to give you the results of surveys and examinations then in progress, but promised so soon as the same were completed to forward an additional report.

I now have the honor to submit herewith a copy of my instructions to the chief engineer of the company, and his report of the results of this season's

operations in the field, and I also submit the following statements relative to the present condition of the enterprise.

The company deemed it unadvisable to enter upon the work of construction until these surveys and examinations were so fully completed that there could be no possible doubt but that the most direct and practicable route from Sioux City to a connection with the Union Pacific railroad had been discovered. By some slight changes the line filed in your department has been materially improved, and the company has now become fully satisfied that that line, substantially running from Sioux City down the valley of the Missouri, crossing that river in the western part of Harrison county, Iowa, and thence to a connection with the Union Pacific railroad near Frémont, in Nebraska, 46½ miles west of Omaha, is the true one to build the road upon, for the reasons that it is the shortest and most practicable, can be built with lower grades and for the least expense, can be operated and maintained with the most economy, runs through a country comparatively well supplied with timber for the construction of the road, and a country susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, and already somewhat settled; and, furthermore, when constructed it will give the most direct and feasible connection for the various roads projected through northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, to reach the Union Pacific railroad.

This line is one hundred (100) miles in length, and that portion east of the Missouri river is remarkable for its low grades and long tangents, there being but three or four slight curves in a distance of sixty-three (63) miles, and the most desirable and natural channel for the commerce of those sections of country seeking an outlet towards the Pacific.

Having thus become fully satisfied as to the route, the company at once proceeded to perfect the location, obtain the right of way and put the grading under contract.

The right of way from Sioux City to the crossing of the Missouri river has been fully secured, the most of it having been guaranteed by responsible citizens living along the line, without cost to the company.

Fortunately for the rapid prosecution of the work on this line, a very large force of contractors, men and teams, have recently finished or are now finishing the construction of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad to Omaha. This large force, organized at great expense by that company, having been largely gathered in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada, being now in the immediate vicinity of this company's work, created a most favorable opportunity for putting the grading under contract. The grading of the northern sixty-eight (68) miles has accordingly been contracted for with responsible parties at favorable and satisfactory figures, and a considerable force is already on the work, and this force will be increased as rapidly as the work above alluded to shall be completed, and the weather will permit, and sufficiently to insure the completion of the grading on the sixty-eight (68) miles by middle or last of next summer.

Had the company failed to avail itself promptly of these circumstances, and this large number of men had scattered and returned to their former homes, it would have been almost impossible, except at enormous expense, to collect a force and place it on the work early enough next spring to complete any considerable portion of the road next summer.

Arrangements have already been made for over one hundred thousand (100,000) ties for the road, and a considerable number have been delivered and a large force of men and mills are now employed on this part of the work.

The company has also arranged to construct about six (6) miles of road which will connect its line very advantageously with the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad at the point where the latter reaches the Missouri valley from the east, to which point that road will be completed in a few days. This connection will be very valuable to this company, as well as to the government and

to the people along the line, and will secure a short and direct route to Chicago, whereby to transport the iron and other materials for the construction of the road. It will also give this company a short and immediate connection with the Union Pacific railroad, via Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Good and reliable subscriptions to the capital stock of the company have recently been obtained to the amount of two millions (2,000,000) dollars, and it is the plan and purpose of the company to prosecute the entire work with vigor and success.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Please acknowledge the receipt to me at Blair's Town, New Jersey.

JOHN J. BLAIR,

President Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,

Blair's Town, N. J., April 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR: You are requested to organize, at the earliest practicable period, say by the 10th of May next, a corps of engineers, with such assistants, teams, tents and outfits, as you may deem necessary, and proceed to Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, and examine all the practicable routes that you can find for a railroad connecting that city with the Union Pacific railroad in Nebraska.

If you fail to find any line which is more desirable than that obtained by the surveys made in 1864 and 1865, and which was adopted by this company, you will then examine particularly and re-survey that line, and make all the improvements in it that may be possible.

I would call your especial attention to the country in Nebraska opposite Sioux City, and bordering along the Missouri river, and request a careful examination of all streams or inlets passing the bluffs, so that you may determine definitely whether a practicable route can be obtained to get from the Missouri valley through the bluffs and out on to the high lands beyond.

You will observe that a little below Sioux City, on the west side of the river, the Omaha Indian reservation commences, and extends thence some 20 miles down the river, and from 30 to 40 miles westward. This reservation includes the so-called "Blackbird Hills," where the country is very high and broken. Information obtained from reliable sources goes to show that it is impossible to get a practicable railroad route across any part of the reservation, in a westerly or southwesterly direction.

If, however, one can be found, you can perhaps conciliate the Indians, and through the government agent obtain permission to make the surveys through their lands.

You will bear in mind that it is to the interest of this company to find a line through Nebraska Territory, crossing as near Sioux City as possible, as the company is entitled to land along its line, and vacant lands are abundant in the Territory, while along your former line, east of the Missouri river, scarcely any are to be found.

You will also remember that the act of Congress directs the company to adopt "the most direct and practicable route," and this must be done strictly, and honestly.

The intention of this branch of the Union Pacific road is to give the roads leading across Iowa and Minnesota a connection with the main line in the Platte valley. These roads, when constructed, will all be feeders to the great main line, in which the government and the people both have so great an interest.

You will be diligent in making your surveys and examinations, as the company intends putting the road under contract the present season.

It is confidently believed that the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad will be completed across the State of Iowa, to a point opposite Omaha, by April of next year, which will give this company greatly increased facilities for the construction of its road.

I would suggest that you communicate with W. W. Walker, chief engineer of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad, who will doubtless be able to give you much valuable information, as, in the year 1863, he not only made several surveys and explorations for a railroad route through all the valleys running into the Missouri from the west, between the Indian reservations and Omaha, but also, as I understood from him, he either surveyed or explored the country from the Missouri river near Decatur to Columbus and the mouth of the Loup Fork, in the Platte valley.

In the summer of 1863, I examined, with a party of engineers, a proposed route from Decatur, across the territory, to the Platte river, at the mouth of Loup Fork. The country we found high, rolling and broken in every direction. Leaving the Missouri, we followed up the valley of Elm creek a short distance, and thence our course lay nearly at right angles over a continuous succession of high ridges and deep valleys. Among the streams that we crossed, I recollect the names of Bell creek, Logan creek, Cunning creek, Elkhorn river, several branches of Pebble creek, several of Maple creek, and also of Shell creek.

Owing to the number of the valleys and summits to be crossed, the line was deemed impracticable for a railroad.

However, your surveys and examinations in that part of the Territory will depend upon your finding a practical route through some opening in the bluffs by which to get out from the Missouri valley, since if that cannot be done, any time spent west of that would be wasted.

I will doubtless see you during the summer, in the Territory, before you complete the surveys.

Please keep me fully advised of your progress, communicating with me either at the office of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or at Blair's Town, N. J.

J. J. BLAIR,
President S. C. & P. R. R. Co.

J. E. AINSWORTH Esq.,
Chief Engineer S. C. & P. R. R. Co.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
Dubuque, Iowa, November 1, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with your letter of instructions to me, under date of 21st April, 1866, I at once organized a corps of engineers with the necessary outfit, and proceeded to Sioux City, where I crossed the Missouri river into Nebraska and commenced my work.

I deemed it best to commence at this point, for the reason that bluffs bordering the Missouri rise in many places from 150 to 300 feet, and in some places on the Nebraska side they are perpendicular and washed at the base by the Missouri river.

The only route for a railroad from Sioux City southwesterly is to be found by following up some of the valleys and ravines, cutting through these bluffs and leading to the high lands beyond. Therefore it was necessary to determine the point of leaving the Missouri valley the first thing, as it would be useless to begin a survey on the Platte river, or at any point of connection with the

Union Pacific railroad, until the descent into the Missouri valley was fixed upon.

From opposite Sioux City I proceeded down the river, making examinations of all the streams and ravines leading back into the bluffs as far down as the Omaha Indian reservation, but found none that were practicable for a railroad line. At several points along the Indian reservation the Missouri river washes against perpendicular bluffs, making it impracticable for a road to pass down the river on that side. Below the reservation and near Decatur I examined the valley of Elm creek with care, but found the stream too short to enable us to reach the high prairie without very heavy work, numerous short curves, and very high grades.

I also examined the country west with a view to extending this line if found practicable, but the character and number of the valleys and divides convinced me that it was useless to spend more time in that direction.

Continuing the examinations down the river, I found near De Soto the valley of Fish creek, and further down that of Mill creek, through the former of which the line of 1865 was run.

I spent considerable time on a line up Mill creek, and also in resurveying the line of 1865 up Fish creek, and in surveying new lines over the various summits between the head of Fish creek and the Platte valley.

By some slight changes in the survey of 1865, I succeeded in making very material savings of both labor and grades.

As the result of these surveys, I am fully confirmed in the opinion that the route from Sioux City down the east side of the Missouri to a crossing near De Soto, thence via Fish creek to the Platte valley, and a connection with the Union Pacific railroad at Frémont, is the shortest, most direct and practicable, and in all respects the most desirable route for your company's road.

The distance from the crossing of the Missouri river to a point on the Union Pacific railroad $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Omaha, near Frémont, is 29 miles. From Sioux City to the crossing of the Missouri is 71 miles, making the whole distance 100 miles.

For about 60 miles on the east side of the river the level bottom lands are from 8 to 21 miles wide, and next to the river they are well timbered, and altogether they are among the finest farming lands in the west.

The line is entirely above high water; has but three or four curves in a distance of 63 miles, with grades most of the way varying from two to eight feet per mile.

The point of crossing the Missouri river is a good one for that river for a ferry or a bridge.

The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad, at a point nearly east of the crossing of the Missouri, comes within six miles of this line, and it is already nearly completed to that point. By constructing that six miles your road would secure a direct connection with Chicago, as well as with the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha.

The construction of your line will give a western outlet via the Union Pacific railroad for the contemplated line from St Paul to Sioux City, and thereby to all the projected lines running west from the Mississippi, crossing the said St. Paul and Sioux City road; also the McGregor Western, the Dubuque and Sioux City, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri railroads, in Iowa.

Thus all central and northern Iowa, as well as Minnesota and Wisconsin, will be furnished with a most direct and feasible connection with the Union Pacific railroad. From the south and southeast the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph, the Burlington and Missouri River, and the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroads will also be supplied with a valuable connection with Sioux City and the Upper Missouri valley.

Your road would thus become, considering its length, one of the most import

ant in the country, both to the various projected railroads of Iowa and Minnesota, and to the government and to the people.

I have not yet had time since returning from the survey to work up the field-notes and make a full estimate of the cost of construction.

I hand you herewith a map showing the slight changes which I would suggest in the line as proposed and adopted in 1865.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. AINSWORTH,
Chief Engineer.

JOHN J. BLAIR, Esq.,
President S. C. and P. R. R. Co.

After full examination of the country, I entirely concur in the conclusions of the foregoing report.

W. W. WALKER,
Consulting Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
San Francisco, California, February 11, 1867.

SIR: I beg to transmit to you herewith, for filing in your department, a verified report of the president of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, as required by section 20 of the Pacific railroad act, of July 1, 1862.

I have the honor to be sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES W. SANGER.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
San Francisco, California, February 11, 1867.

The undersigned, the president of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, in conformity to the requirements of section 20 of an act of the Congress of the United States of America entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, hereby makes the following report of the condition of said company, as shown by their books on the thirty-first day of December, 1866, to wit:

First.—The names of the stockholders and their places of residence are:

John Center, San Francisco, California; M. J. Dooly, Stockton, California; Charles U. Fox, San Francisco, California; S. O. Houghton, San José, California; Benjamin F. Mann, San José, California; Charles McLaughlin, San Francisco, California; Mrs. Kate D. McLaughlin, San Francisco, California; John A. Martin, San Francisco, California; Patterson, Wallace & Stow, trustees, San Francisco, California; Charles W. Sanger, San Francisco, California; Santa Clara county, California; Hugh S. Slicer, San Francisco, California.

Second.—The names and residences of the directors, and all other officers of the company:

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Fox, San Francisco, California; John Center, San Francisco, California; Charles W. Sanger, San Francisco, California; B. F. Mann, San

José, California; S. O. Houghton, San José, California; M. J. Dooly, Stockton, California; one vacancy.

OFFICERS.

Charles N. Fox, president, San Francisco; S. O. Houghton, vice president, San José; Charles W. Sanger, secretary and land agent, San Francisco; B. F. Mann, treasurer and general superintendent, San José; M. L. Stangroom, chief engineer, San Francisco.

Third.—The stock subscriptions amount to 18,811 shares, of \$100 each; on which \$881,100 have been paid. Three hundred shares of stock previously subscribed were sold at public auction, in accordance with law, for delinquent assessments, on the 24th day of December, 1866, when the same were bid in by the company and retired for the benefit of the company.

Fourth.—The line of road as surveyed and fixed upon commences at the city of San José, in the county of Santa Clara, and runs through said county, and the counties of Alameda, San Joaquin, and Sacramento, to the city of Sacramento, all in the State of California.

The cost of survey is included in construction contract.

Fifth and Sixth.—Nothing received from passengers or from freights; construction of road not completed.

Seventh.—The expense of the road and its fixtures to December 31, 1866, amounted to \$939,800.

Eighth.—The indebtedness of the company is as follows: Due under construction and equipment contract on estimates allowed, \$3,647,20. The road is mortgaged for \$1,600,000, to secure the payment of 1,600 bonds, of \$1,000 each, to be used as the necessities of the company may require.

Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES N. FOX,
President W. P. R. R. Co.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
of the United States of America.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On this 11th day of February, A. D. 1867, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said city and county, the above-named Charles N. Fox, who being by me first duly sworn, upon his oath does say, that the matters and things set forth in the above and foregoing report, by him made and signed, are true as he verily believes.

CHARLES N. FOX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, A. D. 1867.
[SEAL.] J. W. MCKENZIE, *Notary Public.*

H. Ex. Doc. 253—7

CLERKS FOR THE PATENT OFFICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RELATIVE TO

*The necessity of increased force of clerks and accommodations for said clerks
in the Patent Office.*

APRIL 20, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868.

SIR : The acting Commissioner of Patents, in a letter dated the 15th instant, has brought to my notice the present state of the business pending before his office, and the absolute necessity which exists for increased accommodation for the examining and clerical force under his control.

Applications for patents have been and are rapidly increasing; the number received during a given time at the present being quadruple the number received during a like period a few years ago, necessitating increased clerical force and corresponding room.

The business of the Patent Office cannot be properly and successfully transacted without increased accommodations in room, and that cannot be had without renting a building contiguous, if possible, to the department, for the use of the Pension Bureau.

I enclose herewith a copy of the acting Commissioner's letter, from which it is obvious that without increased facilities it will be impossible for his office to meet the just expectations of a class of people whose claims are entitled to exemption from the tedious delays to which such an increasing accumulation of business will inevitably and unavoidably subject them.

I earnestly commend the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, and respectfully request that authority be given to rent a suitable building for the purposes above indicated, and that adequate appropriation may be made therefor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PATENT OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., April 15, 1868.*

SIR: Allow me to earnestly invite your attention to the great necessity which now exists for more rooms for the use of this office, and to invoke your assistance in the premises.

It is a fact that while the business of the office has increased gradually since 1861, until it is now nearly four-fold as great as it was then, the number of rooms has been scarcely increased at all. We have now twenty principal examiners, as many first assistant examiners, and a like number of second assistant examiners; and each principal examiner, with his two assistants, with the addition of one and sometimes two clerks, occupies but one room. In this one room the principal examiner conducts his examination of applications for patents, while both his assistants are engaged upon other applications under his supervision.

The models, drawings, and papers of these applications have to be exposed to view in the same room, while the agents, attorneys, and parties are admitted to make their inquiries, explanations and arguments. Of course, while an argument is being made by a party or an attorney before the principal examiner, both of his assistants engaged in other work are more or less disturbed by it. They may be in fact engaged in hearing other arguments at the same time. Confusion and loss of time and efficiency must be the consequences.

Still another flagrant evil is the result of this crowded condition of these rooms, which is, that attorneys and parties do see and hear things which do not concern them, and which therefore they ought not to see or hear, and some of them do and will take a dishonorable advantage of the knowledge thus obtained. Thus innocent parties may be injured and scandal entailed upon the office.

From this showing it will follow that at least two rooms ought to be allowed each principal examiner, his assistants and clerks, their models, drawings, and papers.

But two of our examiners at this time have each a room of only half the ordinary size.

The business of this office is constantly and rapidly increasing, and there is a pressing necessity now that the number of examiners should be increased to at least twenty-five of each grade. This increase has been so enormous that examiners are gradually falling in arrears with their work in spite of the most determined efforts to keep it up. This state of things is greatly injurious to inventors and embarrassing to the office.

To give you an idea of this increase I will state that the reports for January, February, and March, 1868, show that the number of applications received during these months averages over 2,000 per month. The number in March, alone, was 2,352. If we had a few more rooms now I could, by detailing first assistants to act as principal examiners, arrest the increase of arrears until such time as Congress would pass an act to increase the number of examiners.

Other branches of the service in this office are suffering likewise for the want of space. From ten to fifteen more rooms are needed for them. A single room has been occupied for months by ten clerks.

A large fire-proof building has been erected just across G street from the Patent Office building, for the especial object, as I am informed, of letting it to this department or some of its bureaus.

I am informed that some one or other of the bureaus in this department might be removed wholly or in part to such a building as that above mentioned, without injury to the public service, and that all that is wanting to effect an arrangement is the money wherewithal to pay the rent.

Now, if this be the state of the case, I hope you will urge upon Congress the expediency of making an appropriation to pay the rent.

Very respectfully,

A. M. STOUT, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary Department Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FRIENDLY INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

RELATIVE TO

The necessity of an early appropriation for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

APRIL 20, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a communication, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging the necessity for a new appropriation to be made at an early day for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request the favorable action of Congress upon the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, I desire to say that the amount appropriated last year for that purpose is nearly exhausted, and that it will be necessary for a new appropriation to be made at an early day to meet the wants and necessities of the most destitute bands and tribes.

From the latest reports received at this office from agents of the department, there are at present, and probably will be for some time to come, nearly 20,000 Indians in the northern, central, and southern superintendencies that require assistance in the way of subsistence. To supply that number with sufficient food to prevent actual suffering, delivered at points where it can be issued, will cost nearly, if not quite, \$3,500 per day. As the summer advances, and those

who have been or will be able to plant crops begin to realize therefrom, the number to be assisted will gradually decrease, but more or less assistance will have to be furnished during the entire year.

By the terms of the contracts under which the subsistence is being furnished at the present time, the contractors are to continue delivering for thirty days after they shall have received notice to cease doing so. There is now left of the appropriation hereinbefore referred to only about \$62,000, with some of the stores issued in March yet to be paid for. It will, therefore, be necessary to give the contractors notice at once to cease furnishing unless a further appropriation is made, in which case the delivery can be continued under the present contracts until new ones are entered into.

It is difficult to determine how much will be required to furnish the necessary subsistence; in fact, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount that will be needed for the purpose. I am of the opinion, however, that the sum of \$1,000,000 should be appropriated and placed at the disposal of your department, to be used so far as the same may be necessary in affording relief to the destitute and needy members of the different bands and tribes in said superintendencies, and also for those in any other superintendency, whenever it is found necessary to do so.

I do not deem it necessary to give the reasons why the appropriation should be made, or why it is good policy—in fact the best and most economical that can be adopted—to feed Indians, to keep them quiet and peaceable: they are well known to all. The necessity for this at present is more urgent than heretofore, for the reason that the country is becoming settled so rapidly that buffalo, the Indian's principal means of support, are growing more and more scarce every day. The Indians, consequently, are unable to procure a sufficient quantity of food, and, as is perfectly natural, will depredate upon and steal from the settlers to prevent starvation. These acts are followed by retaliation on the part of the whites, and usually end in an Indian war, with horrible accompaniments. It is also deemed unnecessary to set forth the wants and necessities of those who have in late years depended mainly upon their success in hunting for an existence, as they have been frequently represented and are well known to Congress.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent request for early action thereon, and request to be advised whether notice shall be given to the present contractors to cease furnishing supplies under their contracts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FRIENDLY INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to appropriations required for subsistence of friendly Indians.

JULY 15, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of this date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting a deficiency in the appropriation made for the subsistence of friendly Indians, amounting to one hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eleven cents, (\$172,827 11.) and invite the attention of Congress to the favorable consideration of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the above amount be appropriated to enable the department to pay the indebtedness to contractors and special agents, as indicated by that officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, and to the appropriation of \$300,000 made last year for that purpose, I have to say that, in each of the contracts made by this bureau for supplies for such Indians, there was a clause to the effect that the contractor should continue furnishing supplies for thirty days after receiving notice to cease the delivery.

Timely notice was given to the contractors to stop furnishing supplies; but, owing in a great measure to the great distance and isolated location of the points where the subsistence was being issued to the Indians, the agents of the contractors continued delivering, and the special agents of the department con-

tinued receiving supplies, until the cost thereof, together with the cost of articles furnished by various parties under orders of the Indian peace commission, and the expenses incident to the delivery of the subsistence to the Indians, largely exceeded the amount of the appropriation.

There are vouchers now in this office, in favor of Thomas A. Osborn, for supplies furnished under his contract, to the amount of.....	\$31, 042 93
And in favor of Louis Stettauer for supplies furnished to about 5,479 Indians, in February, March, April, and May last, to the amount of.....	66, 981 65
Total	98, 024 58

I am also advised that there are vouchers, not yet presented for payment, in favor of Mr. Osborn, to the amount of about \$69,802 53, for supplies furnished during month of May last, to about 14,000 Indians. This will make about the sum of \$167,827 11 due and owing to Messrs. Osborn and Stettauer under their contracts.

In addition to this there will be required for salary of special agents, and to pay their necessary expenses, the further sum of \$5,000, making in all a deficiency of \$172,827 11 in the appropriation for subsistence of friendly Indians.

I respectfully request that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent recommendation that the sum of \$172,827 11 be appropriated, to enable the department to settle up this indebtedness, and to pay the balances due the special agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

CONTRACTS BY THE QUARTERMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Statement of contracts made by the quartermasters' department during the month of March, 1868, in compliance with the acts of April 21, 1808, and July 17, 1862.

APRIL 21, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 17, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the acts approved April 21, 1808, and July 17, 1862, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of contracts made by the quartermasters' department during the month of March, 1868, and of those not received in time to be included in previous reports.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Abstract of contracts made by the quartermasters' department during the month ending on the 31st March, 1868, and those made prior thereto, but not received in time to be included in the last report.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
1	Bristol township, Pa., Aug. 30, 1864.....	The United States and George Randall and wife.	Deed for one acre of land situated on the north-westerly side of China Hall public road, leading to Bristol, Berks county, Pa., as a burial ground for the interment of soldiers, for \$150. Deed for cemetery lot in Davidson county, Tenn., for \$6,926 45.	.....
2	Nashville, Tenn., July 30, 1866.....	The United States and Morton B. Howell..	Deed for section No. 10, Crown Hill Cemetery, at Indianapolis, Ind., for \$5,000.	.....
3	Indianapolis, Ind., Aug., 27, 1865.....	The United States and J. M. Reay, president.	Deed for tract of land in Warren county, Miss., with all buildings and appurtenances, for \$9,000.	.....
4	Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 27, 1866.....	The United States and A. H. Jaynes and wife.	Deed for a portion of Oakland Cemetery, in Lee county, Iowa, for the sum of \$1.	.....
5	Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1866.....	The United States and Wm. Patterson, mayor	Deed for 56 burial lots in the Lebanon Cemetery, Philadelphia, for \$1,125.	.....
6	Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1867.....	The United States and Jacob C. White and wife.	Deed for burial lot in section 29 in the Forest Hill Cemetery, in the city of Madison, Wis., for \$1.	.....
7	Madison, Wis., June 12, 1866.....	The United States and E. W. Keyes, mayor.	Deed for certain lots in Oak Dale Cemetery, in Scott county, Iowa, for the sum of \$1.	.....
8	Scott county, Iowa, June 26, 1866.....	The United States and B. B. Woodward, president.	Deed for tract of land on Williamsburg turnpike, about 1½ mile from Richmond, containing 3 acres more or less, for a cemetery, appraised at \$900.	.....
9	Richmond, Va., July 29, 1867.....	The United States and William Slater and wife.	Deed for all of section one in Oak Woods Cemetery, Hyde Park, Ill., for \$1,834.	.....
10	Hyde Park, Ill., April 25, 1866.....	The United States and Y. Scammon, president.	Deed for lot No. 62 in Prairie du Chien Cemetery, in Crawford county, Wis., for \$1.	.....
11	Crawford county, Wis., June 18, 1866..	The United States and Jno. S. Lockwood..	Deed for about 1½ acres of land in the City Cemetery, San Antonio, Texas, for \$1.	.....
12	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 15, 1867.....	The United States and W. C. A. Thiele-page, mayor.	Deed for a parcel of land in cemetery in Montgomery, Ala., for \$1.	.....
13	Montgomery, Ala., July 14, 1866.....	The United States and W. L. Coleman, mayor.		.....

14	Burlington, N. J., Aug. 25, 1864	The United States and Joseph Weyman....	Deed for a tract of land, one acre more or less, in Burlington county, N. J., for \$1.	.....
15	Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28, 1867	Lieut. H. J. Farnsworth and Thomas E. Whitaker and Edw. R. Lassen.	Lease of property known as Tattersall's Stables, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., for the remainder of their term, viz, to July 8, 1870, for \$4,000, made by the consent in writing, of Mrs. H. Corry, lessor.	.....
16	Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1867	Lieut. Col. James M. Moore and Richard Middleton.	For constructing a granite tomb over the vault in Arlington Cemetery, according to plans and specifications, for the sum of \$1,000.	.....
17	Fort Gibson, Idaho Ter., Sept. 10, 1867	Capt. A. S. Kimball and J. C. D. Blackburn.	For 24,000 bushels corn, more or less, as may be required, delivered at Fort Arbuckle, Idaho Ter., at \$1.87½ per bushel.	\$1,750 00
18	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Ellsworth and Brackin.	For 37,737 feet pine framing timber, at \$23 per M feet, delivered at McPherson Barracks.	2,800 00
19	Atlanta, Ga., Jan., 20, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and E. R. Carr	For 2,342 bushels unslacked lime, at 60 cents per bushel, delivered at McPherson Barracks.	2,500 00
20	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and C. Sheehan	For 146 window frames and sash, 18 lights 10 by 12, glazed, at \$7 20 each; 23 door frames and doors, at the prices following, viz: 1 at \$12; 3 at \$10; 10 at \$7 50; and 9 at \$7 each, delivered at McPherson Barracks. Total amount of contract, \$1,231 20.	
21	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and A. L. L. Seago	For 401,160 bricks, at \$7 50 per M, two-thirds hard, one-third merchantable soft, delivered at McPherson Barracks.	6,000 00
22	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and A. H. Colletter	For 53,144 feet weatherboarding, at \$24 50 per M feet, delivered at McPherson Barracks.	2,600 00
23	Omaha City, Jan. 22, 1868	Gen. Wm. Myers and James F. Evans	For 400 cavalry horses, at \$143 each, delivered at Omaha City.	.....
24	Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 11, 1868	Col. J. G. Chandler and Jas. D. Randall	For 400 barrels lime, at \$2 50 per barrel, delivered at Vicksburg, Miss.	.....
25	New Orleans, Feb. 20, 1868	Gen. C. H. Tompkins and J. H. Mehaffery	For 200 cords oak wood, at \$7 50, delivered at Jackson, La.	1,500 00
26	New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1868	Gen. C. H. Tompkins and W. G. Coyle	For 1,800 tons anthracite coal, at \$10 per ton; 125,000 bushels bituminous coal, at 20 cents per bushel, delivered at New Orleans, La.	20,000 00
27	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1868	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Harney & Co.	For 225,000 pounds oats, at \$1 per 32 pounds, delivered at Savannah, Ga.	7,000 00

Abstract of contracts made by the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
28	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and J. Winship & Co...	For 40 door frames and 40 doors, 4 panels, 1½ inch thick, 3 feet by 7 feet 8 inches, with transoms, mouldings, &c., at \$10 85 each, delivered at Atlanta, Ga.	\$900 00
29	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and John C. Bech.....	For 520 feet O. G. mouldings, 4½ by 1½ inches, at \$35 per thousand and lineal feet; 1,050 feet O. G. moulding, 6 by 1½ inches, at \$44 per thousand and lineal feet; 7 box window frames and sash, 18 lights, 10 by 12 inches, glazed, &c., at \$10 50 each; 6 door frames and double doors, 6 panels, 2 inches thick, 7 by 9 feet, at \$15 each, delivered at Atlanta, Ga.	450 00
30	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and George Shard, jr ..	For 1,000 cords wood, at \$4 25 per cord, delivered at Atlanta, Ga.	9,500 00
31	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and H. Barker.....	For 190 bushels plastering hair, at 49 cents per bushel, delivered at Atlanta, Ga.	200 00
32	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Murphy, Rice & Co.	For 79,181 feet flooring, at \$22 99 per thousand feet; 300 feet wainscoting, delivered at Atlanta, Ga.	5,253 00
33	Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and J. A. & J. F. Brown.	For 350,000 pounds of hay, at \$1 55 per 100 pounds, delivered at Savannah, Ga.	5,000 00
34	Fort Harker, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1867.....	Maj. Henry Inman and E. G. Robinson....	For the delivery at Downer's Station, Kansas, 150 cords of wood, at \$26 per cord.	1,000 00
35	Fort Union, N. M., Dec. 4, 1867.....	Capt. Geo. W. Bradley and William Miller ..	For 8,000 bushels charcoal, at 2½ cents per bushel, delivered at Fort Union, New Mexico.	.....
36	New York city, Jan. 16, 1868.....	Gen. C. G. Sawtelle and J. W. Dearing	For lease of five-story building, northwest corner of Washington and Hubert streets, New York city, for 3½ months from January 16, 1868, at \$250 per month.	.....
37	New Orleans, January 21, 1868.....	Col. R. N. Bacheider and Philip Drumm....	For charter of steam tug Reaney from 12 m. January 21, at \$100 per day.	.....
38	Leavenworth, Kansas, January 28, 1868.	Gen. L. C. Easton and George Benson.....	For 35 artillery horses, at \$155 75 each, at Leavenworth.	1,500 00

39	St. Louis, Mo., February 1, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and E. B. Kirby.	For 7,143 bushels of oats, at 63 cents per bushel, at St. Louis, Mo.	1,200 00
40	St. Louis, Mo., February 1, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and Austin Walsh.	For 163 tons of hay, at \$17 per ton, at St. Louis, Mo.	700 00
41	Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1868.....	Gen. Thomas Swords and Smith Gibson....	For supply of wood at Columbus, Ky., to June 30, 1868, at \$2 87 per cord.	2,000 00
42	Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1868.....	Gen. Thomas Swords and T. J. Schofield..	For supply of corn at Columbus, Ky., to June 30, 1868, at 85 cents per bushel.	2,000 00
43	Philadelphia, Pa., February 24, 1868.....	Col. F. J. Crilley and C. H. Cummings....	For delivery at depot, at within sixty miles of the city of Philadelphia, forage as may be required for four months from March 1, 1868, viz: For corn, \$1 23 per bushel; oats, 83 cents per bushel; hay, \$1 34½ per 100 pounds, rye straw, at \$1 20 per 100 pounds.	1,000 00
44	Vicksburg, Miss., February 5, 1868.....	Col. J. G. Chandler and Trescott & Warner.	For 500 cords of wood at Vicksburg, Miss., at \$3 45 per cord.	1,000 00
45	Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868..	Gen. J. C. McFerran and J. McCarthy.....	For sanitary work in and around Washington, viz: For removal of each dead animal, \$1; each load of ashes, \$1; contents of each pit, \$1; each box, 25 cents.	.....
46	Charleston, S. C., January 15, 1868.....	Gen. Robert O. Tyler and H. L. Grant.....	For supplying post at Goldsboro', N. C., until July 15, 1868, with wood, at \$4 50 per cord.	5,000 00
47	New Orleans, La., February 18, 1868....	Gen. Charles H. Tompkins and I. Viasca, Jr.	For 250 squares (100 square feet) slating, at \$20 per square.	.....
48	Selma, Ala., February 3, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and H. Smith.....	For lease of premises on Alabama street for stables for 11 months to December 31, 1868, at \$15 per month.	.....
49	Jacksonville, Ala., January 7, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and C. J. Clarke.....	For lease of premises for quarters at Jacksonville, Ala., at \$40 a month.	.....
50	Lawtonville, Ga., January 1, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and M. B. Perkins.....	For lease of premises for Superintendent of National Cemetery to December 31, 1868, at \$10 per month.	.....
51	Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and John McDonald....	For hauling stores within city limits of Mobile, Ala., for one year or longer, at 50 cents per 1,000 pounds.	.....
52	Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Mobile Trade Co...	For transportation on the Alabama river as far as Montgomery, Ala., up and down from Mobile, Ala. (See schedule.)	.....
53	Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Wm. H. Hooper....	For delivery at McPherson barracks 156,840 laths, 1½ by ½ inch, 4 feet long, at \$3 73 per 1,000.	1,200 00

Abstract of contracts made by the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
54	Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Luke Rice	For delivery at McPherson barracks 200,514 feet pine framing, at \$19.50 per 1,000; 62,734 feet pine sheathing, at \$17 per 1,000.	\$10,000 00
55	Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1868.....	Gen. Rufus Saxton and Edward Mercer.....	For delivery at McPherson barracks 15,844 bushels sand, at 5 cents per bushel.	1,600 00
56	Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1868	Gen Rufus Rice and A. H. Collister	For delivery at McPherson barracks 359,480 shingles, at \$6 per 1,000.	4,300 00
57	Charleston, S. C., January 1, 1868	Gen. R. O. Tyler and C. M. Kennedy.....	For supplying troops at Laurens, S. C., with wood, at \$1.40 per cord.	500 00
58	Detroit, Mich., February 7, 1868	Gen. J. D. Bingham and A. A. Chester.....	For delivery at Crown Hill Cemetery within 62 days 707 headboards, at 8½ cents each.	400 00
59	Philadelphia, Penn., February 10, 1868.....	Col. F. J. Crilley and Wm. Bingham.....	For 35,49 bushels corn, at \$1.10 per bushel; 375 bushels oats, at 68 cents per bushel; 20,000 pounds hay, at \$1.25 per 100 pounds; 11,700 pounds straw, at \$1.15 per 100 pounds, delivered at Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,000 00
60	Fort Adams, R. I., February 19, 1868.....	Lieut. Lewis Smith and Joshua Sayer.....	For wharf privileges at Newport, R. I., known as Sayers' wharf, for one year, at \$36 per year.	.....
61	Louisville, Ky., February 5, 1868.....	Gen. Thomas Swords and Charles Ryan.....	For wood in quantities required at Guyandotte, W. Va., at \$4 per cord; and for coal, at 14 cents per bushel.	2,000 00
62	Vicksburg, Miss., March 3, 1868	Col. J. G. Chandler and J. W. Beasley.....	For 500 cords of wood, at \$3.50 per cord, delivered at Grenada, Miss.	1,500 00
63	St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and Northrup & Shimer.	For 6,000 bushels of oats in sacks, at 62.90 cents per bushel, delivered at St. Louis, Mo.	950 00
64	St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and Wm. J. Burch.	For 6,031 bushels of oats in sacks, at 63 cents per bushel, delivered at St. Louis, Mo.	950 00
65	St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and Joseph Brove.	For 50 tons of straw, at \$18 per ton, delivered at St. Louis, Mo.	250 00
66	St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Thomas and Austin Walsh.	For 155 tons of hay, at \$15.45 per ton, delivered at St. Louis, Mo.	.....
67	Santa Fé, N. M., December 1, 1867.....	Maj. M. J. Ludington and Louis Rosenbaum.	For 450,000 pounds of corn in sacks, at \$2.19 per 100 pounds.	12,000 00

68	San Antonio, Texas, November 20, 1867.	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and H. B. Adams.	For 2,350,000 cypress or pine shingles, at \$10 95 per 1,000.	25, 000 00
69	San Antonio, Texas, December 5, 1867..	Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee and Edward Steves.	For lumber, shingles, and sash, viz : 1½-inch plank, at 12 cents per foot; 1½-inch plank, 104 cents per foot; 1-inch plank, at 8½ cents per foot; 1-inch sheathing, at 7½ cents per foot; rafters and joists, at 11 cents per foot; 30,000 shingles, at \$10 per 1,000. Window sash, 12 lights each, viz : 12 sash, 10 by 14, at \$12 50 each; 12 sash, 12 by 14, at \$12 50 each.	3, 000 00
70	Brownsville, Texas, September 1, 1867..	Capt. Charles H. Hoyt and Jeremiah Galvin.	For 200,000 bricks, at \$7 87 per 1,000, delivered at Brownsville, Texas.	5, 000 00
71	Fort McRea, N. M., September 28, 1866.	Lieut. J. E. Stone and Frank Fringer.....	For 100 tons grama hay, at \$39 per ton, delivered at Fort McRea.	7, 800 00
72	Santa Fé, N. M., January 23, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and Rufus C. Vose.	For 3,000 bushels charcoal, at 48 cents, delivered at Fort Sumner, N. M.	1, 500 00
73	Santa Fé, N. M., January 24, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and W. V. B. Wardwell.	For 10,000 bushels bituminous coal, at 68 cents per bushel, delivered at Fort Craig.	10, 000 00
74	Fanta Fé, N. M., January 24, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and W. V. B. Wardwell.	For 100,000 pounds corn, at 75 cents per 100 pounds, delivered at Fort McRea.	5, 000 00
75	Santa Fé, N. M., January 28, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and Frank Chapman.	For 1,000,000 pounds corn, at 75 cents per 100 pounds, delivered at Fort Sumner.	25, 000 00
76	Santa Fé, N. M., January 29, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington, and Vincent Romero.	For 400,000 pounds of corn, at \$3 47 per 100 pounds, delivered at Fort Bascom.	15, 000
77	Santa Fé, N. M., January 30, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and John Lemon.	For 200 cords of oak wood, and 100 cords mequit roots, at \$15 50 per per cord, delivered at Fort Cummings.	5, 000
78	Santa Fé, N. M., February 1, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and C. C. Medina.	For 250 cords mequit roots, at \$7 per cord, at Fort Craig.	1, 500
79	Santa Fé, N. M., February 3, 1868.....	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and Samuel J. Jones.	For 30,000 feet of lumber, at \$60 per M, at Fort Bayard, N. M.	2, 000
80	New Orleans, February 27, 1868.....	Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins and R. King	For 150 mules, at \$108 each; for 35 cavalry horses, at \$125; for 30 artillery horses, at \$150, at Brownsville, Texas.	25, 000
81	Louisville, Ky., January 27, 1868.....	Gen. Thomas Swords and Halleday & Co.	For hay, oats, and coal, in quantities required to June 30, 1868: Hay per 2,000 pounds, \$26 50; oats per 32 pounds, 85 cents; coal, bituminous, 2,000 pounds, \$8 75, at Columbus, Ky.	5, 000

Abstract of contracts made by the quartermasters' department, &c.—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Nature of contract.	Bond.
82	Omaha, Neb., February 28, 1868	Gen. William Myers and Poland & Patrick.	For 5,000 bushels of oats, at 79½ cents per bushel, at Omaha, Neb.	\$1,000 00
83	Omaha, Neb., March 3, 1868	Gen. William Myers and S. C. Rose	For 150 tons of hay, at \$2 50 per ton, at Omaha, Neb.	500 00
84	Leavenworth, Kansas, February 13, 1868	Gen. L. C. Easton and P. G. Lowe	For transportation of military supplies for the year 1868-9, route No. 2, April to October, 1868, at \$1 29; November, 1868, at \$1 75; December to March, 1869, at \$2 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	200,000 00
85	St. Paul, Minn., February 20, 1868	Gen. S. B. Holabird and J. C. Burbank & Co.	For transportation of military supplies from April 1, 1868, to March 3, 1869, on route No. 4, viz: April, 1868, \$1 80; May to September, 1868, \$1 44; October, 1868, to March, 1869, \$1 80, per 100 pounds per 100 miles.	
86	St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1868	Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Thomas and Austin Walsh.	For 53,125 bushels of oats, at \$32 85 per bushel; for 1,100 tons of hay, at \$16 per ton.	13,000 00
87	St. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1868	Lieut. Col. C. W. Thomas and John Fletcher.	For 1,786 bushels of corn, at 81 cents per bushel, delivered at St. Louis, Mo.	350 00
88	St. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1868	Lieut. Col. C. W. Thomas and Joseph Brove.	For 25 tons of straw, at \$18 per ton, delivered as above.	125 00
89	Santa Fé, N. M., February, 8, 1868	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and J. E. Chavis.	For 1,000 bushels of charcoal, at 39½ cents per bushel, at Fort Wingate, N. M.	500 00
90	Santa Fé, N. M., January 23, 1868	Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington and Moses Secka.	For 750,000 pounds of corn, at \$2 72½ cents per 100 pounds, at Fort Craig, N. M.	15,000 00
91	Tucson, A. T., January 20, 1868	Capt. G. E. Smith and Chas. W. Lewis	For 400,000 pounds of corn, at 4½ cents per pound, in coin, delivered at Camp Tucson, A. T.	33,000 00
92	Fort Sanders, D. T., September 21, 1867.	Lieut. A. H. Wands and Isaac Coe	For 3,500 cords of pine wood, at \$11 90 per cord, at Fort Sanders, D. T.	20,000 00
93	Denver, C. T., July 20, 1864	Capt. London Mullen and Leander Black ..	For 2,000 tons of hay, at \$39 50 per 2,000 pounds, delivered at Fort Camp Sanborn, C. T.	
94	Denver, C. T., July 23, 1864	Capt. London Mullen and Sam. H. Jones ..	For 10,000 bushels of corn, at \$6 70 per bushel, delivered at Denver, C. T.	

96	Denver, C. T., July 27, 1864.....	Capt. London Mullen and George T. Clark.	For 10,000 bushels of corn, at 12½ cents per pound for 1st 10,000 bushels, 12¼ cents per pound for 2d 10,000 bushels, and 13 cents per pound for 3d 10,000 bushels, delivered at Denver, C. T.
96	Denver, C. T., July 30, 1864.....	Capt. London Mullen and A. B. Smith....	For 1,000 tons of hay, at \$41 50 per 2,000 pounds, delivered at Camp Fillmore, C. T.

Respectfully submitted.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 15, 1868.

D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster General, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

HARBOR AT ALTON, ILLINOIS.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 13th instant, relative to a report on the improvement of the harbor of Alton, Illinois.

APRIL 21, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication, of April 17, from the Chief of Engineers, with a copy of a letter from General G. K. Warren, corps of engineers, transmitting H. C. Long's report on the improvement of the harbor of Alton, Illinois, called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated April 13, 1868.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, April 17, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, referred to these headquarters for report and herewith returned, I transmit a copy of the letter of Major and Brevet Major General G. K. Warren, corps of engineers, of the 9th instant, forwarding the report of H. C. Long, United States civil engineer, on Alton harbor, Illinois, made in pursuance of General Warren's instructions, together with a copy of the report of Major Long.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of United States Civil Engineer H. C. Long, concerning the present condition and requirements of the harbor of Alton, Illinois.

This harbor is on the Mississippi river, just above where it is joined by the Missouri river, and the influence of both rivers is probably concerned in producing the unfavorable condition of the harbor now existing. At low water boats are prevented by a dry sand-bar from landing at the levee along three-fourths of the river front, and apprehension is felt for the remainder of the landing from the tendency of the river to enlarge the channel between the Missouri shore and the island opposite the city of Alton, so as to entirely leave the Alton landing at low water. Other evils are thought to be a probable consequence of the changes going on, which may seriously injure the harbor of St. Louis and the banks of the river between that city and Alton.

This report gives an account of these things at some length, and furnishes a map, made at the expense of the city of Alton, to illustrate it. An improvement is also suggested which will cost about \$112,000. The engineer, however, deems further surveys will be required to decide upon the exact plan to adopt to remedy the existing evils, and reserves the right to somewhat modify his recommendations if these surveys should call for a modification of them.

With the reservations made by him I submit his report with my approval, and express also my satisfaction with the prompt manner he has carried out my directions, and my belief that he has presented the subject as completely as the circumstances admit.

This report was made by him in obedience to my instructions, which were given on authority of the Chief of Engineers, to whom I had submitted the application of the Board of Trade of the city of Alton to have such examination and report made.

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,

Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

REPORT ON ALTON HARBOR.

ALTON, ILLINOIS, *March 15, 1868.*

GENERAL: I herewith submit a brief report of examinations at Alton harbor and the conclusions arrived at. These were undertaken in accordance with your instructions of February 1, 1868, a copy of which is as follows, viz:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minnesota, February 1, 1868.

SIR: The following are your instructions: 1st. You will proceed from here to Alton, Illinois, and make such examination of that harbor and vicinity as you can at this season. The object will be to report to me the wants of the river navigation, as complained of, and their supposed cause, the proposed remedy, and the cost of effecting the same. Should you be unable to do this without making additional surveys, you will so report and present an estimate of the expense, and the time when they can best be made. You will consult freely with such citizens of Alton as can aid you in these duties.

2d. You will proceed to St. Louis to inquire into the cost and facility of making such machinery for, and alterations in the boats we have, as you think will probably be required during the coming season.

3d. It is understood that these duties are not to prevent your exercising all necessary supervision over the party at work on the Mississippi, under Mr. D. S. Stombs, that may be called for by any emergency that may arise, and to aid you in your work, Captain N. F. Webb will be directed to report to you for instructions.

Yours, respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,

Brevet Major General U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

H. C. LONG,

United States Civil Engineer.

In obedience to the foregoing instructions, I left St. Paul February 3, and arrived in Alton February 6. As no government funds were placed at my disposal for making surveys, I availed myself of the liberality of the city council of Alton, who appropriated, at my suggestion, \$250 for this purpose.

This amount was of course too small for the prosecution of any extended surveys, but was deemed sufficient for measuring the existing sand-bars; making a few triangulations across the Mississippi to determine its width; general location and extent of islands, tow-heads, &c., and their relative positions with reference to the city and harbor of Alton. Besides I wished to save time in laying this report before yourself and the proper authorities at Washington, and improve the favorable opportunity presented for examining into the condition of the river affecting Alton harbor, afforded by a low stage of water which prevailed at the time of my arrival.

These preliminary surveys were made by Messrs. Swift & Long, city engineers. The result is the accompanying sheet or chart, which, for convenient reference, has been platted on a scale of 400 feet to the inch, giving the appearance of the Mississippi river and harbor of Alton at the period referred to in the report, viz: February 5, 1868, to March 5, 1868. (See drawing No. 1.)

As your instructions have defined my duties with admirable perspicuity, I shall treat the subject in the order therein set forth, viz:

"1. The wants of the river navigation, as complained of, and their supposed causes."

Very serious apprehensions are entertained by persons competent to give an opinion in such matters, who have watched the operations of the Mississippi in the vicinity of Alton for several years past, that at any of the annual floods such changes in the current and general course of the river may take place as to entirely prevent steamboats from approaching the landing during ordinary and low water stages at least two-thirds of the year, thus greatly injuring the commerce and consequent prosperity of the city.

At Alton the Mississippi river is bounded by high limestone bluffs on the Illinois side, approaching the river margin at the upper landing, and extending northerly 20 miles to the mouth of the Illinois; while below the city the bluffs, receding from the river an average distance of five or six miles, run nearly parallel to its course to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, embracing an area of about 360 square miles of land of wonderful fertility, well known as the "great American bottom."

The general direction of these bluffs is as well represented on the sketch as its limits will permit.

On the Missouri side the natural surface is but little if any above high-water mark, and all that tract of land situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, comprising the easterly part of St. Charles county, is subject to overflow during excessive floods.

The dry bar AA is about 5,000 feet long by 1,500 feet in width, and nearly overlaps the head of the island below. It has been gradually working down stream, and it is feared that a connection will be formed with the island, and the water making its way behind both, the main body of the river and low-water channel will be permanently changed to the Missouri shore, the bar forced over towards Alton, and the city absolutely blockaded.

At the time of my examination (the river then being about three feet above ordinary low stages) there was more water passing down the slough DD than on the Alton side of the island. There was a depth of 12 feet entirely through the former, with ample width for the passage of the largest sized steamers; while there was but six or seven feet through the latter, and in places the channel was quite narrow, inconveniently and dangerously so should large boats attempt to pass each other at these contracted points.

There is no natural obstacle on the Missouri side which will prevent the Mississippi river from making a wide and permanent passage-way in the direction

apprehended, should it at the next or any subsequent rise force its way around the head of the bar AA, and along the slough DD. This Missouri shore is composed of the same light sandy alluvium through which the Missouri river is constantly shifting and changing its outlet, at one time working up, at another down the Mississippi, in the most capricious and unaccountable manner.

Since 1852 the mouth of the Missouri has been working its way down stream, and is now at least one mile below where it was at the date mentioned. Whether it will now remain stationary or again alter its position it is impossible to predict, and can only be known by observation, for, as before intimated, there is nothing in the nature of the soil at its mouth which can in any degree control its impulses, or make permanent its point of junction with the Mississippi.

By a further reference to the sketch it will be seen that the main channel of the Mississippi river (shown by dotted black lines) leaves the rocky shore on the Illinois side near a point marked Hop Hollow, and crosses diagonally to the opposite side, then returns again to the Illinois side near Lock's Upper Limekiln, and is again thrown back towards the bar. The river can make no impression on the rock, but is constantly being reflected to the Missouri shore, where there is nothing but light sand to oppose its progress; and as I understand the explanation of the pilots and river experts who have watched its operations for many years past, the channel is constantly abrading the Missouri shore, and increasing its tendency to force a passage in that direction, and around the head of the bar, and along the chutes and sloughs, as explained in a foregoing paragraph.

A growth of young cottonwoods, grass, and willows is springing up near the centre of the bar AA, shown on the sketch, and a lodgment of drift-wood taking place, indicating unmistakably the permanent form that the bar is assuming, and the probability that in time it will become an island.

The drag bar BB, below the city, has been extending upward and outward, for several years past; at its greatest width, at the time of my examinations, February 5th to March 5th, there was a water space of only 800 feet between the bar and Ellis's island, with a depth of "seven feet scant" in the channel, the latter being not over 250 or 300 feet in width.

In the last five or six years there has been an accumulation of sand on this bar averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth over its entire surface. This is ascertained by measurements along the railroad track extending across the bar by the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the purpose of obtaining ballasting for their road-bed.

This bar (BB) is encroaching rapidly upon the city, landing, extending along its front and connecting with the main Illinois shore, until it has monopolized three-fourths of the levee, entirely obstructing the low-water harbor for that distance.

A considerable portion of this bar is occasioned by the mud, sand, and city scourings brought down by the Piassa creek, which has its outlet through an arched culvert at H. This culvert also serves the purpose of a main sewer to Alton, extending through one of the principal streets of the city for a distance of four thousand feet.

The bar now under consideration (BB) acts as a dam to a very considerable degree, and by partially checking the flow of water and balking it, assists the current deflected from the rocky shore at Hop Hollow and the upper limekilns in forcing a large portion of the river on each side of the towhead E, and through the sluices FF.

The depth of water in these two sluices was found to be 12 feet, with a width of 250 feet in the upper, and 350 feet in the lower one, with a strong current, and constant abrasion of the head of this island and towhead. In fact, at the time of observation, the main body of water in the slough DD was supplied by the sluices FF.

It has been intimated that the projecting points of loose and fragmentary

rocks lining the shore above the city landing, at CC, was the source of the "evil complained of." These projections are doubtless very injurious. It will be observed that the river narrows considerably at this locality. The "evil" will grow worse from year to year. Their further accumulation should be strictly prohibited by city ordinance. I have endeavored to impress the importance and necessity of attending to this matter upon the city authorities of Alton.

The rock thus wasted will be serviceable and convenient for building dikes and wing-dams. If contracts are made for this purpose, it should be one of the stipulations that the contractor take away and use this material.

I have thus endeavored to describe the peculiarities of the river in the vicinity of "the evil complained of." They may be stated more succinctly and in general terms, as follows, viz: a rock-bound shore on the Illinois side, on which the river can make no impression; a light alluvium on the Missouri side, which offers but little resistance to its encroachments; some artificial obstructions, as at the mouth of the Piasa creek; the heaps of refuse stone, &c., come from the limekiln above the city, and a natural tendency of the river to make towards the points of least resistance.

3. "The proposed remedy" is a stone dike across the head of the slough, near the upper end of Ellis's island—the situation of the proposed dike is shown on the sketch—and a wing-dam or breakwater at the head of the dry bar AA. The exact location of this work to be determined by the United States engineer at the time of constructing them, and also the height which it is necessary to raise them.

It is believed that the combined action of these structures, by throwing the river over against and along the Illinois shore, will give a sufficient depth of water at all seasons of the year, and wash away the sand-bar BB below the city, and from the strong and direct current thus produced, have a tendency to modify the extensive abrasion going on opposite the mouth of the Missouri.

At the locality last mentioned the Mississippi is rapidly encroaching on the American bottom, and working its way into a succession of lakes and bayous—old beds of the river—to such an extent, that fears are entertained that the river will again pursue its course along the Illinois bluffs, and forsake its present channel in front of St. Louis.

Surveys recently made under the direction of the city engineer, St. Louis, show that there has been an abrasion of 3,500 feet opposite the mouth of the Missouri since 1862.

I beg leave to refer you to the very interesting remarks of Major George W. Long on this subject, giving also his views of the causes of the difficulty at Alton. Major Long graduated at West Point in 1824. Theoretically and practically an engineer, and one of the earliest inhabitants of Alton, he has been acquainted with the characteristics and operations of the Mississippi, from the Balize to Fort Snelling, for nearly forty years. His opinions in this matter are entitled to the greatest respect. (See Appendix A.)

By closing the chute or slough at the head of Ellis's island, a basin 1,000 feet wide, 2 miles long, 10 feet deep at lowest stages, will be formed, affording a convenient and safe harbor for steamboats and other craft during the winter. This slough has been used for such purposes, by some of the principal St. Louis lines of steamboats, for several years. The dike will insure preservation, and in this way alone be of great benefit to the general commerce of the Mississippi.

Should the main body of the river take that course, the slough will no longer be desirable or safe, as the drift and ice will follow the main channel.

I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the exact location of the wing-dam until more extended surveys, accompanied by current and velocity observations, shall have been made—on which also depend the determination of its length and direction.

4. "The cost of effecting the latter;" that is, cost of proposed remedy, &c., with plan and estimates.

For the sake of economy, to secure a good foundation, and prevent waste by the spreading out and loss of stone in the shifting and light sand comprising the bottom of the slough, it is proposed to make caissons of rough timber three or four feet wider than the base of the stone-work, and sink them across the slough in the required direction; these foundations to be composed of trunks of trees and rough logs, an abundance of which can be cut on the adjacent shore and island and hauled or floated into position, where they can be arranged in rafts. The largest logs to be two and one-half or three feet apart, the interstices filled with the limbs and branches cut from the trees in trimming them, also brush, saplings, then weighted with stone and sunk to the bottom of the slough. The first layer to be longitudinal with the line of the dike, the second transverse; alternating in this way until the surface of low water is reached, or four layers of the raft be sunk, forming a caisson upon which the broken stone will be thrown, until the dike is raised to the requisite height.

General dimensions of dike as follows—foundations sunk, caissons filled with brush, stones, &c.: length, 1,200 feet, (about;); width, 60 feet, (about;); height, 10 feet, (about.)

Superstructure, broken stone: length, 1,200 feet, (about;); area of section, 720 square feet, (about.)

ESTIMATED COST OF DIKE.

Timber, and labor in cutting same, hauling to river, &c., constructing rafts.....	\$6, 500
Stone, &c., for filling interstices and sinking rafts, viz., 6,440 perches, at \$2 25	14, 490
Contents of main dike above low-water mark, viz., 34,560 perches, at \$2 25.....	77, 760
Rip-rap on head of Ellis's island, to prevent same from washing away, viz., 2,000 perches, at \$3	6, 000
Superintending, contingencies, &c.....	7, 250
	<hr/>
	112, 000
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5. "Cost of additional surveys required, and best time to make them."

I do not know of a more interesting field for a careful research than the vicinity treated of, or one of more importance to the commerce of the Mississippi valley; involving the solution of questions not only affecting the growth and prosperity of Alton but also of St. Louis

I can find no maps or records defining with any degree of certainty the present mouth of the Missouri river, the position of bars, islands, &c., nor am I aware that any careful surveys have been made in this region since those of Captain R. E. Lee, United States engineers, 1837, and Captain T. J. Cram, and Lieutenant W. R. Reynolds, topographical engineers, in 1843-'44, since which time very great and important changes have taken place.

I therefore recommend that these surveys be made to commence as soon after the annual usual floods as practicable, and to extend as high as Grafton, (mouth of Illinois river,) on the Mississippi, and St. Charles, on the Missouri, and below the mouth of the Missouri, embracing the city limits of St. Louis, to St. Genevieve, on the Missouri side, and mouth of Kaskaskia, on the Illinois side.

These surveys, hydrographical and topographical, can be completed the ensuing low-water season, if the weather prove favorable, with all necessary maps, charts, sketches, &c., at a cost not exceeding \$10,000.

It is contemplated to extend the surveys to the main river bluffs on either shore.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES.

Construction of stone dike with foundations of timber, &c., from head of Ellis's island to some point on Missouri shore.....	\$112, 000
Cost of complete surveys from mouth of Illinois river to mouth of Kaskaskia, embracing American Bottom, and Missouri river to St. Charles	10, 000
Total	<u>122, 000</u>

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the results arrived at in carrying out your instructions of February 1. It may reasonably be doubted whether, under the circumstances, we have arrived at the right solution of the cause of the difficulty at Alton, but there can be no question of the magnitude of the "evil," or of the fact that the city is threatened with an entire loss of harbor at all ordinary stages of water.

I am not aware that government assistance of this or any other sort has ever been extended to Alton, although for many reasons, arising from her geographical position, she may be entitled to it more than other cities of greater pretensions, who claim and receive it.

Alton lies on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about 25 miles above St. Louis, and three miles above the mouth of the Missouri river. It contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants. The importance of the city trade and commerce may be understood by a reference to the report of Messrs. Dobelbower and Frick, the committee appointed by the board of trade to procure statistics of the business of Alton for 1867, from which it appears that the business of the city for that period amounted to \$12,673,734, and that the revenue collected and paid to the United States during the year was \$180,000. (See report of committee, Appendix B.)

While reserving to myself the privilege of a more extended treatment of the subject, and perhaps different opinions relative to the causes operating to produce the results complained of, after careful and comprehensive surveys, I have no hesitation, in view of the necessity of some determined action, in seconding the wishes of the citizens of Alton by recommending the dike at the head of Ellis's island, as promising speedy and present relief sufficient for all practical purposes, and as an experiment that will be of value as a precedent in settling the many vexed questions relative to works of this character now agitating the public.

The citizens of Alton, associated with certain steamboatmen and others interested in the navigation of the Mississippi, have already obtained a charter from the State of Missouri, under the general statute regulating such matters, whereby the construction of the dike can at once be entered upon. The island and slough are claimed to be within the limits of St. Charles county, Missouri.

The necessity and importance of the surveys recommended in this report is most earnestly urged upon your favorable consideration as the only sure method of obtaining correct data on which to base thorough and systematic works of improvement.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY C. LONG,
United States Civil Engineer.

Brevet Major General G. K. WARREN,

May. Corps of Eng., Supt. Surveys and Improvements, Upper Miss., &c.

P. S.—Since the completion of the surveys alluded to in this report, (March 5, 1868,) there has been a rise in the Mississippi of several feet, during which the action of the water has been watched with great interest.

I give an extract from the remarks of Mr. Miller at a recent meeting of the board of trade, which goes far to confirm the views advanced in the preceding pages, viz :

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Alton, March 20, 1868.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on River and Harbor, made a verbal report, in which he states that since the rise in the river the current was fast washing away the sand-bar, (AA.) and the opposite shore above the city, and if not soon checked would, in a short time, work its way behind the sand-bar and then through the chute (DD on sketch, page 7) behind Ellis's island. That, in the opinion of Captain Berry, the Missouri shore had been washed away an average of ten rods in width, by one mile in length above the sand-bar, and that the sand-bar had been worn away about three-fourths of a mile, and that the lower end of the bar had been proportionately extended down in front of the city, and that it was the duty of the council to act at once in the matter, to prevent the channel of the river from leaving our shore entirely.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

That a committee of four be appointed by the chair to draw up a memorial and forward same to the representatives of this district in Congress, calling their attention to the report of Major H. C. Long on our river and harbor surveys, and urging prompt action in securing the required appropriation in the bill for western river improvements.

Above minutes signed by

J. T. DRUMMOND, *Vice-President.*

J. T. RICE, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX A.

ALTON, March 9, 1868.

In the reconnoissance you are about to make of Alton harbor, permit me to bring to your attention the following observations and remarks in relation thereto, viz :

The active cause of the sand bank that fills the greater portion of the river-bed in front of Alton may be directly traced to the action of the waters of the Missouri at its mouth or its junction with the Mississippi during the annual spring freshets. These take place from the last of April to the middle of June, after those of the Mississippi have subsided. The mingling waters of the two rivers above the mouth become slackened, and the sand and alluvium with which it is charged settles to the bottom, and thus has filled the channel as above indicated. A still more extensive bank from a like source and cause has been formed below the Missouri mouth, both of which combined have conduced to most injurious and damaging results, as I shall proceed to describe.

The bank below the mouth, as it increases during high-water stages of the river, forced the current along the left bank at the fork, wearing it away at a rate that, within my own personal observation, has reached the distance of something like two miles. The most remarkable movement at the mouth, in any one year, took place about five years since, when near half a mile of the tongue of land at the junction was suddenly swept away.

This change seemed rapidly to increase the bar between Alton and Ellis's island, which lies about three-fourths the way across from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, in such a manner as to force the greater portion of the water into the slough on the Missouri side of the latter, washing it out into a strong and bold stream, already the main pass for the Mississippi waters at the summer stages of the river. The draught is now so great into this channel that the line of current at the head of the island takes a northern course for the waters to enter it, and the only barrier to a direct channel from the bend above Alton to reach it is the tenure of a sand flat athwart its head, which, in no long time to come, may give way to a further

and greater injury to Alton harbor. This slough, which may even at this time be considered as the main part of the river in its summer stages, in view of its direction and force, lies in a curve convex to the westward, which has its last course approaching the junction so near that of the Missouri that they join under a very acute angle some two and a half or three miles distant in an easterly direction from the place of junction prior to the opening of this channel to its present capacity, and from thence the combined rivers proceed in the resultant direction of their united forces to be broken upon the alluvial soil of the American bottom.

The extent of abrasion into the Illinois shore, as near as I can learn, is five miles on the river from Wood river to the town of Madison, at the head of Chouteau's island, by a half a mile in depth, or some fifteen or sixteen hundred acres of land, which at this time would be valued at least at \$100,000, and the work is going on with an increased rather than a diminished force.

The ridge which separates the river from Long lake and the swales above to Wood river, and below to the rear of east St. Louis, now remains but some four or five hundred feet across.

When this is carried away, as surely it will be at no distant period if not prevented by artificial means, the damage to farmers, the railroads, and other interests connected with the St. Louis trade, would be enormous. The water would enter on a level five or six feet above the river at St. Louis, which would give a powerful force for damage wherever it would be obstructed.

The remedy to counteract these evils is first the erection of a dike from the head of Ellis's island to the Missouri shore, to direct the Mississippi waters in its direct and proper course below, and to establish a wing dam or jettee within the mouth of the Missouri, so as to force that stream in the same direction, that the two may unite in the reach below the Missouri's mouth, and thence proceed harmless to their southern homes. The Missouri river, I am informed, has still open a navigable high-water slough along the rocky shore of the right bank, which is the track the main stream should be forced into.

These works seem thoroughly practicable when we consider the important interests at stake. The readiness with which the shifting sands of these rivers are moved—sometimes an open channel on one side, and the next year a dry bar in its place, and the navigable pass on the opposite—indicates the facility with which they might be managed. And it appears to me that there is a pressing and urgent demand for early action in this matter to escape serious consequences and damage to interests above enumerated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LONG.

Major H. C. LONG,
United States Civil Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade of the City of Alton :

GENTLEMEN : Your committee, appointed to procure statistics of the business of Alton for the year 1867, beg leave, respectfully, to report the following schedule:

Clothing and dry goods.....	\$749, 000
Stoves, sheet iron, and hardware.....	947, 000
Boots and shoes.....	600, 000
Groceries.....	1, 472, 000
Liquors.....	256, 500

Crockery ware.....	\$42, 000
Leather	16, 000
Drugs and chemicals	564, 000
Harness and saddlery	17, 000
Insurance.....	276, 734
Woollen goods.....	150, 000
Jewelry.....	21, 000
Tobacco.....	220, 000
Pork	50, 000
Foundries and machine shops.....	487, 000
Wagons and carriages.....	130, 000
Wooden ware and cooperage.....	165, 000
Planing and saw-mills	100, 000
Bricks and stones.....	559, 000
Hides, wool, lard and tallow	285, 000
Banking	16, 000, 000
Lumber	470, 000
Lime and cement	225, 000
Brewers.....	125, 000
Flour, wheat, corn and oats.....	2, 410, 000
Boiler-making and blacksmithing	75, 000
Upholstering and furniture	165, 000
Books and stationery	55, 000
Marble works	36, 000
Ice and gas	5, 000
Professional services.....	50, 000
350 buildings.....	350, 000
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	27, 073, 234
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Thus your committee are able to report that the business of Alton for the year 1867 amounts to about \$12,673,734.

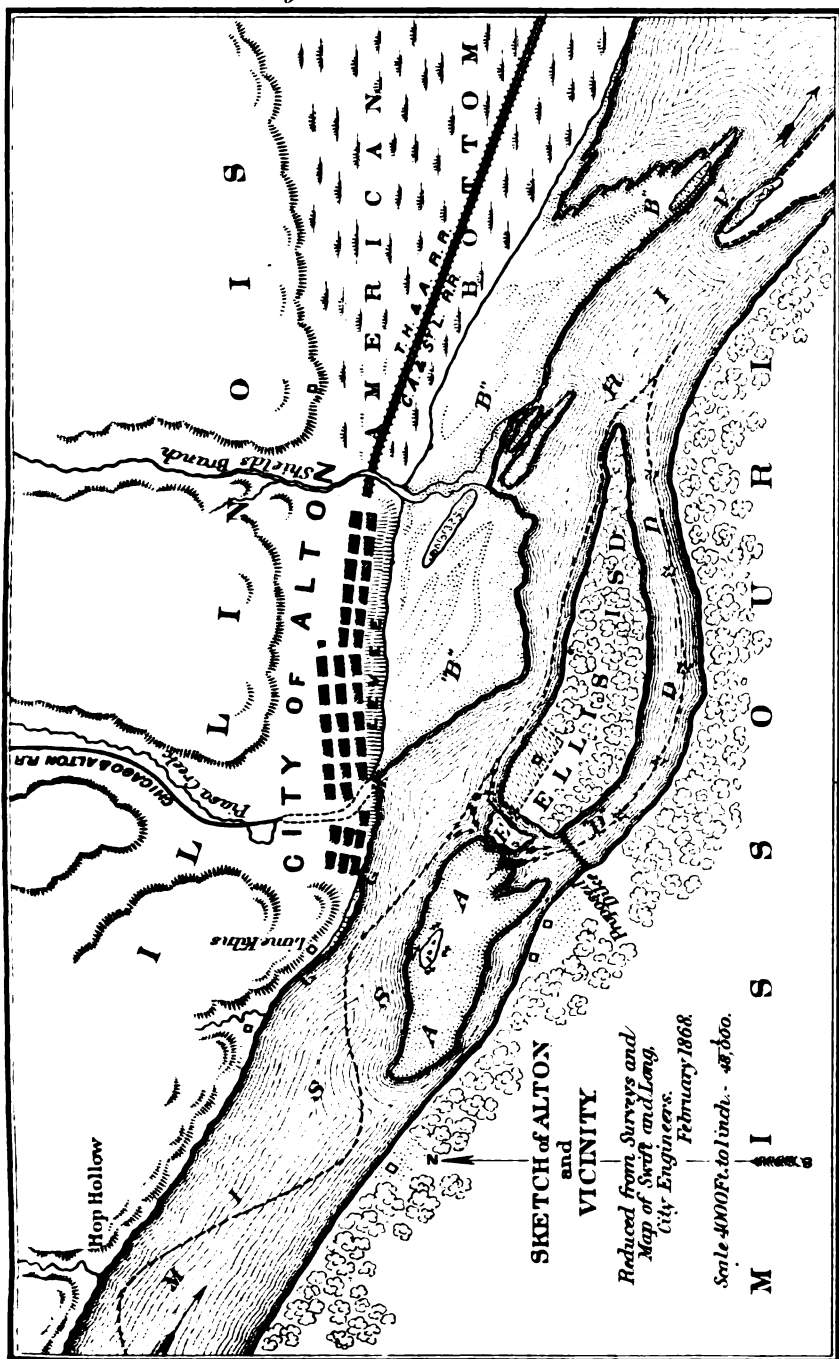
Through the kindness of Mr. W. C. Flagg, collector of this district, we are enabled to verify and correct the statistics obtained by the committee, and also to report that the revenue paid to the United States during the year amounts to at least \$180,000.

Your committee would respectfully state that they do not assert that the above sum embraces all the amount of business done during the year, but that it is as much as they could obtain reasonable data for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. DOBELBOWER,
CHARLES H. FRICK,

Committee.



Bowen & Co. Lith. Philad.

SURVEY OF REEDY ISLAND AND LISTON POINT, DELAWARE
RIVER AND BAY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*Chief of Engineer's report relative to survey of Reedy island and Liston Point,
in Delaware river and bay.*

APRIL 21, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication of the 17th instant from the Chief of Engineers, with a copy of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart's (corps of engineers) report on the surveys of Reedy island and Liston Point in Delaware river and bay, made in obedience to the requirements of the fourth section of the act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the repairs, &c., of certain public works.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the fourth section of the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, &c., of certain public works, &c., approved March 2, 1867, I transmit herewith copies of the reports of Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart, corps of engineers, with accompanying maps, upon the surveys at Reedy island and Liston (Tree) Point, in the Delaware river and bay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of survey at Reedy island, in the Delaware river, and a tracing of a map relating to the same, in accordance with the requirements of sections two and four of an act making appropriations for the repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, &c., approved March 2, 1867.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,

Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief Engineer United States Army,

Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

SURVEY AT REEDY ISLAND, DELAWARE RIVER.

This survey was begun on the 1st of May, 1867, by a party in charge of Assistant R. M. Bache, United States Coast Survey. Owing to the unusual amount of rainy, stormy weather for the season, progress with the field work was much interfered with, and it was not completed until the 10th of July.

An area about three miles in length by one in breadth, including the Delaware shore in the vicinity of Fort Penn, the whole of Reedy island, and the belt of the river adjacent thereto for a half mile in width, is embraced within the limits of the survey.

The details of the shore; the horizontal curves of the bed of the river, taken at vertical distances of six feet, commencing with the low-water line; the position of the piers of the harbor constructed in 1853, and the proposed changes, are shown upon the tracing transmitted herewith.

From a special examination of the existing pile-piers, made November 8, 1867, it was ascertained the material of which they were built was, in general, in a state of good preservation, from low-water mark to a point some two feet or more above that level; the upper portions, in places, were damaged and decayed. To make the piers of use, it will be necessary to cut them down to low-water level, and build up from that point with usual pier work. The most exposed corners of the two outer piers of the lower line have been driven in or carried away. The two piers of the upper line never having been completed and braced, as was intended, have been more severely damaged by the ice than the other piers. A number of piles in each have been broken off and thrown out of position. By replacing the piles and rebuilding as above stated, all can be put in good shape.

As shown by the survey the inner portion of the harbor has been filled in with mud, probably in some places to a depth of ten feet; the outer portion has been deepened some six feet and upwards. According to report, extensive changes in the bed of the river above Reedy island and in its vicinity are going on, which may or may not prove detrimental to the harbor. Time alone can show what may result.

The nearness of the main channel, the depth of water that can be obtained, the ease of ingress and egress at all times to vessels of any size going up or down stream, and the use that can be made of the piers already in position, lead me to propose an extension of the harbor, as indicated by full red lines upon the tracing. The two new piers on the lower line to be placed at intervals of 80 feet, the exterior salient of each overlapping the interior salient of its predecessor by 20 feet. Four piers to be added to the upper line, at like intervals, the exterior salient of each being 20 feet within that of its predecessor. The areas of all piers in the thread of the current. The extreme length, at low water, of the

piers to be 80 feet, the breadth 40 feet; the general construction of these timber piers being shown upon the tracing. The outlet between exterior piers will be about 243 yards, and the average breadth of harbor to the six feet curve of bottom about 150 yards. To give better protection from ice during the easterly storms, an intermediate pier might be placed as indicated by a broken red line. but such a pier would at times interfere with the free ingress and egress of vessels.

The following are the estimates of the cost of survey, and for repairs and extension of the harbor :

COST OF SURVEY.

Services of hands employed in survey, soundings, &c.....	\$932 10
Expended for signals, buoys, and miscellaneous articles.....	43 93
Contingencies.....	159 05
Total	<u>1,135 08</u>

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST OF REPAIRS OF ONE PIER.

Oak piling, 1,000 lineal feet, at 30 cents.....	\$300 00
White pine, sawn, board measure, 14,940 feet, at 3½ cents.....	522 90
White pine, wharf timber, 1,200 feet face, at 30 cents.....	360 00
White pine tie timber, 3,300 feet, lineal, at 20 cents.....	660 00
Hemlock wharf timber, 2,420 feet face, at 18 cents.....	435 60
Hemlock tie timber, 1,350 lineal feet, at 8 cents.....	108 00
White oak fender, board measure, 2,550 feet, at 5 cents.....	127 50
Galvanized plating, screw bolts, &c., 3,665 pounds at 13 cents...	476 45
Galvanized wharf bolts, 9,750 pounds at 10 cents.....	975 00
Stone filling, 200 perches, at \$3.....	600 00
Mud filling, 450 yards, cubic, at 50 cents.....	225 00
Labor on 14,940 feet, board measure, sawn timber, at 1½ cents....	224 10
Labor on 3,620 feet, face, wharf timber, at 7 cents.....	253 40
Labor on 4,650 lineal feet tie timber, at 7 cents.....	325 50
Labor on 12 large fenders, at \$3.....	36 00
Labor on 16 common fenders, at \$1 50.....	24 00
Labor on driving 20 piles, at \$5.....	100 00
Contingencies	<u>1,246 55</u>
Total for repair of one pier.....	<u>7,000 00</u>
For seven piers, total.....	<u>49,000 00</u>

Estimate of probable cost of a new pier to be 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, at low-water line; its top 12 feet above that level, with a batture of one inch to the foot; total height of pier, from hard bottom, about 50 feet.

ONE PIER.

Hemlock wharf timber, 39,300 feet face, at 18 cents.....	\$7,074 00
Hemlock tie timber, 2,500 lineal feet, at 8 cents.....	200 00
White pine cap logs, 460 feet face, at 30 cents.....	138 00
White pine wharf timber, 1,680 feet, at 30 cents.....	504 00
White pine tie timber, 2,800 lineal feet, at 20 cents.....	560 00
White oak fender, 2,800 feet, board measure, at 5 cents.....	140 00
Galvanized wharf bolts, 29,500 pounds, at 10 cents.....	2,950 00
Galvanized screw bolts, 785 pounds, at 13 cents.....	102 05

REEDY ISLAND AND LISTON POINT.

Galvanized plating, 2,665 pounds, at 13 cents	\$346 65
Rubble stone, 1,350 perches, at \$3	4, 050 00
Earth filling, 600 cubic yards, at 50 cents	300 00
Labor on wharf work, 45,121 feet at 7 cents	3, 158 47
Labor on heavy fenders, 18, at \$3	54 00
Labor on common fenders, 14, at \$1 50	21 00
Contingencies	2, 401 83
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Total probable cost of one new pier	22, 000 00
Six piers would therefore cost	132, 000 00
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RECAPITULATION.

Estimated cost of repairs to seven old piers	\$49, 000 00
Estimated cost of six new piers	132, 000 00
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Total amount required	181, 000 00
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Probable amount that can be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, \$90,000. Reedy island is in the collection district of Delaware; Wilmington, Delaware, is the nearest port of entry; Reedy Island light is on the island. The amount of revenue collected at Wilmington during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is stated to be \$41,733 96. Fort Delaware is the nearest fort.

The amount of commerce or navigation that will be benefited by the completion of the harbor is not known. Large vessels will only put in when compelled by ice, or stress of weather, when the services of a tug are not to be had. No reliable data for forming a satisfactory opinion upon the point is at hand.

Respectfully submitted :

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Brevet Colonel of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
*Chief Engineer U. S. A., Headquarters,
Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.*

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of sections three and four of an act making appropriations for the repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, &c., approved March 2, 1867, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of a survey, made in 1867, of Liston's Tree Point, together with a tracing of a map, giving, so far as obtained, the result of said survey.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
*Chief Engineer U. S. A., Headquarters
Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF SURVEY AT LISTON'S TREE POINT, DELAWARE, IN 1867.

This survey was begun by a party under the charge of Assistant R. M. Bache, United States Coast Survey, on the 11th of July, 1867, and the field work completed on the 24th of the following September.

The tracing from a map of the results of the survey sent herewith exhibits the Delaware and its shore, from 500 yards below Liston's Tree Point to nearly two miles above, taking in a breadth of about one-half mile to the 24 feet curve of the bottom.

The shore above the point is flat and marshy. The bottom of the river is reported to be of soft mud and of a gentle slope; the six feet curve below low-water line being at the nearest point to it, some 120 yards off; the 12 feet curve at 160; the 18 feet at 260; and the 24 feet curve at 520 yards. As seen, the deepest water approaches the shore line about opposite the most salient portion of Liston's Tree Point, and as you move from this salient either up or down stream, the deep water recedes rapidly from the shore. Opposite this point has, therefore, been selected as the location for a harbor, if one is to be constructed in this vicinity.

The general direction of the channel is northwest and southeast, and as there is quite a long reach of water above and below, the sea, off the point, is reputed to be, at times, very heavy. The shore has the same general direction with the channel.

It is proposed to place the protecting masses or piers of crib-work to form the harbor on two lines at the shore, 400 yards apart and normal to it, up to the six feet curve below low water; thence gradually approaching each other until in 21 feet water they terminate, leaving an interval of 725 feet between their extremities. Were this opening greater, as the distance to the opposite shore is two and three-quarter miles, during easterly blows, the ice, massed on the shore, would be forced in large quantities directly into the harbor.

The space thus protected is, for vessels of large draught, limited, and is deemed the smallest harbor that would be of any service. The area can be increased by moving the upper line some two hundred yards up stream and placing an intermediate pier on the line joining the extremities of the two lines; also, by carrying the piers out at great expense into deeper water, and by a combination of the two methods.

From the nature of the bottom, should vessels come in contact therewith at low water, no damage would probably ensue.

As indicated on the tracing, 21 large piers, 80 feet long, will be required, and two smaller, 60 by 30 feet wide, the intervals of the larger being 75 feet.

The following, so far as known, are the items of expenditure for the survey:

COST OF SURVEY.

Services of hands employed in soundings, &c.	\$1,058 85
Expended for signals, &c., and miscellaneous articles	59 46
Contingencies	158 70
Total known cost	1,277 01

ESTIMATE OF COST OF ONE LARGE PIER.

39,300 feet face hemlock wharf timber, at 18 cents	\$7,074 00
2,500 lineal feet face hemlock tie timber, at 8 cents	200 00
460 feet face white pine cap logs, at 30 cents	138 00
1,860 feet face white pine wharf timber, at 30 cents	504 00
2,800 lineal feet white pine tie timber, at 20 cents	560 00
2,800 feet, board measure, live-oak fenders, at 5 cents	140 00
29,500 pounds galvanized wharf bolts, at 10 cents	2,950 00
785 pounds galvanized screw-bolts, at 13 cents	102 05
2,665 pounds galvanized plating, at 13 cents	346 65
1,350 perches rubble stone, at \$3	4,050 00

REEDY ISLAND AND LISTON POINT.

600 cubic yards earth filling, at 50 cents	\$300 00
Labor on wharf work 45,121 feet, at 7 cents	3,158 47
Labor on heavy fenders, 18 at \$3	54 00
Labor on common fenders, 14, at \$1 50	21 00
Contingencies	2,401 83
Total probable cost one large pier	22,000 00
Twenty-one large piers would cost	\$462,000 00

ESTIMATE OF COST OF ONE SMALL PIER.

11, 836 feet face hemlock wharf timber, at 18 cents	\$2,130 48
1, 920 lineal feet hemlock tie timber, at 8 cents	153 60
1, 630 feet face white pine cap logs and wharf timber, at 30 cents	489 00
2, 000 lineal feet white pine tie timber, at 20 cents	400 00
2, 800 feet, board measure, live-oak fenders, at 5 cents	140 00
11, 400 pounds galvanized wharf bolts, at 10 cents	1,140 00
3, 450 pounds galvanized screw-bolts and plating, at 13 cents ..	448 50
512 perches rubble stone, at \$3	1,536 00
Labor on 16,876 feet wharf work, at 7 cents	1,181 32
Labor on 18 heavy fenders, at \$3	54 00
Labor on 14 common fenders, at \$1 50	21 00
Contingencies	1,306 10
Total probable cost small pier	9,000 00
Two small piers would, therefore, cost	\$18,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Twenty-one large piers, at \$22,000	\$462,000 00
Two small piers, at \$9,000	18,000 00
Total cost	480,000 00

Probable amount that could be profitably expended during the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1869..... \$150,000 00

Liston's Tree Point is in the collection district of Delaware. The nearest port of entry, light, and fort, are respectively Wilmington, Delaware, Bombay Hook light, and Fort Delaware.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the amount of revenue collected at Wilmington, Delaware, was \$41,733 96. No data is on hand, or to be obtained, for estimating the amount of commerce, or navigation, that will be benefited by the construction of a harbor at Liston's Tree Point.

Respectfully submitted :

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

BOUNDARY OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW COUNTRY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the survey of the eastern boundary of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country.

APRIL 21, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the communication from this department to Congress of the 29th January last, relative to the survey of the eastern boundary of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, I now have the honor to invite the attention of Congress to the enclosed copy of a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 18th instant, transmitting the accompanying copy of letter relating to the same subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Holmes Colbert, commissioner for the Chickasaw nation of Indians, dated the 26th ultimo, relative to the survey of the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. Mr. Colbert calls attention to the concluding paragraph of the first article of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of June 22, 1855, (Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 611,) which provides "that each and every member of either tribe (Choctaw or Chickasaw) shall have an equal undivided interest in the whole; (the country described in the preceding paragraph:) *Provided, however,* No part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes," &c.

Your attention is respectfully called to reports to you upon this subject, dated, respectively, June 29, 1867, and January 27, 1868, and I would recommend that Congress be requested to regard the rights of the Chickasaws as well as those of the Choctaws, in any action that may be taken by that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868.

SIR : Having noticed in the reports of congressional proceedings that the agents of the Choctaw nation, now in this city, have presented a petition praying that the true line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, as described in article first of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, concluded 22d June, 1855, may be run with a view (as I have been informed) to some arrangement whereby the triangular tract of land included between the Arkansas State line, as heretofore run and marked, and the true line, as described in said article of said treaty, may be relinquished to the United States, and the present western line of the State of Arkansas be acknowledged and permanently established, I have, respectfully, to call your attention to the concluding paragraph of said article, in which it is declared that each and every member of either tribe (Choctaw or Chickasaw) shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole, (the country described in the preceding paragraph :) provided, however, no part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes, &c. I am informed that a committee of conference between the Choctaw council and the legislature of the Chickasaw nation was appointed at their regular session in October last, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of considering matters in which the two nations had a common interest, and that it was determined by said committee, and so reported to their respective legislative councils, "that a joint commission," on the part of the two nations, was proper and would be necessary to settle the disputed eastern boundary question with the United States, and that said report was adopted by the Choctaw council and the legislature of the Chickasaw nation respectively. I also desire to notify the government of the United States, through you, that commissioners on the part of the Chickasaw nation have been duly appointed to act in conjunction with such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the Choctaw nation, to arrange and settle with the United States all matters of difference arising out of the incorrect survey and marking of the eastern boundary line of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, and request to be informed what steps, if any, have been taken by the United States, or are in contemplation in that connection.

An early response to the foregoing, for the information of the governor of the Chickasaw nation, will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

HOLMES COLBERT,
Chickasaw Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*Information relative to the imprisonment and destruction of the property of
Antonio Pelletier by the people and authorities of Hayti.*

APRIL 21, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying it, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th of February last, requesting information relative to the imprisonment and destruction of the property of Antonio Pelletier by the people and authorities of Hayti.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 3, 1868.

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President the enclosed papers, called for by the House of Representatives in its resolution of the 10th of February, ultimo, in the following words :

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is directed hereby, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish this house with copies of the correspondence, official records, and all other papers and documents on file in his department relating to the imprisonment of Antonio Pelletier, a citizen of the United States, and the confiscation and destruction of his property by the people and officials of the republic of Hayti.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of State to the President, of April 3, 1868.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden, August 7, 1862, (with one enclosure.)

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward, November 20, 1862.

Same to same, December, 25, 1862.

Same to same, February 6, 1863, (with six enclosures.)

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden, April 6, 1863, (with 10 enclosures.)
 Mr. Roumain to Mr. Seward, July 28, 1863, (with 12 enclosures.)
 Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Roumain, August 19, 1863.
 Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward, November 6, 1863, (with enclosures.)
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden, November 30, 1863.
 Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward, May 7, 1864, (with two enclosures.)
 Same to same, May 7, 1864, (with four enclosures.)
 Same to same, May 31, 1864, (with three enclosures.)
 Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden, June 9, 1864.
 Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward, July 16, 1864, (with 13 enclosures.)
 Same to same, July 30, 1864, (with two enclosures.)
 Same to same, October 11, 1864, (with two enclosures.)
 Same to Mr. F. W. Seward, November 7, 1864.
 Same to Mr. Seward, November 15, 1864, (with two enclosures.)
 Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward, November 22, 1864, (with two enclosures.)
 Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward, January 21, 1865, (with three enclosures.)
 Same to same, March 11, 1865, (with one enclosure.)
 Same to same, August 22, 1865, (with three enclosures.)
 Mr. Benedict to Mr. Seward, February 15, 1867.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden.

No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 7, 1862.

SIR: I enclose herewith the memorial of Thomas Collar, chief mate, and John Henry Brown, seaman of the American bark William, addressed to the President of the United States, from the prison of Port-au-Prince, on the 25th of June last, representing that they have been unjustifiably and arbitrarily condemned and imprisoned by the authorities of Hayti.

On your arrival at Port-au-Prince you will inquire into and investigate this matter and give to the parties concerned such protection and relief as the circumstances may warrant.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

BENJAMIN F. WHIDDEN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Lancaster, N. H.

PRISON OF PORT-AU-PRINCE, *June 25, 1862.*

HONORED SIR: I take the liberty of writing you this letter to inform you of our imprisonment in this city, and how we were captured on the coast of Hayti on board of the American bark William, on the 5th day of April, 1861. after leaving the United States revenue cutter John Appleton, of which vessel I was boatswain for the term of three years under the command of Lieutenant William B. Randolph, which vessel was stationed at Key West, Florida, at which place I joined the American bark William, on the 28th day of August, 1860, as chief mate of said bark William. From Key West the said bark cleared for Mobile for a cargo of pitch-pine lumber, at which port we arrived on the 8th day of September, 1860. The said bark cleared from Mobile on the 27th day of October, 1860, for the port of Carthagena, New Grenada, at which port we arrived on the 18th day of November, 1860, where the captain could only dispose of part of the cargo at that place. On the 23d day of November we received one passenger and his family on board, and also a part of a cargo of merchandise, consist-

ing of 112 boxes of soap, 180 bags of corn, 44 bales of tobacco, and 36 dozen of matting for Rio Hache, for which place we cleared on the 25th day of November, 1860. After leaving the port of Carthagena we experienced very heavy northeast gales, and a strong current against us, and the ship laboring very heavily, we did not gain 10 miles to windward in four days, blowing heavily all the time from the northeast, which sprung the fore and mainmast heads and main-topmast, and the loss of the starboard anchor, on the 29th day of November. The passenger, Juan Cortes, came to Captain Pelletier and told him he would pay the said Captain Pelletier the sum of \$500 if he would bear up for the first port he could make, on account of his wife being very sick, for which the captain agreed to do. The captain, therefore, bore up for the island of Grand Cayman, West Indies, which was the only island we could make, where we arrived on the 14th day of December, 1860. On the 15th the passenger Cortes went on shore with the captain to Mr. William Eaden, who is the United States consul of the port of Georgetown, of that island, and before him everything was satisfactory to both parties. We laid there several days refitting and repairing damages, and took in a supply of water, provisions, &c. On the 24th day of December, 1860, we cleared from the port of Georgetown for Port-au-Prince, at which place we arrived on the 26th day of January, 1861, at which place the captain disposed of the remaining part of his cargo. While we were discharging the cargo here the crew broke into the storeroom and stole a large quantity of liquor and got beastly intoxicated, for which offence the captain had them put in prison, and by the advice of Mr. N. J. Lewis, who was the commercial agent of the United States for this port, the captain left the crew here in prison, and when the ship was ready to sail the captain shipped another crew who were French, eight in number, who were neither soldiers nor sailors; we only had one good sailor on board, whose name is John Henry Brown, a naturalized American. The captain cleared his vessel from this port for the port of New Orleans in the month of February, 1861, with part of a cargo of logwood, and after we had got to sea we found the ship had not ballast enough, and the captain thought it advisable to put into a port to procure more ballast, as the ship was very crank. He therefore put into the island of Great Inagua, on the Bahama shore. At we were lying there it came on to blow a heavy gale from the northward, and as we were getting under way the ship's head canted the wrong way and the vessel went ashore, where we laid eighteen hours pounding heavily upon a very rocky bottom, expecting every moment the vessel would go to pieces. The damage we sustained was the loss of four anchors, the false keel, and carried away the two lower pindals of the rudder.

On the 17th day of March, 1861, we left the island of Great Inagua, after securing the rudder with tackles, to proceed on our voyage to New Orleans; we still encountered heavy northeast gales. The captain thought it advisable to put into a port again, as the ship was in distress, to re-hang the rudder, as it was not safe for the ship to proceed on her voyage, as the rudder was only hanging by one pintle. On the 30th day of March, 1861, we put into a port called Fort Liberté, on the coast of Hayti, which is not a port of entry, for the purpose of repairing damages and to get the ship fit for sea. On the morning of the 4th day of April, 1861, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the second mate deserted and went on shore to the authorities of that place, and made false reports against the captain and crew of the American bark William, and on the morning of the 5th day of April, 1861, the authorities came on board with 500 armed men and captured the bark William captain and crew, by force, and landed us in their town jail, and there we remained till the 5th day of May. On the 6th day of May, 1861, we were sent to Cape Hayti, heavily ironed, and there we were cast into prison, where we remained till the 21st day of June; from thence we were brought to Port-au-Prince, at which place we arrived on the 28th day of June, 1861, with heavy irons on our legs, and when we were landed

at this port we were made to walk about ten miles with the irons on our legs where we could only take two inches at a step, and the blood running down to our heels until we reached the prison. Only the Americans were made to perform this duty, three in number, and the French part of the crew, eight in number, were clear of this shameful conduct, and we do not think there is another nation in the world that would treat human beings the way that we poor fellows have been treated by these people here. At that time Mr. N. J. Lewis, the commercial agent of the United States, demanded of this government to deliver the three Americans over to him, and he also protested against judging us in this country, but to no purpose. The authorities of this government told Mr. N. J. Lewis they would do as they pleased with us, contrary to the laws of the United States.

When the passenger, Juan Cortes, heard of our arrest he came from Carthagená and made declaration against the captain for piracy; and he furthermore said that Captain Antonio Pelletier tried to assassinate him and rob him of his merchandise, which is the greatest falsehood that ever a man told, for there was no crime committed on board of the bark William, whatever, during the voyage.

In the month of August, 1861, we were judged for the crime we were accused of, and on the 29th day of August we were condemned, four in number. Captain Antonio Pelletier, condemned to death; Thomas Collar, chief mate; Urbain Castay, supercargo, who is a Frenchman; and John Henry Brown, seaman, for the term of five years in heavy chains and hard labor; when they had not the least proof against us to condemn us to this punishment, and the French part of the crew, eight in number, were acquitted, and if that is justice we certainly do not know what justice is.

When the commissary of government was pleading for the government of Hayti, he said that the United States government would not interfere—she was too busy with her own civil war at home—and we will condemn the Americans to get rid of paying damages, and they would not allow us to defend ourselves; nor would they allow our lawyers to defend us, and threatened to put them in prison if they offered to defend us; and they even stole the ship's papers to prove that we were guilty; and we can assure you, sir, that we are innocent of any crime that has been alleged against us.

Since our condemnation they have broken the captain's judgment from death to be re-judged again to condemn him, to the term of five years, for which purpose they sent him to Cape Hayti on the 1st day of June, 1862.

The President of this republic liberated Urbain Castay, he being French, ever since December 18, 1861; yet he holds on to the Americans. Honored sir, since our condemnation Captain Pelletier wrote to Mr. William Eaden, the United States consul of the island of Grand Cayman, for the double of those papers between the affair of Captain Pelletier and the passenger Cortes to prove our innocence, which papers arrived here in February, 1862.

Our lawyer, Mr. Lindstant Pradine, took the second set of papers to the President of this republic, and told him we were innocent of the crime for which we are accused of. "Oh," says the President, "I know they are innocent, but it would be one of the greatest misfortunes to the republic of Hayti if I were to liberate Captain Pelletier and his two men; they would return to the United States and reclaim heavy damages against the government of Hayti, and get this country into trouble with the United States government." The government of this republic sold the bark William in the month of March, 1862, for \$350, Spanish, when the bark William proceeded to Boston in the latter part of April, 1862, to go under repairs.

When Mr. N. J. Lewis was here as the commercial agent for the United States he protested against the sale of said bark William. We therefore, sir, acquaint you that the said bark William and owners owes Thomas Collar, chief

mate, and John Henry Brown, seaman, \$1,344 for labor performed on board of said bark William.

Honored sir, we must acquaint you of the conduct of Mr. Seth Webb, the commercial agent of the United States, who came here to take the place of Mr. N. J. Lewis in September, 1861. We wrote him several letters acquainting him of our situation here, and that gentleman, Mr. Webb, has not taken the trouble to answer us one line, nor either assist us in anything whatever, nor either to protect citizens of the United States, and we think he has been bought by this government not to do anything for us, and we are here almost starved. Honored sir, we hope and pray to God you will be so kind as to do us the favor by demanding our liberty from this government; we will be under the greatest obligations to you for your kindness, for we can assure you we are very miserable here away from home in a foreign country, without friends, without clothes, and without money, and have not any means whatever to get anything with that we need.

Honored sir, we hope and entreat of you that you will take notice of this and the sufferings we poor fellows have undergone. Honored sir, we have our families in the city of New York which we presume are starving from the want of support from their husbands, who have no other means of getting their livelihood only by the hard labor of their husbands to support their wives and families.

We are, honored sir, your obedient servants,

THOMAS COLLAR, *Chief Mate.*

JOHN HENRY BROWN, *Seaman.*

To the Honorable Mr. LINCOLN,

President of the United States of America.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 7.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 20, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions in the despatch from your department, No. 3, I have investigated the case of Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown, as far as it has become necessary to this time. I called the attention of the secretary of foreign relations to these men some time ago, and was informed that the matter should receive immediate attention. In a few days after I received a note that they were pardoned by his excellency the President of Hayti, and set at liberty. The day following the note, Collar and Brown came to me in great destitution and want. Being instructed in the despatch aforesaid to give the men "protection and relief as the circumstances may warrant," I furnished them money to pay for some suitable clothing, their board and necessities here since liberated from prison, and for a passage to New York in a sailing vessel, for which I herein enclose vouchers, and have drawn an order for the sum paid, it being \$39 50, payable to the order of myself. Representations having been made to me by Captain Pelletier, of the same vessel as the above men, of his suffering from cruel treatment in prison at Cape Haytien, I have asked of this government that he be transferred from the prison at Cape Haytien to the prison at Port-au-Prince, so that I may have an opportunity to investigate his case; it has been granted, but he has not yet arrived, as communication with that city is by sea, and slow.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 11.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, December 25, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to my request, * * * Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, was removed from the prison at Cape Haytien to the prison at Port-au-Prince, and soon after conducted to this legation for a personal interview. In addition to this I have examined the papers and proceedings in his case, as they appear in the United States consulate in this city.

The bark William sailed from Mobile to Carthage. She there disposed of a portion of cargo, and took on board other cargo. She then sailed to the island of Grand Cayman, having put in there to land two passengers, (a man and his wife,) on account of the sickness of the woman. Some of the cargo was disposed of at Cayman, where the vessel sailed for, and soon afterwards landed at this port. It appears the captain came here to dispose of his lumber, of which a large part of his cargo consisted. While here a number of his crew committed some larcenies on board his vessel, for which they were imprisoned for a time. During this time the captain had some trouble with the authorities here. The men were at length released from prison, and some of them taken back to the vessel to join the crew again. Soon after the vessel cleared from here, but near Fort Liberté, on the coast of Hayti, was overtaken by a storm, where she put in in distress. At this place one of the crew deserted, (being one of those imprisoned as aforesaid at Port-au-Prince,) and reported to the authorities at that place that Captain Pelletier had landed for the purpose of seizing and carrying away men into slavery. Immediately a large number of soldiers came on board the vessel, seized Captain Pelletier and the remainder of his crew, put them in irons, and lodged them in prison. The authorities of the place seized the vessel, cargo, and all the vessel's papers, together with the private property of the captain and crew. The captain and crew were sent to Port-au-Prince, and arraigned on the foregoing complaint. The William was also sent to this city and sold at auction, as also all the property on board. Captain Pelletier, Thomas Collar, John H. Brown, and one or two of the others of the crew were tried. The captain was condemned to death, Collar and Brown to imprisonment, and the rest discharged. At the trial Pelletier employed counsel. Through his counsel he demanded the right to introduce evidence of his innocence, but was denied. He placed a witness on the stand, but he was not heard. He demanded the ship's register and other papers on board, (all of which were in the hands of the attorney for the government,) by which he said he could show the legitimacy of his voyage and his innocence, but was denied them.

The court of cassation set aside the aforesaid judgment, as there was no law of Hayti by which that sentence could be pronounced in such a case, but without any further trial he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Lewis, then consul at this port, entered a protest against all these proceedings, and claimed that this government had no authority to detain these men or the vessel, but that they should be delivered over to him for the United States government. Mr. Lewis was soon superseded by Mr. Webb, and here ends the proceeding on the part of the United States representatives here, Mr. Webb remaining silent, so far as I can ascertain, to the end of life.

I have thus as briefly as possible laid this case before your department, that you may give such instructions in regard to it as you may deem proper. It is a matter that took place a long time before my arrival, but from the evidence laid before me in regard to it, I cannot see anything to justify this government in their extraordinary course towards these men and this vessel.

It seems to have been a proceeding by the government for political purposes, rather than under any law. Nothing was made out to be on board the vessel

which indicated the intention they claimed. The papers of the vessel being in the hands of government, were not only suppressed, but three (I think that is the number) of the crew at Grand Cayman who came to Port-au-Prince and stopped, were imprisoned and prevented from being witnesses for the captain.

Captain Pelletier is a citizen of the United States, and his vessel was owned in the United States. When sold it was purchased by a citizen of Hayti at a price very much less than its value—a trifle. The name of the vessel has been changed to General La Mane, and sails from this city to New York, and sometimes to Bangor.

The men have been very cruelly treated in the early part of their imprisonment.

I report this case to your department as I find it, and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that while the William was lying in harbor at Port-au-Prince, a posse of the police went on board said vessel to overhaul the cargo, and in doing so trampled upon the American flag. By direction of the authorities, this posse of police were directed to desist from the work, upon the protest of Mr. Lewis. This was done in the night-time, and in a most wanton manner, as I am informed by those who witnessed said posse.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 18.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, February 6, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to printed instructions from your department, I send herein enclosed copies of the correspondence from this legation to the government of Hayti, as per paper marked A, numbered from one to eleven inclusive, and also copies of the correspondence from the Haytien government to this legation, as per paper marked B, numbered from one to fifteen inclusive. Notes of conversations are all reported in my former despatches. The department will observe, from these copies, from my former despatches, and from former despatches from your department to me, that I have been some time waiting further instructions. I would suggest the importance of early answers in those cases, as delays are prejudicial.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 13, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your direction I have received a note from the commandant of this arrondissement respecting the American citizens Thomas Collier and John Henry Brown. By it I am informed that they have just been pardoned by his excellency the President of Hayti, and set at liberty.

I am informed that Captain Antonio Pelletier, an American citizen, and captain of the American bark William, is now imprisoned by order of the government of Hayti at Cape Haytien.

In order that I may see and communicate with him at a suitable and convenient place, I have to ask of this government to facilitate to me the means of doing the same at an early day.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.

No. 3.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 21, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th is received, and in answer I would say: In order that I may see Captain Antonio Pelletier in person, his transfer from the prison at Cape Haytien to the prison at Port-au-Prince is the only feasible way that is within my knowledge.

Please accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, December 17, 1862.

SIR: I learn that Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, has arrived at Port-au-Prince. I would like to have an interview with him, and you will do me a favor in sending him to my residence under such a guard as may be proper in his case. I would name 9 o'clock to-morrow morning as the time.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

No. 7.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, December 25, 1862.

SIR: Your note of the 18th of December, announcing that Captain Pelletier would be conducted before me for an interview, according to my request, has been received, and I have accordingly seen him.

His arrest, imprisonment, and treatment, together with all the circumstances attendant upon the same, have been communicated to the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

No. 9.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, January 5, 1863.

SIR: It becomes necessary for me to see Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, in regard to certain papers of his which were taken from him on board the said bark.

You will do me a favor by sending him to this legation to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It will not be necessary to send such a retinue with him as came before. He will not run away.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

No. 11.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Dupuy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, January 23, 1863.

SIR: I called your attention, some time since, in an interview for that purpose, to the condition of Captain Pelletier, who is in prison in this city. I am informed there has been no change made in his case. He is suffering from disease contracted in prison, and subjected to cruelties in personal treatment.

As soon as this state of things comes to your knowledge I am satisfied you will cause it to be corrected.

I ask that an investigation be made immediately into his condition, which I know you will cheerfully cause to be done, and that such corrections be made as humanity requires.

* * * * *

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General DUPUY,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden.

No. 18.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 6, 1863.

SIR: I have given the subject of your despatch, No. 11, my consideration. From your statement, it appears that (in 1861) the American bark William, Captain Pelletier, an American citizen, sailed from Mobile to Carthage on a legitimate voyage, and with regular papers. There she discharged a part of her cargo, and shipped more. At Grand Cayman she landed a sick passenger, with her husband, and incidentally disposed of a portion of her cargo, sailing thence for Port-au-Prince, her proper destination. At that port she discharged the residue of her cargo, but before sailing some of her crew were imprisoned for larcenies on board the bark, and in the course of proceedings the captain became involved with the authorities. Finally, the vessel having received her crew, sailed again, but when near Fort Liberté she put in there in distress, when one of the crew who had been imprisoned deserted, and informed the authorities that Captain Pelletier had landed for the purpose of carrying away men into slavery. He was thereupon arrested, with his crew, ironed, and cast into prison. He was tried, and condemned to death, two of his crew to imprisonment, the remainder were discharged, and the vessel, with all the property on board, general and personal, was sold at auction.

You state that at the trial Captain Pelletier demanded through his counsel leave to introduce evidence of his innocence, which was denied him. His call for the bark's register and other papers, all in the hands of the government, which would, as he claims, have established his innocence, was disregarded, and finally, the court of Cassation set aside the sentence of death, and commuted it to five years' imprisonment, which punishment he is now suffering.

You seem to have devoted yourself with praiseworthy zeal to a full investigation of this case, and I would accept your unqualified conclusions of the injustice and irregularity of the proceedings in the matter as warranted by the facts, if I were satisfied that you were possessed of all the information upon the subject which has been laid before this department.

I think it proper, therefore, before instructing you to make any official interposition in Captain Pelletier's behalf, to invite your careful attention to the accompanying copy of a despatch from G. Eustis Hubbard, United States consular agent at Cape Haytien, dated April 13, 1861, which, with the accompanying papers, will show you not only that that gentleman was convinced of the unlawful character of the enterprise contemplated by Captain Pelletier, but will also disclose many important facts which seem to have warranted the conclusions he adopted.

You will please to renew your examination of the case in the light of these papers, and report the result to this department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

B. F. WHIDDEN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Hubbard to Mr. Seward.

No. 41.]

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City of Cape Haytien, April 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that the American bark William, of New Orleans, Captain Antonio Pelletier, has been seized by the Haytien authorities at Fort Liberté, a small closed seaport about 20 miles east from this city, as a slaver and under very suspicious circumstances.

From all the reports and evidences which I can collect, it would appear that the bark *William*, after a very roundabout and apparently illegitimate voyage on the Spanish main and among the West India islands, arrived, on the 21st of January last, in Port-au-Prince, where the master entered his vessel as coming from New Orleans, although he could show no regular clearance from that city. This irregularity was passed over, and the vessel duly entered in the custom-house at Port-au-Prince; there she was suspected of being a slaver, which suspicion was substantiated by the written evidence of several of her crew and passengers, and the proofs were so strong that the authorities of Port-au-Prince visited and searched the vessel, but, contrary to law and usage, without having advised the United States commercial agent of the facts and their proceedings. There were found on board 20 pairs handcuffs, 12 six-barrel revolvers, 4 rifles, 1 pistol-revolver with poignard attached, and 2 kegs of powder, certainly a very large amount of arms and ammunition for a vessel in a legal trade—and in the hold a large number of beams, cross-bars and planks, water casks, (the report is for more than one hundred of the latter,) and a large quantity of provisions. The handcuffs were taken away and delivered to the government. After these proceedings, Captain Pelletier declared that his vessel had been seized, the American flag trampled upon, and abandoned her, demanding a large amount of money as damages; thus matters were arranged by the United States commercial agent at Port-au-Prince with the government, and after Captain Pelletier had sold some goods, which it would appear had been shipped on board the vessel as freight in Carthagena, to be delivered in Rio Hache, and taken a few tons of logwood, he left Port-au-Prince on the 20th of February. About the number of crew employed on board the *William* I have no definite information, but from all accounts it is very large, not less than 20 men of all nations, but principally runaway Frenchmen and Spaniards. As far as I can learn, the real object of Captain Pelletier in going to Port-au-Prince, and which he endeavored to effect there without success, was to engage 50 men and six women, Haytiens for the given purpose of working a guano island. When the *William* left Port-au-Prince she was accompanied off the coast as far as Cape St. Nicolas Mole by the Haytien war steamer, the *Geffrard*.

On the 25th of March the signal station of this city reported a square-rigged vessel in the northeast; on the 26th I saw the vessel myself from this port, and made her out to be a bark, beating up to windward against a stiff breeze, when, from the position in which I saw her, she might easily have entered into this port in a few hours. For five days she was in sight from the signal station, laying off and on the coast under easy sail, gradually working up to windward, and sometimes anchoring in the small bays and inlets of the coast. One night the vessel anchored in a small bay called Fond-blanc, near the village of Caracol, and the next morning a quantity of foot-prints were found in the sand on the beach near her anchorage. Altogether her movements in these environs were very suspicious and extraordinary, and we were here quite at a loss to account for her actions. The same bark was passed near here on the 29th of March by an American schooner bound to this port; in passing, the bark saluted with the French flag; the schooner arrived here at noon the same day, and I enclose herewith an affidavit of Isaac B. Gage, her master, concerning these facts. On the 31st of March the then unknown bark went into Fort Liberté and anchored. I would mention herewith that during the whole time the vessel was in the neighborhood of the cape she might have arrived here in a few hours. On his arrival at Fort Liberté, the master reported his vessel to be the French bark *Guillaume Tell*, of and from Havre to Havana, and that his own name was Jules Letellier, and stated there that he had got aground on the Silver Keys, and wished to engage a number of workmen to go over there with him and save a portion of his cargo, which he had thrown overboard there to lighten his vessel. The next day, April 1st, he wrote a letter in the French language to

the French-vice consul at this city, stating that his rudder was broken, and that he would arrange it as soon as possible and proceed to this port with his vessel to put himself under his protection; a translated copy of this letter is herewith enclosed. It would appear that on his arrival in Fort Liberté the master of the vessel did his utmost to put himself on a good footing with the authorities and people there, and one day invited a number of persons on board to dinner, treating them with great politeness; and that the inhabitants of that town had not the slightest suspicion about the vessel until the 3d of April, when one of the sailors escaped on shore and made his declaration that she was the American bark William of New Orleans, Captain A. Pelletier, and that the intention of the master was to kidnap a number of Haytiens and sell them into slavery. These statements aroused at once the people of Fort Liberté into action; the national guard was called out, the forts prepared, and the entire population of the town held themselves ready to repress any movement made against them. That same night, Captain Pelletier, finding his plans were discovered, endeavored to escape from the place, but being unacquainted with the channel, got aground, almost under the guns of the fort. The next day, the 4th instant, the French consul of this city arrived in Fort Liberté, and immediately commenced to investigate the case, and wrote a letter to the captain, J. Letellier, (he still keeping up his character as a French citizen, commanding the French bark Guillaume Tell,) requesting him to come on shore and deliver up his papers; this letter remained unanswered, the master verbally refusing to leave his ship. The next day, the 5th of April, the French vice-consul sent another summons on board for the master to come on shore immediately, threatening to employ force if he did not come voluntarily. The master then replied by letter, that he could not leave the vessel until she got afloat; afterwards, finding that hostile steps would certainly be commenced against him if he did not comply with the consul's request, he hoisted a white flag at the main, and addressed a second letter to the consul requesting a safe conduct to shore, which was at once forwarded to him. Copies of the two above mentioned letters from the master to the consul, signed J. Letellier, are in my possession, but their contents are without particular importance. The captain then came on shore; his papers were examined, and his vessel was proved to be the American bark William of New Orleans, commanded by Antonio Pelletier, the same vessel already suspected of having been a slaver in Port-au-Prince. After depositions of the statements of the captain and crew had been taken, they were confined in prison. The vessel was then got afloat, brought back into the harbor of Fort Liberté and anchored near the town; seals were put on the hatches, and a guard of Haytien soldiers placed on board; the papers of the vessel, captain's letters, &c., being deposited in the bureau of the place, together with all the arms and ammunition found on board, the captain's wife was allowed to remain on board, together with the cabin boy and cook.

On the 6th instant, as a last resource, Captain A. Pelletier addressed me a long, open letter, pretending to give an account of his proceedings, and the reasons for his having changed his vessel's name and his own, a copy of which letter is herewith enclosed, together with a copy of my despatch in answer, in which I announce to him that, in consequence of his highly suspicious actions, I do not deem it my duty to interfere in the matter with the Haytien authorities. The letter of Captain Pelletier to me is well calculated to excite sympathy and pity for him in his present position; but, unfortunately for him, his assertions are notoriously untrue. I have proved to him in my letter, first, that it is impossible that he had lost his rudder and false keel; secondly, that he might have arrived in this port at any time from the 25th to 30th March; thirdly, that he knew perfectly well where he was going, and on what coast he was; and, fourthly, that he had piratically employed the French flag before arriving in Fort Liberté. Besides these, he asserts in his letter that the American ensign was floating at

the mizzen peak of the William when she was seized. This is not true; and I enclose herewith a letter from the French vice-consul to me, positively declaring that the American flag was never hoisted on board of the vessel at Fort Liberté; she was seized as the French bark Guillaume Tell, and it was only after examination of her papers that she was proved to be the William. Captain Pelletier also complains that his wife has been thrown into prison, which is also untrue, as the lady still remains on board.

Another very suspicious circumstance about the William is, that after leaving Port-au-Prince, the name of the vessel and the port to which belonging was erased from her stern, so that the vessel bears on her hull no indication or mark of her name or nationality.

In my opinion the entire movements of the bark William, about this island, have been highly suspicious, and I have no doubt but that the intention of Captain Pelletier was to induce a number of Haytiens to go on board of his vessel, under contract or otherwise, and then make his escape with them and sell them into slavery. This project is most hardy and daring, and it is difficult to understand its conception at the present advanced age. It is very possible, however, that he would have succeeded in his nefarious design had not the vessel already had suspicion fixed upon her in Port-au-Prince; indeed, my own doubts about the legality of the vessel's proceedings were so great that, had she escaped from Fort Liberté, I should at once have written to St. Thomas, Aspinwall, and Havana, requesting the American consuls of those places to lay the facts before the commander of any foreign man-of-war in port, so that the vessel might have been apprehended and her real intention discovered.

It is possible that the vessel may be brought to this port, and the captain and crew escorted here for trial. I would therefore most respectfully ask information from the government what course I am to take if the vessel is afterwards given up and part of the crew released after examination, the latter of which will probably be the case. It is an undoubted fact that these men are composed of the refuse of all nations, and that they are not on a legal voyage, although provided with American protections. I would very respectfully call the attention of the department to these facts, and solicit an early answer as to what course I am to pursue in this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. EUSTIS HUBBARD.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Enclosures.

1. Affidavit of Isaac B. Gage.
2. Letter of J. Letellier to the French vice-consul.
3. Captain A. Pelletier's letter addressed to G. E. Hubbard.
4. Hubbard to Captain Pelletier.
5. Letter from the French vice-consul denying the hoisting of the American flag on board of the William. (The last four, copies.)

Copy of affidavit of Isaac B. Gage, master of the American schooner Joseph Nickerson, about his having met a French vessel under suspicious circumstances.

I, Isaac B. Gage, master of the American schooner Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, of the burden of 198 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, now at anchor in the port of Cape Haytien, do hereby depose and certify that on the 29th March, at 2 o'clock a. m., we

then approaching the land of Hayti, hove to his vessel. At daylight, half-past four, Point Picolet bearing south-southwest 18 miles, made a bark three miles in shore from him, it being then calm, with a heavy sea running; both vessels stood off shore, the bark gaining somewhat on the schooner. At nine o'clock a little breeze sprung up, and he, fearing the two vessels would come too near together, kept off, and wore ship and passed astern of the bark about a mile to leeward, the bark still continuing off shore; as the vessels passed the bark saluted with the French flag, and the schooner answered by showing her colors in the main rigging. The bark had two royal yards, two quarter-boats, and when seen by the deposer was under the following easy sail: two topsails, spanker-mizzen staysail, foresail, and flying-jib; everything about the vessel was taut and shipshape, and he should judge her to be a vessel of about 400 tons. Under the circumstances in which he met the vessel, the deposer could not tell where she was bound, nor from, nor what she was about.

ISAAC B. GAGE.

Signed in the presence of—

JOHN L. WILSON.

BENJA. P. SEARS.

Translated copy of a letter addressed by Captain Pelletier, of the American bark William, under the false name of Captain J. Letellier, of the French bark Guillaume Tell, to the French consul in Cape Haytien—the original letter written in French.

FORT LIBERTÉ, le 1st April, 1861.

MR. CONSUL: I have the honor of informing you that the French bark Guillaume Tell, from Havre, bound to Havana, got aground on her return for her point of departure, in the passages in a gale of wind southeast to northeast, and that she has experienced heavy damage, among others broken her rudder, topmasts, and false keel, lost a chain, two anchors, sails, &c., &c.

In the impossibility to continue my voyage, I had to let the vessel drift to reach the first port to repair damages, and it is by the effect of this drifting that I find myself in the port of Fort Liberté, which port is not, as I have been informed, open to commerce.

I have the honor of informing you, Mr. Consul, that my intention is only to arrange here my rudder, to enable me to steer my vessel, in order to render myself to Cape Haytien, where I shall have the honor to put myself under your protection. This will be to-morrow or the day after.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Consul, with respect, your very obedient servant and countryman,

J. LETELLIER.

The FRENCH CONSUL at Cape Haytien.

Copy of a letter from Captain A. Pelletier to G. Eustis Hubbard, United States commercial agent at Cape Haytien.

FORT LIBERTÉ, April 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It is in a miserable dungeon that I write you, where I were placed yesterday with all of my crew. I am master of the American bark William, of New Orleans. Some time ago I left Port-au-Prince, where I was the victim of great vexation and injustice, inflicted upon me by the authorities of that place. Mr. Lewis, our American agent, did his utmost to get redress, but at last I was obliged to leave for New Orleans, and had a misfortune in a

gale of wind to drift on shore into the Bahama passage on a bank, which carried away my false keel and rudder, sprung fore and maintop masts, &c., &c. I was drifting about at sea for many days, almost unable to steer my vessel, and the first land which I reached was this place, where I could not get a pilot, and I had to put in at any rate for to save my vessel, and there again I had the misfortune to run aground. A boat put off from shore, and I was really thunderstruck when I see she was flowing the Haytien flag, because I was assure that if they should find out that I was the bark William, I should certainly get myself into more trouble. As to her bad name I will explain to you; that vessel was sold by the United States to me, having been captured on the coast of Cuba with slaves, and ever since I have owned that vessel I have been tormented by injustice of people which don't wish to inquire into the private character of a man before they should act in the manner they did against me. My social position in the United States is very good, as I will be able to prove to you, if, as of no doubt, you come here to reclaim American citizens and property to a large amount, which to-day is completely in their possession. With great trouble I got my vessel afloat again, and put myself to work with my men to repair my rudder and other injuries to enable me to put off immediately, as I were fearful they would find out who I was, and with the purpose of keeping secret I hoisted up a private signal at the head of my mainmast, which was a small French flag, leaving the American ensign always ready bent to hoist up at the mizzen peak in case of necessity. Two boats full of officers, the second day I was there, came aboard to inquire who I was, and at the same time to register my ship; they made me open my hatches and overhauled everything in the hold; when they found everything was right, and that I had in nothing but was lawful, they came in the cabin and demanded my papers, and I had, for the sake of saving myself, ship and crew, telling them that my papers having been wet with salt water after running aground, as it would be dangerous to touch them, as they would fall to pieces; that falsehood obliged me to keep up the appearance of a French vessel, and I told them that the vessel's name was the Guillaume, which means in French William, and that my name was Telleier. This is my only crime, Mr. Consul, and if it is one I will leave you to be my judge. I was expecting to leave in two days, and wrote to the commander of the place. I did not wish any communication with the shore, as this port was not a port of entreé; the only thing I was wishing to do was to fix my rudder to steer as far as the cape to put myself under the protection of my lawful protector. You will see by this that I was acting with best of motives, which were to save myself, ship and crew, which are all under American protection, which I beg of you, in the name of myself, crew, wife and family, which are all here with me, to protect us; and if I am guilty by having employed those means before stated, for the purpose of saving my ship, at least save a poor woman and family and my crew, which are not guilty, and if you wish to send me to the United States to be judged by Christian laws; but here I am in danger, so the rest are, with the feelings of hostility which exist against me and crew and family in this place.

Now, sir, you will allow me the last act of this drama, which has put me completely in their power, and which will be our complete destruction if, without a moment of lost time, you don't reclaim us and prohibit our transportation to another part of the island, which they may do at any moment. On the night of the 3d one of my men ran away from the ship and made declaration that I was the bark William, of New Orleans; that she had or was a slaver, and that I meant to rob, and I don't know how many falsehoods, guided by the spirit of vengeance. I was then requested immediately to come on shore with my papers; my boat was stopped, my men examined, and then sent on board again; then I received a communication from the commander of the place, if I wanted to leave he would take measures to detain me. That night, having

fixed my rudder a little, I very slowly got under way with the purpose of going to the cape to put myself under your protection, the wind very light and the current strong. I ran aground close to their fort at the mouth of the river. That morning having received a communication from the French consul, which had arrived from the cape, to come ashore immediately with my papers, and that if I didn't hostile steps would be taken against me and vessel, he was very angry, as he had been misled to believe it was a French vessel, and he is a man of great influence here with the people of the country. I am afraid my lot will be a hard one if you don't look upon me with mercy and come immediately to the rescue; and for God's sake do it.

On the morning of the 5th five schooners and several boats, full of men, about two or three hundred armed with loaded muskets and swords, came and took me by assault and firing. I was obliged to hoist a white flag to the main for the purpose of getting a conversation with the commanding officer, which came alongside. I asked him what that meant; his answer was, "by order of the French consul;" although the American flag was up, and, to save bloodshed, I had to give myself up. I was ordered to take my papers along with me, and the moment I arrived ashore I was searched, as well as my boat's crew, and my papers were overhauled and taken away from me, as well as the protections of all my men and private correspondence, which is now in the possession of the commander of this place. My ship was got off and put under way and brought back here to town, losing my anchors and other damages which I don't know yet to what amount, and we were all put in dungeon; from hour to hour I don't know what will be our fate.

Therefore, Mr. Consul, I beg of you, as a Christian and representative of the United States, to give me that protection which we stand so much in need; at the same time note my protest, and I beg of you not to condemn me until you hear me, as I am very sure the French consul will try to influence you against me. But you must recollect if there is one which has committed any fault it is nothing but me, and I only demand a lawful trial of my country; therefore, my crew and family are innocent, and deserve your pity and your protection; with all respect due to the representative of the United States, you will immediately grant to them.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER,

Master of the American Bark William.

Mr. HUBBARD,

Commercial Agent of United States at Cape Haytien.

Since writing this last my family were likewise put in a prison. For God's sake do come; the French consul is at the head of all.

A. P.

Copy of despatch from G. Eustis Hubbard, commercial agent of the United States of America, to Captain A. Pelletier, in answer to his communication of the 6th of April, 1861.

No. 9.]

CAPE HAYTIEN, April 11, 1866.

SIR: Your communication of the 6th instant has been handed to me, open, by the Haytien authorities, and its contents have had my careful attention.

You endeavor to prove to me that after having left Port-au-Prince you ran ashore in one of the Bahama passages in a gale of wind, and there lost your rudder and part of false keel; that after drifting about without being able to steer the vessel, the first land you made was Fort Liberté; that on discovering the Haytien flag you became frightened and hoisted a small French flag at the main, proclaiming your vessel to be the French bark Guillaume. These asser-

tions are entirely untrue. Had you lost your rudder and part of false keel, as you pretend, it would have been impossible for you to beat up to windward from the northwestern point of this island to Fort Liberté, a distance of 100 miles; that Fort Liberté was not the first land you made, and that you was perfectly aware that you were on the Haytien coast, and where you was going, is proved by the fact that you were in sight from the signal station of Point Picolet for five days, lying off and on the coast under easy sail, gradually working your way up to windward. On the 26th of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., I saw your vessel with my own eyes, jammed on a wind with a stiff breeze, in such a position that you might have arrived in this port in three hours, had such been your intention; that you hoisted the French colors before you arrived in Fort Liberté, and for purposes which you alone can explain, is proved by the fact that on the 29th ultimo you saluted an American schooner at sea by running the French flag up and down three times at the mizen peak, Point Picolet at the time bearing from the two vessels south-southwest, distant about 15 miles. Of this I have in my possession the written affidavit of the master of the schooner, and this alone would prove you to have acted as a pirate.

I am sorry to inform you, sir, that under the circumstances I do not deem it my duty to interfere in the least with the Haytien authorities in their action in regard to you and your crew, and must positively, in consequence of your late suspicious actions, withhold from you that protection which you might otherwise have claimed under the American flag. You have rendered yourself, by your proceedings, amenable to the law of nations, and you will have to prove your innocence before a competent court of law and justice.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. EUSTIS HUBBARD.

Captain A. PELLETIER,
Prison of Fort Liberté.

Translated copy of a despatch from E. Menuan, vice-consul of France at Cape Haytien, to G. Eustis Hubbard, United States commercial agent.

No. 71.]

CAPE HAYTIEN, April 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor of advising reception of the letter which you have addressed to me this day, asking me if the American flag was floating in the vessel seized at Fort Liberty.

I hasten to write you that I remained two days in Fort Liberty, and that never the flag of your nation was hoisted, for in that circumstance I should have guarded myself about writing to Captain Letellier, and not Pelletier, as he calls himself to-day. The correspondence even which I have had the advantage to communicate to you proves that he claimed protection from me as his countryman.

The authorities and the entire population of Fort Liberty, besides my statement, can always confirm this fact.

Receive, Mr. Consul, the assurance of my high consideration,

E. MENUAN,
Vice-Consul of France.

The CONSUL of the United States of America.

[Extract.]

Mr. Hubbard to Mr. Seward.

No. 42.]

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City of Cape Haytien, April 15, 1861.

SIR:

Since my despatch No. 41, of the 13th instant, concerning the seizure of the American bark William, at Fort Liberté, by the Haytien government, on suspi-
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cion of her being a slaver, nothing of importance has occurred in that case except the arrival here of eight of her sailors, who are and have proclaimed themselves to be Frenchmen. It appears that those still remaining at Fort Liberté claim American rights, and they will undoubtedly be escorted here in a few days. Beyond this I have no direct information about the movements of the government regarding the vessel or crew. I have received another letter from Captain Pelletier, couched in about the same terms as the first, which has been written and sent in secret. I would respectfully call the attention of the United States government to this affair, and earnestly desire their instructions about the course I am to pursue in the premises. * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. EUSTIS HUBBARD.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Extract.]

No. 43.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City of Cape Haytien, May 20, 1861.

SIR: * * * * *
On the 5th instant Captain Pelletier and wife and the remainder of the crew of the bark William were brought to this city from Fort Liberté, and placed in prison; the vessel was also brought here by a Haytien crew. During their imprisonment in this city the captain and officers of the vessel were treated with a great deal of severity, as is the custom of this country, and not allowed to communicate with any one. This morning all the officers and crew of the vessel, with the exception of the mate, an American, who is at present sick in the military hospital, were placed on board of a Haytien government sloop to be taken to Port-au-Prince for trial, and the vessel proceeded to sea at once. The bark William still remains here awaiting the orders of the government, and will undoubtedly be also ordered to Port-au-Prince; the sick mate will probably be placed on board. The affair, therefore, will be under the control of the United States commercial agent at Port-au-Prince, for all matters concerning the interests of American citizens concerned. * * *

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

G. EUSTIS HUBBARD,
United States Commercial Agent.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Bell to Mr. Seward.

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,
October 30, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith I enclose to you for your official consideration certain protests of Captain Antonio Pelletier, now under sentence of death by the authorities of Hayti.

Captain Pelletier I knew most intimately, having served him as his legal counsel in this city for several years. I do believe that he has been unjustly condemned by the Haytien authorities, that suspicion has been substituted for facts, and that the desire for a victim on the part of this negro government is about to be satisfied in the person of Captain Pelletier, unless our government

should intervene for the protection of an American citizen. Surely the American government will not fail to perform its duty in the protection of the American citizen, in whatever part of the earth he may be, on the plea that a domestic war absorbs all its attention and all its powers. Such a confession would be weakness indeed. I shall believe that all the energies of the government will be displayed in the premises to save the life and the liberties of an American citizen.

I shall be pleased to hear from your department in this matter. I will ask so much of your favor that I may communicate your action to Captain Pelletier by the earliest vessel.

Very respectfully, yours,

RUFUS J. BELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *September 10, 1861.*

SIR : Enclosed I send you, by order of Captain Pelletier, different documents of his.

In his protest (on Haytien stamp paper) he declares why he had hoisted a French flag, and this is the only wrong he committed. Now, will this be sufficient to abandon him to this people?

My opinion is that the federal government should be informed of it. I cannot understand that he should have forfeited all protection by hoisting another flag in order to save his vessel.

The new American commercial agent, Mr. Seth Webb, has no experience in this country, and if he believes what the natives tell him, he might become their tool or instrument.

I am, sir, &c., &c., &c.,

ADR. ACKERMANN.

RUFUS T. BELL, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law, 124 Nassau street, New York.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *September 10, 1861.*

SIR : Captain A. Pelletier is entirely unknown to me, and if I did something to linger his many sufferings it was for humanity's sake and for no other reason.

I knew also that he committed no crime in Hayti, nor did he attempt to commit crime, and as to the accusation which says he had the intention to seize a Haytien man-of-war, it is, in the opinion of the honest class of people here, the most ridiculous complaint a colored man could invent, and in the mean time a great insult to the Haytiens themselves.

Relative [to] the proceedings used towards the captain and other Americans from bark William, they have been inhuman and illegal, and in opposition to the laws. The American nation has been insulted, as the captain declares it, it is all true. I think you would do well to encourage the New York Herald to publish Pelletier's writings which have been sent to Mr. Bennett. It is to be expected that the United States government will interfere, otherwise it would be shameful to be an American citizen. Should I give the details of what happened I fear no honest man could believe it.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,

ADR. ACKERMANN.

B. T. BELL, Esq.,
Attorney-at-law, New York.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Lewis.

PRISON OF PORT-AU-PRINCE, IN ONE OF THEIR DUNGEONS,

On August 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you this letter, which may serve as an additional note to my many protests already sent to you, and which may give you a true light of the deep intrigues which some of the authorities here wish to use as a cloak to hide their double meanings, as will be explained as follows:

My crew is composed of all French, with the exceptions of my mate, one man and myself, who are American citizens. By the treaties between France and the republic of Hayti, no Frenchman can be subjected to a sentence which gives a positive punishment in this country; that is why, sir, you have seen from the beginning the French part of my crew enjoyed the wide path and privileges and full liberty, whilst we Americans, lawful citizens of the United States, were subjected to the most inhuman and cruel, barbarous and never heard wild-like treatment, chained up like mad dogs, dragged from station to station in this republic, flogged almost to death, pelted by stones by a wild population instigated by vile intriguants, and finally arriving in Port-au-Prince chained up by our feet, dragged into the gutter, pursued by 3,000 or 4,000 people wild with madness, bleeding, our clothes torn from our bodies, and made to walk two miles, and thrown into a filthy dungeon, deprived of food and air, victims of all the barbarous which the devil could invent into the hands of the deed intriguants. I will ask you, Mr. Lewis, what crime have we committed, and what proof had they of guilt against us? They only had those proofs which they had obtained through bribery and subornation, as it was proved so clearly before you by affidavits which proved to you clearly that their intention was to shade their abuse of authority by infringing over the laws of civilized countries.

That is why, sir, we have suffered all those pains before mentioned; first, because we were American citizens; secondly, as an American citizen I was not afraid to declare to the President of Hayti the names and the mode employed to prove the legality of their steps.

That is why, Mr. Lewis, finding me with my ship in distress upon the shores at Fort Liberté, my rudder away as well as my false keel, and my ship in an unmanageable condition, it would be for them a very easy matter to obtain, through the same means before employed, proof to get a victim of their private vengeance; that is why they have not stopped to anything in Port-au-Prince since they have had me in their power. The first move they made to make sure of me was to try to have me judged before a military court, where they were certain to obtain their great wish, my execution, the only price which could satisfy their private vengeance; for that purpose they began their integrity, and when they found some of my crew, which no inducements could make them tell lies and falsehoods which could accriminate me, J. J. Silavois, public prosecutor, charged his battery and employed the most violent threats, such as "we have obtained the head, that of the captain, in which skull we will drink his blood, and if you do not declare such and such a fact, (mentioning the false accusation which they wanted to prove,) at the place of one victim we will have two—you shall get shot." This fact happened to John Henry Brown, one of my American crew, who has been with me since I sailed from Mobile; being a honest man, never the fear of death would make him tell an untruth. To other men they were threatened to be put in irons, and other punishments, but to no avail; and when they found that not a single fact had not been obtained to prove my guilt, by all the means employed could not obtain their wishes, my life, that process was abandoned, and they began a new interrogatory for the purpose of having me judged before one of their jury; but God, the just, only knows the vile, contemptible means employed to convict me. Seduction, bribery, and

villainous acts are ever known generally to the public to be the tools employed by J. J. Silavois, as an knife of two edges, satisfying his vile passions on one side, and on the other to obtain my death. My supercargo, Urbain Castay, and his reputed sister, (Mad. Lacolet, of Havana, born Deureux, of Paris,) which both persons have been taken by me in the utmost poverty, enjoying all my bounties, were found to be the fit agents of the diabolical purposes of their master, J. J. Silavois. I shall not enter into the details, they are too disgusting and too well known generally to the public for me to tire you on that subject any longer. Only one fact I will mention : that supercargo and his sister, for fear that public vengeance would open the eyes of the public press, and by that means their names will be known all over the world as having sold their benefactor, they had enough power on the prosecution to have their names changed on the dockets. I shall not name to you, sir, the many injustices, the abuses of authorities, the unjust and unlawful judgments rendered against me, all for the purpose of having me convicted with the rest of the Americans, as I am well aware you are acquainted with all these facts, and that you have protested most energetically against it. The only fact which they may think I have committed was to follow the laws of the United States, which any shipmaster is allowed to follow, which is, when in danger to fall into the hand of a privateer or into the hand of an enemy known to him, he may take such a precaution which may save the property of a United States citizen. My ship being in distress and unmanageable condition, I was too well aware if my vessel would be recognized by the authority of Hayti, I should be what I am to-day, a victim, the property of the United States lost ; that is why, having found that my ship had drifted on the hospitable shore of Hayti, the state of my vessel prohibiting me of going away to another port where I could receive the protection which I was entitled to, I called my crew aft and told them their dangers ; they were into a foreign port not open to commerce of a foreign country, not recognized by the United States and an enemy to me, and the laws of the United States consider me as on the high seas, and therefore considering myself in danger of losing my vessel, my liberty, and that of my crew, if they should recognize the bark William, and only wishing to remain one or two days, time enough to repair my rudder, I should disguise my ship and make her pass as French for the purpose before mentioned, and for that reason only. *That is my only crime, if crime is.*

Now, sir, my position is this : I and the other Americans certainly will be condemned if they have put the French part of my crew as complices, was only to shade their bad intentions, as they will never hurt a Frenchman. (See the treaty between France and Hayti.) And that's the very reason why, if they have bribed a Frenchman to tell a falsehood against me, and can do it without compromising himself, as he is where he will escape punishment.

I have to notify you, that if they cannot obtain their desired vengeance by their illegal steps giving them always a shade of lawfulness, they will obtain my death by violent means, calling it a natural death, and maybe the rest of Americans also with me. Under those circumstances, therefore, I beg, in the name of myself and crew, in the name of the United States in which we are citizens, that you may take such a step at least which may secure us from violent death, of which we are exposed every minute—in the day shut up in our dungeon ; which act of justice I hope you will see the urgency.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

ANTONIO PELLETIER,
Master of American Bark William.

Mr. LEWIS,

Commercial Agent of the United States.

NOTE.—If I ask the protection of the representative of the federal government of the United States, is because it's my right as a voter and real-estate

holder in the city of New York, where my family resides. Yet as a democrat, elected in the city of Chicago, Illinois, as an alderman of the ninth ward by the said party, always a Union man and still a true one, I never forfeited the right to the protection which I demand to-day; and if I am found to-day to command a vessel belonging to the State of Louisiana, at the time I took said vessel that State was still under the glorious institution called the United States.

A. P.

IN A DUNGEON OF PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI,

June 21, 1861.

In the name of our just God, I, Antonio Pelletier, citizen of the United States of America, according to my act of naturalization, dated New York the 2d day of November, 1852, and master of the American bark William, of New Orleans, over which vessel I have the lawful and legitimate command, protest against the barbarous, unlawful treatment to which I have been subjected by force on the part of the Haytien people and Haytien civil and military officers; protest against all their acts against me, my crew, my vessel, or things belonging to me, my crew, or my said vessel, for the reasons I shall give according to my dignity as a United States citizen, master of said bark William.

Whereas the bark William, under my command, was found by me to be in a bad working order, not being able to go about, I was obliged to run for the island of Inagua, for the purpose of taking more ballast, which I did immediately after having come to an anchor in a bay called Men-of-war bay; by the meantime that I was working, breaking stones, and getting my ship ready for sea, a very heavy gale of wind from southwest-southeast struck me with such a force that I was obliged to slip my chains by the ends to save my vessel from going ashore. I had several men working on board from shore, helping me with their boat to take in ballast. These men had to go to sea with me, their boat and all—they were all negroes; and for the purpose of taking those men back to their home and family I was obliged to beat up to the windward for several days, and it was in entering the port of Men-of-war bay for the aforesaid purposes, and at the same time to fish up my anchor and chains, that the pilot run me upon a reef, where I lay thumping for 18 hours, losing my false keel, my rudder carried away, both topmasts sprung. In that position I determined that I could get to a bay where I could lay in still water for the purposes of fixing my rudder; I would go, as I did not want to enter any port where the expenses would have eaten up my ship and lost of my crew by desertion, as I wished only to fix my rudder and lash my masts; therefore I kept close upon the wind, after having cut a hole in my rudder and passed a chain through it to keep it close to the ship to enable me to steer her. I was great many days drifting about, as the fastening of my rudder gave way, and the currents taking me northeast. By observation at last I came in sight of this island, and by observation I was about two degrees further to the windward than I had the ill-luck to find myself, my chronometer having been spoiled by the heavy striking of the ship when ashore. I tried for two days sounding to get bottom, but I could not. I had always a flag flying at my foremast head, demanding a pilot, but none came. At last, fearing that if I should go to sea again that day my rudder would go altogether, and that I should lose the vessel, I decided to enter the first place I could; and having seen a small port I steered for it, and without a pilot I went in, but I would not go over one-half mile in; that I saw with the glass a flag, which, after having looked with great attention, we knew to be the Haytien flag. Then I knew I should have trouble, if the authorities of Hayti should find out the vessel's name or mine, and consulted with my officers, and as I could not go back, the wind blowing from the sea. My crew the most part of them were French, which I had shipped at Port-au-Prince, four young men not over 20 years of age. I came to the conclusion not

to disclose the name of my vessel nor mine, not wanting to stay there more than two days, the time necessary to get my rudder fixed to enable me to go to my port of destination, New Orleans. The visiting officer came on board and I told my crew that they must say that we were French from Havana, bound to Havre de Grace, and that instead of calling me Pelletier they should call me Letellier. To the captain of the port I said the same, and told my supercargo to write in my name a letter to the commanding officer of the place, telling him the state of distress of my vessel, telling him that my intention was only to repair so far my vessel, so as to enable me to proceed on my voyage; and that I would not infringe in any way upon the rules which he would be pleased to dictate. He came next day on board with all his officers and made a report which he made me sign; visited the whole ship, and then told that he was going to write to the French consul to let him know that I was there, and insisted that I should write to said consul. I was afraid that if I refused he would be suspicious; at the same time I was afraid that the consul would come down to Fort Liberty. I therefore got a note written by my supercargo telling the French vice-consul that my vessel was French, calling her the Guillaume, which was William in English, but that I had been obliged to come into that port by the distress of my vessel, but that I would be going out the day after, as I did not mean but to fix my rudder. That night one of my men, the boatswain, of the name of Miranda, ran away. He was a man who had tried to poison me and officers to take the ship away from me; and by the statement of the whole crew I discovered afterwards that he had shipped with me only with that intention, and he has stated that he had promises from the authorities of this place to give him the vessel, and make him an officer in their navy. He had even made offers to some of my men if they would help him, that they would be liberally rewarded by the Haytien authorities. Having run away with one of my boats, he went and made a declaration against me to the authorities of the place, stating that I had come there with intention of stealing negroes. I received next day an order from the commanding officer of the place that I must go ashore with my papers to prove my nationality, but I answered that it was impossible for me at that moment to go on shore, that my rudder was on my deck fixing, and that it was against the law for me to leave my ship in that state, but that I would as soon as my rudder should be in place. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a boat of mine having come back from shore where I had sent them on duty, reported to me that the authorities had stopped them, taken my boat and examined the men, and after a great many questions let them return to the ship. I then wrote to the commander of the place that I did not know why he should have used hostile means against me or my men, and that I had just been informed by my boat's crew that they had been stopped, and therefore I was determined not to have any further intercourse with the shore; to do me the favor to let me know if I was indebted on shore that I would send the money, as I should certainly leave the port that day. An answer came late that evening that I must not move from where I was, and that if I did I would have to bear the consequences. At two o'clock in the morning, having a very little land breeze, I got under way to get out of that port, to save my vessel from them. I got so far as the last point of the river, and I expected that two minutes would put me out to sea, when the wind died away, and the currents put me against a bank of stones, where I was obliged to lay. In the morning I received a letter from Mr. Menean, French vice-consul at the cape, telling me to come up immediately to their place with my papers and prove my nationality, as he knew I was the American bark William, and that my name was Pelletier. The bearer would not take any answer from me, and as my ship was ashore I could not leave her, in hope to get her out. Next day a force of five schooners, full of armed men, about three or four hundred, came along close to my vessel, which was hard upon the rocks, and fired at me, while I was standing on the quarter-deck. I had armed my men

with the intention of defending myself if it was necessary ; but first I hoisted a white flag to ask them what they wanted. The officer who commanded that force, and which was composed of part soldiers and part citizens of the place, were all drunk, and when the general came alongside he said to me not to mind them ; that they were in a state of drunkenness, and that was the reason why they had fired without orders ; that I must go with the vessel up to the town. My ship was gone off by them, taken possession of by them ; my papers, private and ship papers, were taken, and I placed in jail in a dungeon, where I was insulted by the people who would come and look at me through the iron bars. When I came ashore the French consul put a pair of pistols on my breast and got me searched. We were obliged to live there in the dungeon for six weeks, living upon the charity of a few persons who sent us some food. At the end of six weeks a schooner of about ten tons came from the cape to take us away ; *we were put in irons* and placed in the hold of that vessel, six of us into a space of six feet square, until we arrived at the cape, where we were marched between a file of soldiers and in the midst of a few thousand people, which abused us throwing stones at us. There again we had to live upon public charity, until we were again placed in irons, put on board the same schooner, bound to Port-au-Prince, where we arrived, and were made to walk with heavy irons of the length of a foot, about two miles, the blood running down our heels, produced by the irons. One of my men being sick, fell to the ground and could not get up again ; then they took him by the legs and dragged him until they left him as dead in the yard of the jail. All we who claim to be Americans were put into the "secret" * and in irons, and I am still in the "secret ;" and the little food they give me I am always afraid is poisoned. I know that they are determined to have my life and my vessel, which they have now in their possession, destroying everything. The examination of witnesses in my case has been totally illegal, so far as facts have been obtained by threats and that before me ; therefore I protest against a trial without jury in whatever country it might be, as illegal and unjust. I claim the American protection, and refuse to accept Haytien authorities as competent over the American citizen and vessel ; and that the French and English consuls had positively declared to the Haytien government that I ought to be judged in the United States. I committed no crime on Haytien territory, neither murder nor kidnapping nor theft, nor attempted to commit crime, and that consequently Hayti has no right over me or my vessel ; that I recognize only the United States authorities over me ; that it is a world-known fact that Haytien justice against white men has always been partial, and finally that Hayti is not even recognized by the United States.

I am ready to answer before an American court of justice any questions they might please to ask me, and to submit to their judgment. That Haytiens have employed every means against me, legal and illegal—irons, ill treatment, want of air in a tropical climate, insults—and that I consider such treatment as murderous attempts on my life, being only accused and not yet condemned. But they applied such tortures upon me as no civilized nation applies to condemned men. I claim justice for myself and the vessel confided to me from the United States of America, as having a right to it ; as I am an American citizen, and it being the duty of the United States government and all its officers to protect American citizens against unlawful pursuits and treatment, and to protect American vessels. And that unlawful and foreign force is upon me to destroy the life of an American citizen, and to destroy American property. And I claim the intervention of the United States consul, and that he be the judge to say if I have to stand before a court for my acts, and that supposed court can only be a United States court, for acts committed on board an American vessel. I claim the intervention of any civilized officer ; the momentous circumstances make me suffer for all foreigners. I appeal to all persons or bodies

* Secret means close confinement.

of persons, to all civilized nations or their officers wherever they may be, to say if any civilized people would have tortured me or imposed such sufferings upon me, being only a "prevenu" or in a state of accusation, as this country has done by the great reason that I am a white man, and that they want a sacrifice.

So made in the dungeon, God as witness, and ready to swear on oath before any duly authorized body or person, that this is verity and nothing but verity, and that this is my own handwriting. So help me God the just.

ANTONIO PELLETIER,
Master of the bark William.

INTO A DUNGEON IN THE PRISON OF PORT-AU-PRINCE,
August 31, 1861.

I, Antonio Pelletier, master of the American bark William, citizen of the United States, duly naturalized in my own name, and in the name of Thomas Collar, United States citizen, chief mate of said bark, belonging to Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and in the name of John Henry Brown, United States, belonging to Boston, in my own name and in theirs as the only victims of the black plot which against us has been connived, for the reasons publicly expressed by the public prosecutor, that whereas we were belonging to a nation composed only of thieves, robbers, pirates, and intriguants, of which nation the official seals of their consuls must not be recognized, has then consuls of the United States in foreign countries must be considered as before mentioned, thieves and pirates, and that their seals or signatures must not be respected by the jury called to judge us; and whereas we, the undersigned, were deprived of our legal defences by imprisonment, for the only reason that they took our defence; and whereas their own witnesses were not allowed to go on with their own deposition, merely because their statement was establishing our innocence, they were threatened of violence, imprisonment, they had to run to save themselves under the protection of the French consul; and whereas it was alleged in plain court that Mr. Lewis, commercial agent of the United States, close to this government, had protested and reclaimed us and our property as wrongfully and unlawfully taken, he, the said United States representative, was grossly insulted by J. J. Silavois, public prosecutor, stating that he didn't care if Mr. Lewis, commercial agent of the United States, had protested, and that all the consuls of the United States would protest together, and that the jury must be well aware of what kind of people the United States was composed, and that her consul was no better, and that the jury must not be afraid at any rate to condemn those Americans, as the United States was too busy with her actual civil war to look into the affairs of her citizens abroad, and making them always understand that they must condemn us at any risk, so as to save the republic of Hayti from having to pay very heavy damages for their illegal robberies of the bark William of all her chattels and things, and of all the barbarous treatment which since six months we are the victims, as more fully detailed in my formal protest; and whereas by the indignities and insults heaped upon American citizens and upon the representatives of the United States, and likewise upon the assurance of J. J. Silavois, the public prosecutor, that for the safety of the republic of Hayti they must condemn only the United States citizens belonging to said bark, at the same time assuring them of the impunity of their verdict, naming what it must be for each of us—death to the captain, and five years of chain and hard labor to Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown, and that they must not be afraid, that the United States was too busy with her actual civil war to lose time in coming to demand satisfaction for having unlawfully and cruelly spilt the blood of her citizen, and unmercifully and unjustly condemn others to chain and hard labor for five years, depriving them of life, liberty, property, and good name.

And whereas according to the advices and commands to the jury with his reason before mentioned, the said jury obeying the said dictation of said J. J. Silavois, public prosecutor, the said jury rendered their verdict, condemning Captain Pelletier to death, Thomas Collar to five years of chain and hard labor, John Henry Brown and Urbain Castay to the same pain, and that the French crew, eight in number, were judged innocent and set free.

But whereas upon the rendition of said verdict, one Madam Lacolet, née Ducreu, *alias* Madam Elize, *alias* Madam Urbain Castay, *alias*, since yesterday only, Harriette Tyrel, celebrated in Paris as Limonadiere, and in Havana known as the Violet of Parma, witness for the accusation, set out in loud crying, Why have you condemned my lover Urbain Castay, she interPELLING J. J. Silavois, public prosecutor, General Carrier, commanding Port-au-Prince, and others? Have not I done all which was requested of me on condition that Urbain Castay should be liberated? Have not I delivered my body to you and my soul to perdition on condition that I should help you to condemn those men, showing us and upon your promise of saving Urbain Castay, my lover, to-day? I am an object of disgust in this city. I have rendered myself criminal before God and before man. I have helped to condemn those poor innocents, and I have been tempted by you to commit those crimes to save Urbain Castay, and I fool, fool that I was to believe you, when your real motives was only to satisfy on one side your filthy animal passions, and on the other your barbarous and cruel vengeance against those poor Americans.

And whereas upon those loud recriminations before mentioned, Madam Lacolet, *alias* &c., &c., &c., General Carrier, J. J. Silavois, and others, jumped up to stop her so as not to allow the public to be acquainted with the vile, low, and contemptible means which they had employed to bring about my condemnation, and that the condemnation of Urbain Castay was only to be used as a cloak, as the public was murmuring a great deal; and moreover, that their private connection between her and them was the object of the public gossip all over the city of Port-au-Prince; but as soon as my condemnation would go into effect he would go with his free pardon, and her with her bribe money, and that, in the mean time, he would be furnished with comfortable quarters, where she could visit him night and day whenever she pleased.

Therefore, in virtue of all the injustices, unlawful means, and even beastly actions, lies, duplicity, perjury, imprisonment of my legal adviser and defender, threats employed against their own witnesses who wanted to declare the truth that I was innocent, the breakage of seals, and the abstraction thereof of all my important papers, which could have easily proved my innocence if it had been in my power to exhibit them in court, and if my defenders had not been imprisoned, put there only for the purpose to prevent them from defending me, or if even public prosecutor and judges had allowed their own witnesses for the prosecution, and had not threatened them to jail and other punishment if they would dare to say one word, although on their oath to tell the truth, one word, I say, which would have proved me not guilty.

And whereas since my condemnation I am chained up as a mad dog, shut up in a filthy dungeon, deprived of air so necessary in this tropical climate; whereas Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown are detained in a filthy dungeon, with the worst which Hayti can produce, chained up thieves, robbers, and assassins; and whereas they are ready to swear before God and man that they are innocent, and that they have not committed any crime, nor had any idea or thought to commit one, and before any court of justice they should have been acquitted on a primitive examination, and even in a court of Hayti, where it is so generally known that a white man does not receive justice, if it had not been for the reason and motive before expressed; we, citizens of the United States, only victims of the blackest of plots, we would have been free as well as the French citizens, eight in number, crew of the bark William.

I, therefore, Antonio Pelletier, master of the bark William, do protest in my name and in the name of Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown, United States citizens, for the reasons and facts shown not only in this protest but in many other protests made before this at different dates, which copy were duly served upon the United States commercial agent of this place, and other foreign public officers, showing them with proofs the abominable conspiracy and plots of which we were the victims, at the same time giving them the low means employed to obtain our condemnation, deprive us of our liberty, and inflicting on us abominable and inhuman torments which might cause our death, which the authorities of Hayti were determined to obtain lawfully or unlawfully, so as to serve their vile and mean purposes of all those facts, I do protest before God and man, my life ebbing every day through the bad treatment and the tortures imposed upon me daily to obtain as aforesaid a death, to be called a natural one, for the purpose before mentioned, and at the same time of the deprivation of air which, in this tropical climate, is so necessary to the health and life of a northern man, which, without it, he must die miserably: I, therefore, in my name, and in the name of Collar and Brown, do protest against those whose duty and obligation is to protect us against the dark inquisitorials, torment unjustly inflicted upon us, which would not be permitted if justly defended.

I do, moreover, protest in my name, and in that of Collar and Brown, against all those white men, our own race, public or private individuals having been notified by me through my former protests, which was declaring with proofs to them that we were to be sacrificed by the colored race, not as criminals justly condemned, but as victims of one race against another, and demanding protection of every white man, which said protestation came before their eyes; and that is why we do protest against all those who might have given us protection and did not, rendering them responsible for the unjust torments which we have received, and are receiving, for our death and blood, which might have been spared if helped in time. Putting our trust in God the just, we bow our head, and submit to his will. Men having abandoned us, may God Almighty in his mercy help us.

ANTONIO PELLETIER,

Master of the American bark William.

THOMAS COLLAR,

Chief Mate of said bark.

JOHN HENRY BROWN,

Sailor of said bark.

Mr. Roumain to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

HAYTIEN LEGATION,

Washington, July 28, 1863.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to send you a memorial concerning the affair of Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, in conformity with the wish expressed by your excellency in the conversation I had with you on this subject.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of the respectful consideration with which I have the honor to be your very humble and very obedient servant,

ERNEST ROUMAIN.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

The Haytien government, informed through a correspondence had with the American commissioner, Mr. Whidden, that the government of the United States purposes to give to its legation at Port-au-Prince instructions concerning the Pelletier affair, thinks it cannot better manifest its views on the fitness of such a circumstance than by addressing itself directly to the Department of State, to place within its purview all the incidents this affair has occasioned, and the course followed by the Haytien authorities through the current of the proceedings to which it has given birth.

About the first days of the year 1861, the bark William entered at Port-au-Prince, and her captain, Mr. Antonio Pelletier, declared at the custom-house that he came from New Orleans, with a cargo of boards and other merchandise. During the stay of this vessel at the anchorage, the Haytien authorities, suspecting her captain had not conformed to certain provisions of our laws relating to custom-houses, went on board to get at the proof of the contraventions of which he was suspected. It was in proceeding with the investigations to this end that they were led to the discovery of the existence of facts of very different order, and of a nature otherwise serious. They found concealed on board a quantity of 20 pair of handcuffs, four of Colt's carbines, 12 revolvers, two quarters of powder, a very large quantity of empty casks, provisions in abundance, woollen blankets in great number, and, besides, a false deck in course of construction.

Some days before, sir, Baina, one of the passengers on this vessel, the William, and five of her crew, had made to the court declarations leaving hanging over Pelletier presumptions of slave trading and piracy. Discoveries resulting from the visit made on board of her gave consistency and weight to these presumptions; the authorities decided to open an inquiry into the account of Pelletier from his departure from the United States until his arrival at Port-au-Prince, and, moreover, into his conduct at this port.

This inquiry revealed that Pelletier had not set out from New Orleans, as he had declared at the custom-house, but from Mobile, where he had taken in his cargo of boards, bound for Carthage. The interrogatories put to Mr. Baina, and the five seamen, made it plain that the cargo was only a means adopted by Pelletier to conceal the real object of his expedition, which was the slave trade and piracy on the seas and on the coasts of Africa.

At Carthage, the mate, by name Mayer, to whom Pelletier had confided his secret designs, revealed them to some of the crew; this indiscretion brought upon Meyer cruel ill treatment, and the being shackled with handcuffs. However, he was able to escape, and got on board an English man-of-war, then at the port of Carthage, and denounced to the captain of that vessel Captain Pelletier and the criminal purpose of his voyage.

In consequence of this denunciation, Pelletier thought of changing his course so as to turn aside suspicion, and evade the *Gladiator*, the English cruiser just spoken of. After having sold part of his cargo at Carthage, he took on freight from Mr. Antonio Caño, vice-consul of her Britannic Majesty, a quantity of merchandise destined for Rio Hache. This merchandise was intrusted by Mr. Antonio Caño to his clerk, Mr. Juan Cotis, who embarked on the William with his family.

He had scarcely left Carthage when Pelletier began that course of criminal actions about to be related. Not willing to go to Rio Hache from fear of meeting the *Gladiator*, he pretended that his mainmast was sprung; he terrified Mr. Cotis, put his passengers on allowance, although he was abundantly provided with water and provisions. By these measures he succeeded in so frightening Mr. Cotis that he who had already in vain begged Pelletier to put in at Jamaica, engaged to pay him a large sum if he would consent to land him at the nearest land, which was the Grand Cayman. On arrival at this island, he in fact landed

Mr. Cotis and all his family, not, however, without having taken care to make him transfer in writing, through threats of assassination, the ownership of the merchandise of Mr. Antonio Caño, the value of which was more than \$3,000.

From Grand Cayman, Pelletier touched at Cienfuegos de Cuba, thence came to Port-au-Prince, where he sold the rest of his boards and the merchandise extorted by violence from Juan Cotis.

Notwithstanding the weight of these declarations, notwithstanding the unanimity of the testimony which constituted a load of accusation against Pelletier, the Haytien government, although not ignorant of its right to pass judicially upon the captain of the bark William, preferred to let him go, and abandoned his punishment to the great maritime nations.

On another side, Vil Maximilien, Haytien citizen, declared to the authorities that Pelletier had addressed himself to him to obtain fifty men and six women, who he wished to hire, he said, to gather guano. The Haytien government having conceived doubts about the avowed intentions, doubts only too completely justified at later time, thought it a duty to convoy the William, by the mail boat, the Geffard, out of our waters, and by this measure of precaution forestall any depredations on our shores. This upset the plans which Pelletier had formed in the roads at Port-au-Prince, but he was resolved to put them in execution at any rate. When the Geffard left the bark William, Captain Pelletier hung about for several days in the passage of Hayti under the French flag; in the place of pursuing the course for New Orleans, the port for which he had cleared at Port-au-Prince, he took an opposite course and went to Fort Liberty, which is not open to foreign commerce. There he declared in writing that his name was Jules Latellier, captain of the French ship William Tell of Havre, coming from Havana; he said he was assured against averages, that he had been obliged to leave part of his cargo at Bay d' Argent, and come in search of fifty men to go and help bring it off.

This is the place to remark the motive which induced Pelletier to remain so obstinately in our waters, to change his name and flag, and to give a false denomination to his vessel. He wished nothing less than to carry on the slave trade and piracy on the coast of Hayti; the laborers he said he needed were destined to be taken off and sold in Cuba. This assertion is not a mere conjecture authorized by his suspicious devices, it is what was sworn to by his chief mate, Mr. Miranda, who succeeded in escaping from his vessel during the night, and went to denounce him to the authorities at Fort Liberty. Miranda told them that Pelletier told him that to make himself whole for the disbursements he had made at Port-au-Prince, he was determined to take from our shores and settlements a hundred and fifty men, whom he would sell as slaves in Cuba; and when it was objected that the Haytiens being free and civilized it would be impossible to carry them off, he replied, "We will kill some of them, and the rest will let themselves be taken." Miranda also deposed that Captain Pelletier had the well-settled intention to seize our coasters which he should find loaded with coffee and merchandise.

The disappearance of Miranda having been noticed, Pelletier wanted to prevent him from disclosing his odious designs. In consequence, on the following night, he went clandestinely into town with a part of his crew armed with daggers and revolvers, with the object of getting hold of Miranda dead or alive, hoping that he would not yet have had time to inform. This unjustifiable enterprise was unsuccessful. However, upon the denunciation by Miranda, the general commanding the commune summoned the captain of the William to come on shore with his papers. He refused, and pushed his audacity so far as to accompany the refusal with a letter full of threats, by means of which he thought he would be able to secure his escape by intimidation.

In view of such conduct, and observing besides that the William was get-

ting ready to sail, the military authority sent several boats full of troops with orders to take possession of the vessel. In his hurry to get out of port the William struck on a sand-bank, was surrounded and taken.

Thus it was that Pelletier precipitated himself, emboldened perhaps by the consideration of which he had been the object at Port-au-Prince, into the bad condition in which he still continues.

Interrogated at Fort Liberty, the captain with his crew were sent to the Cape, imprisoned at that city on the requisition of the French consul, and afterwards turned over to the government.

During their imprisonment at the place of their arrest, Pelletier had written to the commercial agent of the United States at the Cape, Mr. Hubbard, claiming protection. This consular agent in his reply, marked A, a reply to which the undersigned particularly calls the serious attention of the Department of State, expressed in energetic terms to the applicant all the indignation with which his criminal attempts had inspired him, and ended by signifying his formal determination not to interest himself in any manner in his fate, which he had only too well deserved.

On the 19th August, 1861, the criminal court at Port-au-Prince began by taking cognizance of the charge of piracy and of slave-trading on the coasts of Hayti, of robbery with force of arms and violence, and threats of assassination, made against Captain Pelletier. On the 21st of the same month an interlocutory judgment was given, which, resting on an exception taken by the counsel for the defence, said and declared that Messrs. Caño and Cortis were disqualified in their character of foreigners from constituting themselves a civil party to a process set on foot by the public administration against Pelletier and consorts; and said there was no point of connexion between this process and the action of which Caño and Cortis complained.

The court at the same time affirmed its competency. On an appeal in cassation made by Messrs. Caño and Cortis, the supreme court annulled the principle of this decision, which took from the complaining parties all right in the process, and recognized their right to be represented there in behalf of their civil interests.

The affair was then carried before the second section of the same criminal court; that issued judgment the 30th August condemning the accused Antonio Pelletier, in the penalty of death, to payment of \$1,000 under the title of indemnity to Mr. Antonio Caño, and to \$3,000 damages in favor of Mr. Juan Cortis, for the wrongs and injuries done the latter. In conformity with the provisions of the Haytien penal code, article 10, the court declared confiscated for the benefit of the state the ship William, comprising all the accessories; also declared confiscated the arms, munitions, projectiles, and utensils on board, as things that had served and had been destined for the commission of the crimes of slave-trading and piracy. Four others of the accused were condemned as accomplices to close confinement.

Pelletier appealed to the court of cassation against the sentence of the criminal court of Port-au-Prince, but it is proper to notice, in passing, that the point in litigation was no longer the question of culpability, declared to be proven by the verdict of a jury, but merely the application of the punishment. The court of Cape Haytien, to which this last point was referred, pronounced, in place of the punishment of death, that of solitary imprisonment. The court of cassation, to which Pelletier again had recourse, has maintained just now, in the last resort, the sentence of the criminal court at Cape Haytien.

Hereby the affair has reached its definitive solution, after having run through all the steps and exhausted all the means, the use of which was left legally and fully open to the condemned.

The Haytien government would here limit its explanations, if the right which

the republic had to condemn Pelletier had not been called in question by Mr. Joseph N. Lewis, commercial agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, in 1861, and if since then the American commissioner, Mr. Whidden, in the correspondence interchanged with the secretary of state for foreign relations, had not expressed himself in such manner as to leave no doubt that he shared in that opinion. On the threshold of the discussion of these diplomatic reclamations it is of importance to inquire whether at any period of time whatever Pelletier really was an American citizen. The Haytien government has never had in this respect any strong belief, although it seemed proper to it never to make the observation to the agents of the United States, who, from their intervention, must have been considered as acting with perfect knowledge of the case; however, it would not perhaps be superfluous now to make sure, in absolute manner, of the truth of the fact. Our administration, deprived of the means of undertaking such researches with results, would learn with satisfaction that the Department of State has occupied itself with this point, in its scrutiny into this affair.

To return to the protest of the commercial agent of the United States against any decision of the Haytien jurisdiction: the undersigned has to establish that it has not been drawn up properly, in the point of view of international law. Mr. Lewis in effect has not held that on consulting the law of nations the Haytien government would be powerless against the unheard-of attacks of the captain of the bark William upon the property and the persons of our countrymen. Such a theory could not possibly be maintained. The punishment of the crimes of slave-trading and piracy has invariably pertained to the nation upon whose territory crimes of those kinds have been committed. This universal rule, founded on justice, cannot be misunderstood without attacking the salutary principle of the sovereignty of nations, and the right which every one of them has to watch over their own safety, to defend every one of their members.

What Mr. Lewis pressed forward above all is that Pelletier was not liable to be brought to trial in our courts according to the Haytien legislation, and to sustain his assertion this agent cited in his note, marked F, the provisions of two of our laws, that of 24th August, 1808, and that of 8th August, 1815. He came to the conclusion that the action of Haytien justice, on the supposition that the facts reproached to Pelletier were proved, ought to be confined to delivering up the accused to the commercial agent of the United States, with the vessel and merchandise, to be passed upon by an American jury.

The law of the 24th of August, 1808, invoked as setting aside the Haytien jurisdiction, is inapplicable to the affair of the William; that law only concerns offences and crimes committed in the roadstead, or in our waters, by foreign sailors on board their own vessels and against their officers or comrades on board.

This results evidently from the latter part of article 5 of this law, which provides that proceedings shall be taken at the request of the captains or supercargoes; that is to say, of the officer whose authority had been disregarded. Article 6 of the same law determines that, except in such case only, foreigners may be prosecuted and sentenced by the magistracy of the republic.

As for the law of the 8th of August, 1815, it contains some special provisions in cases of piracy, and reaches all individuals arrested in Hayti, who have been guilty of this crime against the human race, either on our seas or elsewhere, whatever the nationality of their vessels, or from whatever place they may come.

To return, Mr. Lewis, in order to take exception to the jurisdiction of the country, took upon himself to interpret, authoritatively, our laws, when such mission is incumbent on the courts alone, alone skilled to determine on their own competency, and, in proceeding, (as the criminal courts of Port-au-Prince and of Cape Haytien have done,) they have not only exercised an incontestable right, but have, besides, rendered respectful homage to the jurisprudence of the courts of cassation of Hayti, which, in 1823, upon a similar question, laid down

the general principle, to wit: that no circumscribed limits could be permitted to the suppression of piracy, and that this repression might extend to acts perpetrated outside of the jurisdictional limits of the republic; a decree which, if in accord with ancient and modern legislation, draws fresh conservation from the ideas of the laws of nations.

The undersigned feels obliged to remark to the Department of State that the affair of the bark William has not always presented itself to the mind of Mr. Lewis under the aspect of the incompetency of the Haytien jurisdiction to take cognizance of it. That consular agent in one of his letters, marked B, required the Haytien government, as well in the name of Mr. Byron, vice-consul in charge of the legation and consular general of her Britannic Majesty, as in his own proper name, not to set at liberty, on any account, Captain Pelletier and his vessel, before Messrs. Caño and Cotis should have time and opportunity to institute proceedings against them at Port-au-Prince. It is doubtless this contradiction that has induced Mr. Seth Webb, the immediate successor of Mr. Lewis, to say, in a letter dated 16th September, 1861, that in this Pelletier affair he could not well understand what had been done by his predecessor. (Paper marked H.)

The new American commercial agent hastened, in the letter to which allusion has been made, to blast, with energetic rebuke, the character of Pelletier, who had, he declared, voluntarily and wittingly abandoned the flag of the United States, and had thus lost all right to its protection.

Mr. Seth Webb moreover brought to the knowledge of the secretary of state for foreign relations that he had reasons for thinking that a plot was whispered around for getting possession of the bark William, and converting her into a southern privateer, intended to commit depredations on the maritime commerce of the United States. In anticipation of this eventuality, the Haytien government was prayed to exercise strict watchfulness over the vessel, and, in case she should be acquitted by a final judicial decree, not to allow her departure before the American representative had satisfied himself that this vessel was not to enter upon any enterprise prejudicial to life or property of citizens of the Union.

The undersigned is now going to speak of an important incident. Although convinced of its right to cause Pelletier to be tried in conformity with our laws, for acts of which the captain had been guilty on our coasts, nevertheless the government of the republic, in the interest of its good understanding with foreign powers, had no wish to make any order in this respect without having taken the opinions of those powers. At a meeting had for this purpose, the members of the consular body were unanimous in declaring that "the conduct and proceedings of Captain A. Pelletier, from his departure from Oostas firmes to his arrival at Fort Liberty, Hayti, showed acts of piracy punished by all civilized nations, and, throughout, they consider that the government of Hayti has power and right to enforce against said Captain A. Pelletier all judicial proceedings which comport with the crime under consideration." (Paper marked C.)

The Haytien government flatters itself that the cabinet of Washington, after having given its serious attention to the exposition of the preceding points, will acknowledge that no infraction of international laws could have been committed, that in each phase of this affair the most formal rules of law have been observed, the law of nations respected, and that not only in the opinion of the representatives of other foreign powers in Hayti, but even in the opinion of two American agents, Messrs. Hubbard and Seth Webb.

His excellency the President of Hayti is desirous personally to believe that the administration of the United States will find the foregoing explanations satisfactory, and that it will come to the conviction that there is no place for any diplomatic settlement of a question already solved by competent jurisdiction.

The undersigned, in transmitting this memorial, with the papers in its support

to the number of twelve, to the Secretary of State, the honorable Mr. Seward, avails with pleasure of this occasion to renew to him the assurance of the respectful consideration with which he has the honor to be his excellency's very humble and very obedient servant,

ERNEST ROUMAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1863.*

A.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City of Cape Haytien, April 11, 1861.

SIR: Your communication of the sixth instant has been handed to me open by the Haytien authorities, and its contents have had my careful attention.

You endeavor to prove to me that, after having left Port-au-Prince you ran ashore in one of the Bahama passages in a gale of wind, and there lost your rudder and part of false keel; that after drifting about without being able to steer the vessel, the first land you made was Fort Liberté; that in discovering there the Haytien flag you became frightened and hoisted a small French flag at your main, proclaiming your vessel to be the French bark Guillaume.

These assertions are entirely untrue. Had you lost your rudder and part of false keel, as you pretend, it would have been impossible for you to beat up to windward, under easy sail, from the northwestern point of this island to Fort Liberté, a distance of 100 miles; that Fort Liberté was not the first land you made, and that you were perfectly aware that you were on the Haytien coast, and where you were going, is proved by the fact that your vessel was in sight from the signal station of Point Picolet for five days, laying off and on the coast under easy sail, gradually working your way up to windward, on the 26th March, at two o'clock p. m. With my own eyes, I saw your vessel jammed on a wind with a stiff breeze, and in such a position that you might have arrived in the port in three hours had such been your intention. That you hoisted the French colors before you arrived in Fort Liberté, and for purposes which you alone can explain, is proved by the fact that on the 29th ultimo you saluted an American schooner at sea by running the French flag up and down three times at the mizzen peak, Point Picolet at the time bearing from the two vessels S. S. W. distant about 15 miles. Of this I have in my possession the written affidavit of the master of the schooner; and this alone would have proved you to have acted as a pirate.

I am sorry to inform you, sir, that under the circumstances I do not deem it my duty to interfere in the least with the Haytien authorities in their proceedings with regard to you and your crew, and must positively, in consequence of your late suspicious action, withhold from you that protection which you otherwise have claimed under the American flag. You have rendered yourself, by your proceedings, amenable to the laws of nations, and you will have to prove your innocence before a competent court of law and justice.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

G. EUSTIS HUBBARD.

Captain A. PELLETIER, *Prison of Fort Liberté.*

Copie certifiée conforme.

B.

[Translation.]

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port-au-Prince, May 3, 1861.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Byron, discharging the functions of chargé d'affaires and consul general of her Bri-

tannic Majesty, addresses himself to me, submitting the tenor of a despatch, bearing date 15th of March last, and coming from Mr. Antonio Caño, English vice-consul at Rio Hacha, State of New Granada. It results from this despatch that the main part of the cargo of the American vessel William, Captain Antonio Pelletier, sold at this port in February last, belonged to Mr. Caño, and that the captain had fraudulently extorted the possession of it on the high seas from the hands of Mr. Juan Cotis, clerk of Mr. Caño, and that under circumstances so extraordinary as to justify, on the part of that gentleman, the gravest complaints against the said captain and his vessel.

It appears, also, that Mr. Cotis has made, under oath, deposition before the vice-consul of her Britannic Majesty at Santa Martha of all the facts that pertain to this business, and that the captain of an English ship of war, which was at the time at Santa Martha, has taken to Jamaica all the documents necessary for the capture of said bark on account of the act of piracy of which the captain had been declared to be guilty.

Mr. Caño states that having been informed that the captain (Pelletier) and the bark William have been seized and detained, he will come here with Mr. Cotis, for the purpose of taking proceedings against them, master and vessel.

Things being in this state, and Captain Pelletier and the bark William being, in consequence of recent facts which occurred at Fort Liberty, detained by the Haytien authorities, Mr. Byron has requested me, in my character of agent of the country to which the vessel belongs, to ask of the Haytien government, as I now ask by these presents, that the said captain and vessel be not, under any pretext, set at large before Mr. Byron may have informed me that Mr. Caño has had ample time and opportunity to take against them all the proceedings which should have seemed to him to be necessary. I can have no doubt, Mr. Secretary of State, but that justice will promptly be done to this request, which Mr. Byron begs me to present in favor of Mr. Caño, and in the interest of justice and humanity.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JOSEPH N. LEWIS,

Commercial Agent of the United States.

Mr. VICTORIN PLESANCE,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

C.

[Translation.]

This day, the fifteenth day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, we, the undersigned chargés d'affaires, consuls, and vice-consuls, present in the capital, have assembled at the hotel of the secretary of state for foreign relations of the republic of Hayti, upon a summons given to us by this high functionary, for the purpose of holding communication upon the documents relating to Captain Antonio Pelletier, commanding the ship William, now lying in the roads at Cape Haytien.

The sitting being opened, the secretary of state for foreign relations explained to the meeting the motives which induced the assembly to-day. Soon afterwards the secretary of state for the general police made known what had been the conduct of the said Captain A. Pelletier during his sojourn at Port-au-Prince and until his arrival at Fort Liberty; the secretary of state for justice

then taking up the discussion continued the exposition of facts and read some verbal proceedings, correspondence, depositions, &c., relative to the entry of said vessel at Fort Liberty, and until the imprisonment of the captain and crew

Upon this the members of the consular body having consulted, declared unanimously that after mature examination of the facts and documents brought to their knowledge, it followed that the conduct and proceedings of Captain A. Pelletier, from his departure from Cote Ferme until his arrival at Fort Liberty, Hayti, showed acts of piracy furnished by all civilized nations; that consequently they consider that the Haytien government is authorized to put in force against the said Captain A. Pelletier all the judicial proceedings which comport with the crime in discussion.

Done at Port-au-Prince, at the hotel of the department of state for foreign relations, the day, month, and year above stated.

V. PLESANCE,
Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.
F. E. DUBOIS,
Secretary of State for Justice.
TH. SAMOTHE,
Secretary of State of the General Police.

I certify that in my personal opinion the Haytien government is fully authorized to use against the said Captain Pelletier all judicial proceedings which comport with the crime of piracy, which crime I have sufficiently proven in the documents which were brought to my knowledge on the occasion of the meeting mentioned in this present document.

HENRY BYRON,
*Vice-Consul in charge of the Legation and of the
Consulate General of H. B. M.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 18, 1861.

In my individual opinion, the acts of which the captain of the American vessel William has been guilty, enter upon the category of crimes which it belongs to the Haytien government to prosecute.

V. HUTTINOT,
Director of the Legation and Consulate General of France.

I share in the opinion above expressed by Messrs. in charge of the English and French legations.

CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ,
*Consul-General of the Netherlands,
Consul of Denmark and of Hamburg.*

My opinion quite agrees with the foregoing.

F. S. DE ESCALANTE,
Consul of Spain.

I share entirely the opinion expressed as above by my colleagues.

OS. PURGOLD,
*Consul of H. M. the King of Hanover, and the
Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.*

I share in all points the opinions of my colleagues.

F. EDLMAN,
Consul of Italy.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *May 21, 1861.*

I share entirely in the opinion above expressed by my colleagues.

LEWIS HARTMAN,
*Consul of H. M. the King of Prussia,
and acting Consul of Austria.*

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *May 21, 1861.*

My opinion is quite in agreement with that of my colleagues above.

S. N. SWEEDY,
Consul of H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway.

True copy.

D.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port-au-Prince, August 13, 1861.

SIR : I have the honor to request the favor that Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, should have possession of all his private papers, which are necessary for the defence of his trial, which I believe takes place on Monday next, in order that he may have the benefit of the law and of justice, as he certainly is entitled to both, even should he be the worst of criminals.

He informs me that he has repeatedly requested to have those papers, and has up to this moment not been permitted to receive them ; by them he wishes to prove that he is not guilty of the charges made against him ; he would also request a copy of all the evidence made against him, if convenient.

I enclose for your perusal copies of letters, which you will please return. Captain Pelletier is greatly in need of clothing, as he says he has plenty on board and has not enough in prison to appear even decent with. You will be so kind as to allow him to have his clothes, which he needs.

I hope, Monsieur le Secretary, that the request of this letter may be complied with, and that Captain Pelletier may have justice done him, as the whole proceedings of his trial will be published in the public papers throughout the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH N. LEWIS,
United States Consul.

Hon. V. PLESANCE,
Secretary of State and Relations Exterior.

Copie certifiée conforme.

E.

[Translation.]

AUGUST 14, 1861.

SIR : I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday ; herewith I send you the two copies which you addressed to me as a communication under its enclosure.

The substitute of the government commissioner attached to the civil court of this district, who I have called upon to obtain from him information about the tenor of the demands of Captain Pelletier, has stated to me that the law does not authorize him to give up this captain's papers, but that these papers are in the clerk's office of that court, where the accused and his counsel may obtain any copies which they may think necessary.

As to the complaints entered against the captain, (Pelletier,) they are to be found set down *in extenso* in the bill of complaint, which was made known to him on the 5th instant. Nevertheless the law permits that the accused, or his counsel in this case, may have gratuitously a copy of the different *proces verbals*, setting forth the *corpus delicti*, as well as of the depositions of witnesses. Nothing hinders Captain Pelletier from using this facility by addressing himself to the clerk.

A third demand relates to clothing that he needs. I will give orders that clothing be placed at his disposal after it shall have been brought from the bark William, in presence of the commandant of this port or of his representative, of the substitute of the government commissioner, of the keeper of effects being on board, and of the party Captain Pelletier may himself select to represent him.

This withdrawal shall be made at the same time as that of the accusatory papers which the substitute of the government commissioner will have to exhibit to the court in support of the action taken against the accused.

Please accept, &c., &c.,

V. PLESANCE.

Mr. J. N. LEWIS,

Commercial Agent of the United States, Port-au-Prince.

Certified.

F.

[Translation.]

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Port-au-Prince, August 17, 1861.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive in due course your letter dated August 14, in which you have had the goodness to announce to me that you had given orders that Captain Pelletier, of the American bark William, enjoy the protection of the laws of Hayti which relate to the case in which he finds himself.

To-day I have the honor to submit to you, Mr. Secretary of State, copy of a document the original of which is in my bureau, and which furnishes most palpable proof that your orders have not been executed at all.

It appears, then, Mr. Secretary of State, that the substitute Mr. Silavois, who should not only observe the law, but also regulate his action by your lawful orders, has determined not to permit that justice be done in the affair of Captain Pelletier. There has not been, in fact, up to this time, a single copy of the necessary documents taken, because Mr. Silavois has withdrawn the papers from the clerk, in order to hinder, in the most arbitrary manner, the Haytien law, (article 211 of the criminal code,) as well as your orders, from being executed, in despite of all the reliance I had right to build upon your letter of the 14th August.

It would be truly wearisome to recall, in detail, the measures used towards Captain Pelletier, and I see, Mr. Secretary of State, that there is no hope that the question at issue relating to Captain Pelletier can arrive at a satisfactory solution.

I think, then, that it is my duty as a commercial agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, to refer to the laws of Hayti and cite the law of 24th August, 1808, title 1, article 5, and that of 8th April, 1815, title 2, article 5.

And as it appears that a defence founded in justice, and which would avail to obtain from the court the declaration that it was not competent for the cause, is no longer possible, I have the honor to communicate to you, Mr. Secretary of State, what I have arrived at, and what I have decided to act upon, as follows:

I protest against the tortures inflicted on Captain Pelletier, before any con-

demnation, in this—that he has been loaded with irons from Fort Liberty to Port-au-Prince, a city he was compelled to pass through in such condition.

Against the seclusion in which he has been kept for three months, without having been allowed to communicate with any one.

Against the illegalities practiced from the beginning of the prosecution.

Against the unlawful breaking of the seals placed on a packet of papers belonging to Captain Pelletier, which papers were under the protection of the seals of the French consulate at Cape Haytien and of those of the commandant of Fort Liberty. This packet should not have been opened unless Captain Pelletier were present, or his representative, as well as the French consul at Port-au-Prince.

Against the disposition of the greater part of the papers of Captain Pelletier which were enclosed in the said sealed packet.

Against the refusal of copies of such of those papers and documents as would have been useful to his defence, although the Hon. Mr. Plesance, minister for foreign relations, had advised me, under date 14th August, that he had ordered that necessary copies should be delivered to Captain Pelletier or his counsel.

Against the positive fact, that notwithstanding my note to the honorable Mr. Plesance, in which I protested against the presence on board of the bark William, either of the self-styled Madlle. Pelletier, Madam Lacolet, born Ducreux, or any others, the authorities have permitted them to go there, which would not have taken place without interested motives on their part; I protest therefore against the contempt with which my said note has been treated.

Against any decision of the jurisdiction of Hayti in the cause. The facts which are complained of, if they should be proven, (which is denied,) not subjecting Captain Pelletier except to be delivered over to the commercial agent of the United States, who will send him, the vessel, and the merchandise to his country, to be there tried by an American judge; and that in conformity not only with the laws of nations, but with those of Hayti even, (law 24th August, 1808, title 1, article 5; law of 8th April, 1815, title 2, article 5.)

Against any decision of the Haytien jurisdiction which may touch the affairs of Messrs. Caño and Cotes, the facts in this complaint, if they be proven, (which is denied,) having been perpetrated on board an American vessel in the course of a voyage. In such a case the facts having taken place on the domains of high seas, the principle of the independence of the flag, and of the absence of the vessel from any territory (of exterritoriality of the ship,) compulsorily submits the affair to the competency of the courts of the country to which the vessel belongs, and this country in the present case is the United States.

Against everything that can be or may be done in disregard of this present notice.

I demand, therefore, that in conformity with the laws which I have mentioned above, Captain Pelletier, his vessel and effects, be delivered over to me, that I may transfer them with all documents of the business to the American authorities, which will decide upon the affair.

I hope, Mr. Secretary of State, you will please to give me an answer, and accept the assurance of my high consideration.

JOSEPH N. LEWIS,
Commercial Agent of United States.

Hon. V. PLESANCE,
Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.

Certified.

G.

[Translation.]

AUGUST 19, 1861.

SIR : I have had the honor to receive, the day before yesterday, Saturday, late in the evening, the letter you addressed to me on that day on the subject of the prosecution instituted against Captain Pelletier, of the American bark William.

Although the government of the republic had the right to prosecute Captain Pelletier in conformity with our laws, for acts of which this captain has been guilty on our coasts, nevertheless, in the interest of our friendly relations with foreign powers, it has not ordered anything in this respect without the precaution of calling together, as has been done, the representatives of those powers, and without taking their opinion on the course to follow upon such an occurrence.

There are, besides, third parties whose interests are involved in the matter, and for the protection of those interests formal depositions have been addressed to the government on one part by the consul of her Britannic Majesty, and on the other part by the consul of her Catholic Majesty, in this city.

To answer what you say to me of the refusal of copies of documents, it is in proof that the papers of Captain Pelletier were deposited with the clerk on Friday morning, and that the counsel of the accused had knowledge of this. He has even furnished the clerk with a note of all the papers he has need of, and has himself taken a gazette out of the packet which he acknowledges by a receipt given to the said clerk. The latter having been obliged to be absent on Friday afternoon, the public administration was obliged, as a matter of precaution, to take the papers back ; but the next day, at eight o'clock in the morning, these papers were returned to the clerk, and until this time they are with him and at the disposal of the accused. Besides, the accused has not pointed out any act, either to the clerk or government commissioner or his substitute, nor addressed any request to the dean of court, which is the step he ought legally to have followed if he had to complain of any difficulties in obtaining the papers which were needful to him.

The affair of Captain Pelletier is pending before the criminal court of this district, is in progress, and there is no longer any legal mode of stopping its course. If, however, during the argument the counsel for the accused should think they ought to put in exceptions, and think they ought to raise the question of incompetency, they will be at liberty to do so ; and the court, you may well be assured, will be wise enough and impartial enough to follow what the laws prescribe upon this point, and decide as will be just.

I hope that, by what I now say to you, you will admit that in the state of the affair the government cannot in any way take up a question which a court of justice is at this time alone called upon to resolve. I regret, therefore, that upon considerations, the gravity of which cannot escape you, and because of the interests which the cause involves, and which imperatively requires all my protection, not to be able to subscribe to your request.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my most distinguished consideration,

V. PLESANCE.

Mr. J. N. LEWIS,

Commercial Agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince.

H.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, September 16, 1861.

SIR : Since your kind visit I have not felt strong enough to come and see you as I had wished and anticipated. Among the topics on which I hoped to

have the honor to speak to you there is but one requiring any speedy consideration. I can well defer all others till my health and strength allow me the pleasure of seeing you.

The matter which I refer to is the case of Captain Pelletier, his men, and his vessel. As I do not very well understand what has passed on the subject between you and my predecessor before my arrival, I treat it as if nothing had been done about it at this commercial agency. The point to which I have the honor to call your attention is the following :

I have some reason to believe that a plan is on foot among certain persons in Port-au-Prince to seize the bark William, take her away by stealth, and convert her into a privateer of the southern rebellion against the United States. Connected with this, I apprehend, is an idea that somehow or other Captain Pelletier and some of his companions may be enabled, either by escape, rescue, or discharge from prison, to again resume command of the vessel. I have not evidence of these things definite enough to justify specific proceedings against individuals, but I trust that under the circumstances the Haytien government will keep the William under a guard sufficiently strong and close to prevent the possibility of her being taken out of the harbor in any violent or clandestine manner, and I particularly request, in case of her release by any decree of the Haytien courts or otherwise, that I may have full opportunity before she proceeds to sea to examine her for the purpose of ascertaining whether she is entering on any unlawful enterprise, dangerous to the lives and property of citizens of the United States.

I take this opportunity to inform you that since my arrival here I have received repeated letters from Pelletier and his companions, complaining of their treatment in prison. I have not felt called on to notice them officially in any way ; because, as at present advised, I look on these men as having voluntarily and deliberately abandoned the flag of the United States, and as therefore no longer entitled to its protection.

I wish to say with emphasis, that neither the existing government of the United States, nor that vast majority of her people which brought that government in power, has any sympathy whatever with the class of crimes for which these men have been tried and condemned ; on the contrary, they regard slavery itself as a deep and deplorable wrong, and look on slave-traders and all their aiders, abettors, and agents, as among the worst enemies of the human race. Adopting these views as my guide, I could not consent to take any step in my official capacity which could justly expose the government of the United States to the charge of active sympathy with the acts of these persons. But while I wholly decline acting in the matter in any consular capacity, I take the liberty as a private individual, never indifferent, I trust, to the cry of distress from whatever source it may come, to express my earnest hope that you will have the kindness to look into the matter without delay, and if the complaints of Captain Pelletier and his fellows, as to bad treatment in prison, have any just foundation, that you will be pleased to have the causes of such complaints removed. The humanity of this age, I need not observe, regards all prisoners, not violating prison rules, as entitled to good air and light, proper food and medicine, civil address, and decent clothing. I trust that the justice and generosity of the Haytien government will supply Pelletier and his companions with all these necessities of life, so far as may be consistent with their safe keeping.

Meanwhile, be pleased, sir, to accept the assurances of my highest consideration, and believe me your obedient servant,

SETH WEBB.

Hon. V. PLESANCE,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Copie certifiée conforme.

I.

[Translation.]

SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter which you addressed to me under date of 16th instant.

As regards what you say of the project which some individuals seem to have upon the bark William, I have caused precautions to be taken tending to baffle all attempts of the nature of that which you fear. I have conversed on this particular with the local authorities, and have advised them to redouble their vigilance with the object of rendering impracticable the carrying away of this vessel, or the setting at liberty of one or more of her crew, actually transferred to the jurisdiction of the courts.

In our criminal procedure there is a chain of formalities and dilatoriness through which all causes must pass upon which the courts have to decide. But, although these formalities and delays may be calculated as giving every possible latitude to the defence, it is not probable, after the facts so plainly unveiled to the public view, and of which all the world might take cognizance through the newspapers, that the accused, belonging to the bark William, would escape a conviction. Nevertheless, if, which is perhaps not impossible, the case should happen, I will not fail, in conformity with your wishes, to give you information in time so that you may, before the discharge of the men and the vessel, take the measures which a laudable solicitude for the life and property of your fellow-citizens may commend to you.

I thank you, sir, for the sentiments expressed in your letter, which are so flattering to us. I do not pretend to felicitate you on the repulsion with which slavery, and those who give it their countenance, inspire you; it is too natural that a noble and elevated character should be shocked at a crime so revolting. But it is very agreeable to me to be assured that at the opening of your relations with the Haytien government you have spontaneously allowed to break forth the most generous sentiments in favor of the sacred cause of human freedom. To inaugurate on such a basis the relations between your government and ours is to open the way to confidence, the surest pledge of their to solidity and their duration.

I take note of what you have said to me of the complaints of Captain Pelletier, and the men confined with him in prison. I will inform my colleague of the department of justice thereof, and will request him to give the most precise orders that the accused may have all the attentions which you recommend in their favor. You may rest without uneasiness on this point. But I must say I find difficulty in comprehending their complaints after what has already been ordered, having, besides, a report from the government commissioner which affirms that these persons, in respect to subsistence and lodging, receive all the cares which comport with their position, which is established by a deposition of Captain Pelletier himself, which has been communicated to me.

Accept, &c.,

V. PLESANCE.

Mr. SETH WEBB,

Commercial Agent of the United States, Port-au-Prince.

J.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 31, 1863.

SIR: I am informed that the case of Captain Antonio Pelletier has been revived in the court of cassation in this city.

As this matter is now under advisement on the part of the United States for the purpose of specific instructions to this legation, in order to an amicable adjustment, I trust no new obstacle will arise to embarrass the case.

The questions of law transferred to the court of cassation, and which, under the laws of this country, should have been passed upon immediately, have rested, as I supposed, for the purpose of a settlement of the case by the authorized agents of the two countries. To revive this matter now, after so long silence, and while it is in the hands of the diplomatic agents of the two countries for arrangement, would increase the breaches already made in international law, and render the whole case more difficult of adjustment.

Before pursuing this subject further I respectfully await your contraction of these proceedings, the news of which has just reached me.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my very high consideration.

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c.

Per copie certifiée conforme.

K.

[Translation.]

Mr. COMMISSIONER : I have received your despatch, dated 31st March last, by which you advise me that the affair of Mr. Pelletier is again under consideration in the court of cassation, and that as the United States are now occupied with this matter, and propose to give you special instructions in view of bringing about an amicable arrangement, you hope that no new obstacle will arise of a nature to create difficulties in the way of this.

While waiting, sir, for you to receive the instructions you expect from your government, and which will enable you to communicate to the Haytien government the reclamations which should bring about the amicable arrangement which you mention to me, I do not see how a judgment, rendered by the court of cassation, regularly possessed of this business, can create difficulties which you seem to foresee, and which the Haytien government would be very desirous to avoid. Moreover, I should say to you that it is an error to suppose the court of cassation has not sooner disposed of this affair, in view of leaving its regulation to the authorized agents of the two countries ; the government cannot intervene to suspend the action of justice, especially when this justice is called for by Mr. Pelletier himself.

Accept, &c.,

T. DUPUY.

Mr. B. F. WHIDDEN,

*Commissioner and Consul General
of the United States, Port-au-Prince.*

L.

[Translation.]

MAY 3, 1861.

Mr. VICE-CONSUL : I have had the honor to receive the letter you addressed to me the 30th April last. I thank you for the details into which you have entered ; they constitute a series of information which will place the court in condition to appreciate the conduct of Captain Pelletier, and will throw light upon the acts with which he is charged, and about which it is important to be quite certain.

At the same time, whilst you are justly indignant at the misdeeds of which this seaman has been guilty, you make reservation in behalf of one of your countrymen shamefully despoiled by him. I have transmitted your despatch to my colleague minister of justice, in the interest of the proceedings, the preliminaries whereof are opened against the delinquent.

Accept, &c., &c.,

V. PLESANCE.

Mr. HENRY BYRON,

Vice-consul of Her Britannic Majesty, Port-au-Prince.

Mr. F. W. Seward to Mr. Roumain.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo, covering a "memorial" concerning the affair of Captain Pelletier of the bark William.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my high consideration.

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary.

Colonel ERNEST ROUMAIN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 46.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 6, 1863.

SIR: I have given my attention to the subject of your despatch No. 18, and have examined the copy of the despatch and papers from the consul at Cape Haytien accompanying the same.

Recalling your attention for a moment to my despatch No. 11, I based the statements I then made upon the evidence in the case then before me, examining the charges as preferred by the Haytien government, and the evidence upon which they relied to prove them. The information then furnished me was that he was charged with piracy. The theory of this government was, that that crime was committed by Captain Pelletier between Carthagena and Port-au-Prince. It was not claimed by them, as I am informed, that any act was done, after sailing from Port-au-Prince, upon which he could be convicted of that charge. It did not occur to them to arrest him when he was at Port-au-Prince disposing of his cargo. After leaving Port-au-Prince, and being, as he says, driven into Fort Liberty, on the north coast of Hayti, by stress of weather, one of his sailors, with whom he had trouble at Port-au-Prince, deserted and reported that Captain Pelletier had come there to take men into slavery. Upon this followed what I stated in my former despatch. The testimony of Cortes, the Spaniard and passenger who was landed at Cayman, with a sick wife, was chiefly relied upon to convict him of piracy. Cortes was obtained after the arrest of the captain of the William at Fort Liberty. His testimony was, that a part of the cargo of the William belonged to him, and he was robbed of it. This government, as they say, paid him \$2,000 for that property, and he retired.

It was found by them that they had no law by which they could proceed to try a man in such a case, so they remitted the sentence of their court, and had another and different one passed without another trial.

All the ship's papers were in the hands of this government at the time of trial;

they were not used, and were refused to the respondent upon demand to have them in evidence. Copies of these papers, so far as covers the testimony of Cortes, have been obtained from the United States consul at Grand Cayman, which show that this property, claimed by Cortes to have been robbed, was sold by him to Pelletier for a valuable consideration; that this transaction was all before and in the presence of said consul. This knowledge must have been in possession of this government, through the papers of the William, when Cortes was used as a witness. Here, I am informed, closed their case.

The information furnished by our consul at Cape Haytien of what transpired there was well calculated to excite the suspicion of this people, if they had believed the testimony of Cortez to be true. There is nothing that I can add to what Mr. Hubbard has said in his despatch from Cape Haytien. If, then, the voyage turns out to be legitimate as far as Port-au-Prince, the remaining question, his course at Fort Liberty, is now to be considered in reference to *any act against this government*. As the evidence of all that was done by him there is on file in your department, I need not repeat it.

I have now given what has come to my knowledge in regard to this case, and also the course this government has taken in the trial and conviction.

It now remains, the evidence upon which he was tried being disposed of, to consider what offences may have been committed by Pelletier at or near Fort Liberty.

The evidence of this being before you, and this seeming to be a matter between Pelletier and his own government, will require an additional statement from me, the law stating where such an offence is to be tried if it is committed.

It seems important that this case should have a construction put upon it at as early a moment as possible, so that whatever course is to be taken should be taken soon.

The course of this government in this case seems to have been very extraordinary. By suppressing papers which would show the falsity of their chief witness, Cortez, it would seem that they had a purpose outside the case itself.

Enclosed I send the papers marked A, B, C, which will show their manner of procuring testimony, and of treating these men of the William.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

A.

Alexander Thibaudau, a native of Bordeaux, France, now resident at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, formerly sailor on board the American bark William, Captain Pelletier, being duly sworn, stated:

That in the month of February, 1861, he shipped on board the said vessel as an ordinary seaman, and while said vessel was laying in the port of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Captain Pelletier having had some difficulty with the authorities and being accused of intentions as a slaver, the deponent was called by General J. H. Lamothe, then minister for police, &c., &c., and was offered by him the sum of 200 Haytien dollars, provided he would join the rest of the said ship's company (then in jail) in making a false deposition against the said Captain Pelletier to prove that his real intentions were as a slaver, so that the Haytien government might seize and confiscate the vessel on that charge. That he refused to make such a deposition, and that he called same day on Jos. N. Lewis, esq., then United States commercial agent for Port-au-Prince, to make and did make

a deposition to this effect. And further states under oath, that to his knowledge five persons of the said ship's company did receive the sum of 200 Haytien dollars each for the purpose as aforesaid.

THIBAudeau.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Port-au-Prince, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1868.

HENRY CONARD,
Secretary in charge of Legation.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original deposition taken before me and now on file at the legation of the United States.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 3d day of August, A. D., 1863.

[SEAL.]

HENRY CONARD,
Secretary in charge of Legation.

I, John Henry Brown, late of Boston, Massachusetts, depose and say that I was one of the crew of the bark William, Captain Pelletier, when said vessel was seized by the authorities of Hayti, in 1861, at Fort Liberty. I shipped on board of said vessel at Mobile, in the United States, and remained one of the crew until the vessel was seized, and the captain and crew imprisoned at said Fort Liberté.

There was some trouble with some of the sailors at Port-au-Prince before we left said port and went into Fort Liberty. The captain had five of the crew put in jail at Port-au-Prince, for larceny committed on board said vessel while she lay in harbor there. The general of police of Port-au-Prince saw these prisoners while in prison, and offered them money to testify against the vessel, and also their liberty, telling them, if the vessel was condemned as a pirate vessel, they would receive a part of the value. In this way he or some one procured affidavits from these five sailors that said William was a slaver, and that Captain Pelletier's business here was to steal negroes. The way I know this, one of these men who made affidavits as aforesaid told me so. He found fault with the authorities because they did not pay the prisoners as they promised for making the affidavits. He told me he knew these affidavits were false; but they were given because they were told they would escape punishment, and also receive the money offered. These affidavits were used in court against the prisoners, tried and condemned.

I knew these affidavits were false, and the man (sailor) Antonio, who gave me the information above about the bribery, told me he knew the affidavits were false also. He was one of the five prisoners offered money to give affidavits, and given assurances of reward from the sale of vessel. I know of my own knowledge that the bark William was not a slaver while I was one of the crew. It was impossible; nothing she ever did showed such intention. Her cargo and provisions were not adapted to such a business, and I never saw anything in Captain Pelletier's acts, on any part of her voyage, that indicated that he intended to make her a slaver. I would not for one moment stay upon a vessel that I thought was a slaver, or to be made a slaver. I should have left her the first opportunity. I was with the William during the whole of the voyage, and until we were captured and put in prison.

JOHN HENRY ^{his} + BROWN.
^{mark}

Witness: C. REYNES.

Then John Henry Brown personally appeared before me, and made oath that the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed, contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, relative to the cause in which it is taken.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of this legation, November 14, 1862.

B. F. WHIDDEN,

United States Com., &c., in Hayti.

[United States legation seal, Hayti.]

I, Thomas Collar, depose and say, that I was the first mate under Captain Pelletier in the bark William, which sailed from Mobile in October, 1860, and was taken by the Haytien authorities at Fort Liberty, in April, 1861. There was no design on any part or portion of the voyage of said William to make her a slaver that came to my knowledge, and I do not believe there ever was any in fact. And it was not possible; I never had any suspicion of it. I know we were on a lawful voyage. Neither myself or any of the crew under the captain would have consented for a moment to the idea, if we had had the least suspicion of such a design. Again, it was not possible. The vessel was in no state of preparation for any such thing, if any person on board had formed any such design. She was not provisioned or prepared for any such thing. It would have been madness to have thought of any such thing under any of the circumstances of the vessel, or with the men on board. The men would have revolted at the idea of turning the voyage to such a purpose, if it had ever been named or hinted.

The Haytien authorities all through the entire proceedings seemed bent on a conviction of the captain and most of the men, without reference to evidence. All the evidence of the captain, and that of the lawfulness of the voyage, was seized by them and suppressed, when the vessel was seized by them and its papers taken. All these were in their hands at the time of the trial, if trial it could be called. The captain demanded the papers to put in evidence before the court when on trial, but they were refused. By these papers the lawfulness of the voyage could be shown, and *his* innocence and *ours* established. The only evidence they had was that of some of the sailors of the William, who had difficulty at Port-au-Prince, stealing from the vessel William. They were put in prison for their larceny, and did not go on further on the voyage. They were procured to swear against the captain and some of the men. But these same men (all evidence here is taken in writing, to be read in court) afterwards made affidavit that they had nothing to say against the William, its captain, or men; that they were procured to make the statements in evidence they had before the Haytien authorities in hope of reward and their liberté.

There was a man who shipped with us at Port-au-Prince, and was with us at Fort Liberté, when we were taken, told me that one of the Haytien officials, a General La Mothe, offered him 180 gourds [dollars] to testify that Captain Pelletier's design was to steal negroes. He answered that such was not the fact, so far as he had any knowledge of the matter, and he would not swear falsely.

There is one thing more that I must speak of in reference to some trouble on board the William. A passenger and his family by the name of Cortez was taken on board at Carthagena, with some freight belonging to said Cortez. At Grand Cayman Cortez desired to leave the vessel by reason of the sickness of his wife. He and the captain at first had some trouble in settling about passage money and his freight. This was at last amicably arranged, as the United States consulate records at Grand Cayman will show. When the difficulty happened in Hayti with Pelletier, Cortez came to Port-au-Prince and complained against Pelletier, that Pelletier attempted injury to his person on board the William, on the voyage between Carthagena and Cayman. This was seized upon by the Haytien authorities, among other things, to convict Pelletier and others of his men.

THOMAS COLLAR.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 14, 1862.

Then personally appeared the above-named Thomas Collar before me, and made solemn oath that the foregoing deposition by him signed is true.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this legation, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

B. F. WHIDDEN,
United States Commissioner, &c., in Hayti.

Abstract in chronological order of the papers and correspondence touching the case of Captain Pelletier, and the seizure of the American bark William, at Fort Liberty, by the Haytien government.

No. 1.

G. Eustis Hubbard to Hon. William H. Seward.

CITY OF CAPE HAYTIEN, April 13, 1861.

Information of the seizure of bark William, by the Haytien authorities, which was apparently on an illegitimate voyage. On the 21st January, 1861, she arrived in Port-au-Prince, where she was suspected to be a slaver; 20 handcuffs, 12 six-barrel revolvers, 4 rifles, 2 kegs of powder, large quantities of provisions, found on board, &c. The matter was arranged, and she left Port-au-Prince on the 20th of February. There were about 20 men on board, of all nations, principally French and Spaniards.

On the 25th March she was seen again from Cape Haytien, where she might have entered the port in a few hours, but she lay off the coast for five days, sometimes anchoring in small inlets. On the 29th March she was passed by an American schooner, and she saluted with the French flag. On the 31st March she anchored at Fort Liberté, where the master reported her to be the French bark Guillaume Tell, of and from Havre to Havana, Captain Jules Letellier; he stated that he had got aground and wished to get workmen to go over there and save a portion of his cargo. One of her sailors escaped and declared that the intention of the captain was to kidnap a number of Haytiens and sell them into slavery. Captain Pelletier endeavored to escape and got aground. The 4th April the French vice-consul investigated the case, and requested Pelletier, or Letellier, as he called himself, to come on shore and show his papers. The master refused. Next day new summons from the vice-consul of France—new refusal to obey. Finally the captain went on shore, and his papers showed that his name was Pelletier, captain of the bark William, of New Orleans, the same who had been suspected of having been a slaver at Port-au-Prince. Captain and crew were confined in prison. Measures were taken to guard the vessel. On the 6th the captain addressed to the commercial agent of the United States a letter explaining why he had changed his name and the name of his vessel. The above-mentioned agent declined to interfere in consequence of his suspicious actions. The assertions of Captain Pelletier are notoriously untrue. The commercial agent asks information as to the course he should take in case the vessel should be brought to Cape Haytien.

[Additional to No. 1.—Enclosure A—no date.]

Affidavit of Isaac B. Gage, master of the American schooner Joseph Nickerson.

On the 22d March he saw on the coast of Hayti a bark, which he describes, without knowing where she was bound, nor from, nor what she was about. Said bark sailed with the French flag.

[Additional to No. 1.—Enclosure B.]

Letter of so-called Letellier to the French consul at Fort Haytien.

FORT LIBERTÉ, April 1, 1861.

Informing him that his bark *Guillaume Tell*, from Havre to Havana, got aground, had sustained heavy damage, that he left his vessel drift, and that he finds himself thus in the port of Fort Liberté. He wishes to stay there one or two days for repairs, and then to sail to Cape Haytien, where he will put himself under his protection.

[Additional to No. 1.—Enclosure C.]

Letter of A. Pelletier to Mr. Hubbard, consul agent of the United States at Cape Haytien.

FORT LIBERTÉ, April 6, 1863.

He writes from a dungeon. After a heavy sea he was drifted to Fort Liberté, and as he was again ready to leave, fearing they would find out who he was, he hoisted a private signal, which was a French flag. Officers came on board to search the vessel and demanded his papers. Not to show them, he invented a falsehood, adding that his name was Tellier, and the name of his vessel *Guillaume*. He confesses his crime, which he committed to save himself, crew and ship. He wishes to be judged by the laws of the United States. The French consul got angry at him for having been misled. He (Pelletier) was brought on shore, with his crew and his papers taken away from him, and asks for protection. The reason why he hoisted a French flag was that it is more respected by the Haytiens than the others.

[Additional to No. 1.—Enclosure D.]

Letter of the commercial agent of the United States to Captain A. Pelletier.

CAPE HAYTIEN, April 11, 1861.

He denies the assertions of Pelletier, that he had been drifted to Fort Liberté, without being able to steer, and says he cannot interfere in his behalf.

[Additional.—Enclosure E.]

Letter of E. Meunan to the consul of the United States.

CAPE HAYTIEN, April 12, 1861.

He says that he has remained two days at Fort Liberté, and that the flag of the United States was never hoisted, (on board the *William*.) or else he would never have written to Captain Pelletier, and he communicates his correspondence to prove that the latter claimed protection from the vice-consul of France as his countryman.

No. 2.

G. Eustis Hubbard to Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

CITY OF CAPE HAYTIEN, *April 13, 1861.*

Transmitting official returns. Nothing of importance has occurred in Pelletier's case. Eight sailors of his crew had arrived, proclaiming themselves to be Frenchmen. Those remaining at Fort Liberty claim American rights. Asks instructions.

[Additional to No. 2—Enclosures A, &c.]

Containing returns, concerning navigation, commerce, fees, &c.

No. 3.

G. Eustis Hubbard to Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

CITY OF CAPE HAYTIEN, *May 20, 1861.*

Informs that Captain Pelletier and crew had been brought to that city from Fort Liberté and put in prison, and the "William" brought into port.

The prisoners were treated with great severity, as it is the custom in the country, and not allowed to communicate with any one. The officers and crew of the vessel were taken on the 20th of May to Port-au-Prince. Very likely the vessel will also be ordered thither. Then the whole affair will be under the control of the United States commercial agent of that port.

No. 4.

Rufus T. Bell to Hon. W. H. Seward.

NEW YORK, *October 30, 1861.*

Sends protests of Captain Pelletier, now under sentence of death. Writer has known, very intimately, Pelletier, and believes he is innocent. Asks the protection of the government in his behalf.

[Additional to No. 4.—Enclosure A.]

Ad. Ackerman to Rufus T. Bell.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *September 10, 1861.*

He sends a protest of Captain Pelletier, in which the latter acknowledges only one wrong, that of having hoisted the French flag.

The new American commercial agent, Mr. Seth Webb, has no experience in Hayti.

H. Ex. Doc. 260—4

[Additional to No. 4.—Enclosure B.]

Ad. Ackerman to Rufus T. Bell.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *September 10, 1861.*

He knows that Pelletier committed no crime in Hayti. It is true, says Ackerman, a lawyer, that Pelletier has been treated inhumanly and illegally. Wishes that Pelletier's report should be published in the Herald, and that the American government will interfere in his behalf.

[Additional to No. 4.—Enclosure C.]

Statement of Antonio Pelletier.

PRISON, PORT-AU-PRINCE, *June 21, 1861.*

After a stormy sea, and his vessel being damaged, he was drifted to the shore, and he reached the port of Fort Liberté. For fear of being molested by the Haytien authorities he concluded to change his name and that of his vessel. He was ordered by the latter to remain in the port on his board, but tried to escape. He ran aground. His vessel was then seized, and he and his crew taken on shore and put in prison.

He protests against the inhuman and illegal treatment to which he has been subjected, against a trial without jury, and asks to be judged in the United States.

[Additional to No. 4.—Enclosure D.]

Pelletier to Mr. Lewis, commercial agent of the United States.

PRISON, PORT-AU-PRINCE, *August 26, 1861.*

Additional statement to the above. He has been chained up, dragged, flogged, pelted with stones, thrown into a filthy dungeon, &c. The witnesses who spoke against them were bribed. He claims to be a voter and a real estate holder in the State of New York, and having been elected in Chicago, he demands the protection of the United States government.

[Additional to No. 4.—Enclosure E.]

Other additional statement of Pelletier.

PRISON, PORT-AU-PRINCE, *August 31, 1862.*

He says he has been condemned to death, Thomas Collar to five years of chain and hard labor, John Henry Brown and Urbain Castay to the same punishment, whilst the French crew were set free. His papers, which would have proved his innocence, were abstracted from him. Calls himself a citizen of the United States.

This protest is signed by Pelletier, master of the American bark William, Thomas Collar, chief mate of said bark, and John Henry Brown, sailor.

No. 5.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, November 20, 1862.

To Hon. W. H. SEWARD :

Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown were pardoned and set at liberty by the President of Hayti.

As to Pelletier, he is to be transferred from Cape Haytien to Port-au-Prince, where the writer will have an opportunity to investigate his case.

No. 6.

The Legation of the United States to Mr. Seward.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *December 25, 1862.*

Pelletier has been removed to Port-au-Prince. Writer has seen him and examined the papers and proceedings in his case. Pelletier made to Mr. B. F. Whidden generally the same statements as the ones mentioned in the above protests. The court of cassation set aside the judgment on the ground that there was no law in Hayti by which a sentence could be pronounced in such a case; but, without any further trial, Pelletier was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The William was sold at auction, as all the property on board. Mr. Lewis, then consul at Port-au-Prince, claimed that the government of Hayti had no right to detain those men or the vessel, and that they should be delivered over to him, for the United States government. Mr. Lewis was superseded by Mr. Webb, who remained silent. The writer does not see anything to justify the government of Hayti in their course towards the men and vessel. The papers of the vessel were not only suppressed, but several witnesses were prevented from deposing by being imprisoned.

Captain Pelletier is the subject of the United States, where his vessel was also owned. When sold at Hayti, the sale took place for a trifle; the vessel now goes by the name of General La Marre, and sails from Port-au-Prince to New York and sometimes to Bangor.

The men have been very cruelly treated in the early part of their imprisonment. A posse of the police while on board to overhaul the cargo trampled upon the American flag in a most wanton manner. Writer has been informed of these facts by witnesses.

Asks for instructions.

No. 7.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden.

WASHINGTON, *April 6, 1863.*

The Secretary of State invites the latter to renew his examination of the case, as in the light of sundry papers which he was not possessed of at the time he came to a conclusion, and especially of a despatch of G. Eust. Hubbard, United States commercial agent at Cape Haytien, dated April 13, 1861.

No. 8.

Ernest Romain to Mr. W. H. Seward

[Sending a memorial on the affair of Captain Pelletier.]

STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863

About the first days of 1861, the bark William entered at Port-au-Prince. Captain Pelletier said he came from New Orleans, having on board a cargo of boards and other goods. The vessel being suspected, a visit of her was made; handcuffs (20 pairs,) carbines, revolvers, two quarters of powder, a very large quantity of empty barrels, provisions in abundance, blankets and a false deck in course of construction were discovered. An inquiry showed that Pelletier did not come from New Orleans, but from Mobile, and was bound for Carthage. Here Pelletier, to turn aside the suspicion of the English man-of-war Gladiator, (which was informed of the secret designs of Pelletier,) took on freight from Antonio Caño, vice-consul of her Britannic Majesty, a quantity of merchandise for Rio Hache; these goods were intrusted by Mr. Caño to his clerk, Juan Cotis or Cortez, who embarked on the William. Not wishing, however, to go to Rio Hache, for fear of meeting the Gladiator, Pelletier thus terrified Mr. Cotis that the latter proposed to pay him a large sum if he would consent to land him and his family at the nearest land, which was the Grand Cayman, which took place; this was granted to Cotis on the condition, supported by threats of assassination, that he would transfer to him the ownership of the goods belonging to Antonio Caño, which were worth over \$3,000.

Thence Pelletier went to Port-au-Prince, where he sold the merchandise extorted from Cotis. There the government, having good reasons to believe that Pelletier was trying to kidnap citizens, ordered him to leave for New Orleans, the port for which he had cleared. But instead of doing so he went to Fort Liberté, in order again to get men on his board under pretext that his bark wanted repairs. One Miranda, of Pelletier's crew, having escaped from his board, denounced him as having the intention of taking 150 men from the Haytien shores, and to sell them as slaves in Cuba. Possession was taken of his vessel, after Pelletier had attempted to infringe the orders given him to stay.

On the 19th of August, 1861, the criminal court began to take cognizance of the charge of piracy, slave trading, robbery, with force of arms, and violence and threats of assassination. After various instances Pelletier was condemned to death; to pay \$1,000 damages to Caño, and \$3,000 to Cotis for the injuries done to the latter. The William and her accessories were confiscated for the benefit of the state—according to the purview of the penal code of Hayti. Pelletier appealed. The point in litigation was no longer the culpability of Pelletier, but the application of the punishment. Again, after some other instances, the court of cassation maintained verdict of the court of Cape Haytien, who had pronounced, instead of the punishment of death, that of solitary imprisonment.

Thereby the affair has reached its definitive solution, all the legal means having been open to Pelletier. But the right to condemn Pelletier has been called in question by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Whidden, on the ground that Pelletier was an American citizen, a fact which is by no means proved satisfactorily. The Haytien government would be glad to hear that the Department of State has occupied itself with this point.

Mr. Lewis does not deny to our government the right of punishing slave traders and pirates, but endeavors to show that Pelletier was not liable to be brought to trial in the Haytien courts, according to the Haytien legislature; and that Pelletier and his vessel ought to have been delivered up to the representatives of the United States. Here follows p. 14, an examination of those laws.

Mr. Lewis took upon himself to interpret authoritatively our laws, when such a mission is incumbent on the courts alone, alone skilled to determine on their own competency. Mr. Lewis has not always looked upon this question from the same view, as will be shown in an enclosure dated May 3, 1861. The consular body at Hayti fully indorses the conduct of and the rights of the Haytian government.

Joseph N. Lewis to Victorin Plesance, Secretary State.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure A.]

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *May 3, 1861.*

The writer says that he has been informed of the misdemeanors of Captain Pelletier by Mr. Byron, consul general of her Britannic Majesty, and his extortions from the hands of Mr. Cotis, clerk of Mr. Caño, English vice-consul at Rio Hache, at Mr. Byron's request. Mr. Lewis asked that said captain and his vessel be not set at large before Mr. Caño has had time and opportunity to take against them all the proceedings which may seem to be necessary.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure B.]

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *May, 1861.*

Memorial of the consular body at Hayti considering unanimously that the government of that republic has power and right to enforce against Pelletier all judicial proceedings which comport with the crime of piracy.

The Vice-Consul, &c., of her Britannic Majesty.
 The Director of the Legation of France.
 The Consul-General of the Netherlands.
 The Consul of Denmark and Hamburg.
 The Consul of Spain.
 The Consul of Hanover and Mecklenburg.
 The Consul of Italy.
 The Consul of Russia, Acting Consul for Austria.
 The Consul of Sweden and Norway.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure C.]

Victorin Plesance to J. N. Lewis.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *August 14, 1863.*

Relative to the demands of Captain Pelletier to have his papers.

The law does not authorize their delivery; but the accused and his counsel may obtain at the clerk's office any copy which they may think necessary. Pelletier may have gratuitously a copy of the different procès verbaux, &c.

Clothing for Pelletier will be put at his disposal.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure D.]

J. N. Lewis to Victorin Plesance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *August 17, 1863.*

The orders given by the latter have not been executed at all; he sees that a defence which would avail to obtain from the court the declaration that it was

not competent is no longer possible; he protests against the tortures inflicted on Pelletier; his seclusion; the illegalities practiced from the beginning of the prosecution; the unlawful breaking of seals; the disposition of the greater part of the papers; the refusal of copies against any decision of and the jurisdiction of Hayti, since Pelletier was to be delivered up to the commercial agent of the United States; against any decision which may touch the affair of Messrs. Caffo and Lotis, the facts, if they were proven, having taken place on board an American vessel in the course of a voyage, &c.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure E.]

Victorin Plesance to J. N. Lewis.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, August 19, 1863.

The government of Hayti has acted within the limits of their right. The counsel of Pelletier knows that the papers of the captain are deposited with the clerk, and he has made use of his right. The affair is pending before the court, and there is no legal mode of stopping its course, but the counsel is at liberty to put in exceptions.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure F.]

Victorin Plesance to Seth Webb.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, September 18, 1863.

Precautions have been taken to baffle the attempt of some individual as regards the "William." Orders will be given that the accused may have all the attentions which Mr. Webb recommends, and that Pelletier may receive all the cares which comport with his position.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure G.—No date.]

J. Dupuy to Mr. B. F. Whidden.

Writer does not see how a judgment rendered by the court of cassation, regularly possessed of this business, can create difficulties which Mr. Whidden seems to foresee.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure H.]

To the consul of H. B. M., from Victorin Plesance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 3, 1863.

† The latter thanks the former for information which will place the court in condition to appreciate the conduct of Pelletier.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure I.]

Ernest Roumain to Hon. W. H. Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

Communicating a memorial in Pelletier's case, with enclosures, of which several have already been analyzed. The following were not.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure K.]

J. N. Lewis to Victorin Plesance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *August 13, 1863.*

Pelletier needs his papers for his defence, and a copy of all the evidence against him.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure L.]

Seth Webb to Victorin Plesance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *September 16, 1863.*

He has some reason to believe that there is a plot to seize the "William" and convert her into a privateer, and hopes the government of Hayti will take some measures to prevent it; and he makes an appeal to humanity in behalf of Pelletier.

[Additional to No. 8.—Enclosure M.]

B. F. Whidden to G. A. Dupuy.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *March 31, 1863.*

He has been informed that Pelletier's case has been revived in the court of cassation, and hopes that this will create no new obstacle to embarrass the case. He supposes that the questions of law transferred to the court of cassation have rested, for the purpose of a settlement of the case by the authorized agents of the two countries. To revive this matter now would increase the breaches already made in international law.

No. 9.

B. F. Whidden to Mr. W. H. Seward.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *November 6, 1863.*

The theory of the Haytien government is that a crime of piracy has been committed by Pelletier between Carthage and Port-au-Prince. If the voyage turns out to be legitimate as far as Port-au-Prince, the remaining question is now to be considered in reference to *any act against this government*. It now remains to consider what offence may have been committed by Pelletier at or near Fort Liberty. The evidence of this seems to be a matter between Pelletier and his own government.

The government of Hayti have suppressed papers which would show the falsity of their chief witness, Cortez.

[Additional to No. 9.—Enclosure A, Port-au-Prince, June 11, 1863; B, Port-au-Prince, November 14, 1862; C, Port-au-Prince, November 14, 1862.]

Affidavits of Thibaudau, John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, showing the manner of the Haytiens to procure testimonies, and the way in which the men of the William were treated. They say sums of money have been offered to them by the Haytien authorities to make false depositions, and that they never knew anything of the William, showing that that bark was engaged in the slave trade.

No. 10.

Ernest Roumain to Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1863.

He is advised by his government that new demands have been made by Mr. Whidden at Port-au-Prince in behalf of Pelletier, and that the right of jurisdiction of Hayti has been brought into question. Hon. William H. Seward has given him the assurance that he would examine the facts, and that in the interval, until communicating his opinion to the Haytien legation, no determination should be taken on that subject.

The object of this note is to enable the writer to inform his government of the result of the steps which he has heretofore taken.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden.

No 36.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, November 30, 1863.

SIR: Your despatch, No. 46, has been received, and has been taken into consideration with the papers already in the department relative to the case of Captain Pelletier. The conclusion reached is that the proof of the citizenship of that person is not sufficient to warrant an interposition in his behalf. But allowing the reverse to be the fact, his conduct in Hayti and on its coasts is conceived to have afforded the reasonable ground of suspicion against him on the part of the authorities of that republic which led to his arrest, trial, and conviction in regular course of law, with which result it is not deemed expedient to interfere.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

BENJAMIN F. WHIDDEN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 65.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 7, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to printed instructions I send herewith enclosed copies of all notes and answers of the miscellaneous official correspondence of this legation down to *this date*.

They are numbered from *one to thirty-eight* in series, agreeably to the direction in your circular No. 33.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Mr. Ruggles to Mr. Whidden.

No. 21.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Kingston, Jamaica, March 3, 1864.

SIR: Captain Antonio Pelletier, who escaped, as you are aware, from imprisonment at Port-au-Prince and came here, remains yet in this place. I have had occasion to render him some service in authenticating documents, and have

become partially acquainted with the history of the apparent wrongs and outrages suffered by him in Hayti. I understand that he has to apply to me to make or to forward a representation to the government of this island in relation to the Haytien government having assumed jurisdiction of alleged criminal offences charged to have been committed at Grand Caymans, a dependency of Jamaica. Perhaps other official action may be required of me in his behalf.

While I desire to do everything in my power rightfully to aid him as an American citizen, and at the same time feel a strong prepossession in his favor, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the treatment he was subjected to in Hayti, according to his own account, was so inhuman and outrageous as to be almost incredible.

I, therefore, take the liberty to ask you to inform me, as briefly as you please, how you regard the merits of his case as against the Haytien government, and whether that government presents any justification or excuse for its course against him. Your answer to this inquiry, as clear as you feel at liberty or inclined to give it, will greatly oblige me.

* * * * *

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. RUGGLES,
United States Commissioner.

Hon. B. F. WHIDDEN.

Mr. Whidden to F. H. Ruggles.

No. 22.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 15, 1864.

SIR: Yours of the 3d instant is just received. The case of Captain Pelletier I have heretofore had occasion to investigate very thoroughly, and have reported it very fully to our government. While in prison he suffered very much from lack of the necessaries of life, and also from sickness. I procured his removal from Cape Haytien to Port-au-Prince, and afterwards from the prison to the hospital, in this city, on the certificate of attending physicians of his failing health. Prisoners in this country are treated with cruelty, and often subjected to great indignities and cruel privations. While he was here, I did everything that justice, and even humanity, seemed to call for in his case. Our government has taken his case into consideration upon very full testimony furnished, and upon a very clear statement of the facts made to the department at Washington.

Enclosed I send you a copy of a despatch (No. 36) sent to me upon the result of their examination into his case.

From previous despatches from Washington, I conclude that his conduct between here and Fort Liberty, the place where he was finally arrested, was sufficient to warrant their conclusion, aside from what took place between Grand Cayman and here.

You can, if necessary, communicate the substance of despatch No. 36 to Captain Pelletier, but for government reasons I desire it may stop there.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

F. H. RUGGLES, Esq.,
United States Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 66.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, May 7, 1864.

SIR: Agreeably to printed instructions, I send herewith enclosed copies of the notes and answers in the correspondence between this legation and the Haytien government since that furnished in my despatch No. 18, down to May 3, 1864.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

[Enclosures to No. 66.]

Mr. Whidden to General Dupuy.

No. 1.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 31, 1863.

SIR: I am informed that the case of Captain Antonio Pelletier has been revived in the court of cassation, in this city.

As this matter is now under advisement on the part of the United States, for the purpose of specific instructions to this legation in order to an amicable adjustment, I trust no new object will arise to embarrass the case.

The question of law transferred to the court of cassation, and which under the laws of his country should have been passed upon immediately, has rested, as I supposed for the purpose of a settlement of the case by the authorized agents of the two countries.

To revive this matter now, after so long silence, and while it is in the hands of the diplomatic agents of the two countries for arrangement, would increase the breaches already made in international law, and render the whole case more difficult of adjustment.

Before pursuing the subject further, I respectfully await your construction of these proceedings, the news of which has just reached me.

Accept, &c.,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

General A. DUPUY,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, &c., &c., &c.

General A. Dupuy to Mr. Whidden.

No. 2.]

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Port-au-Prince, April 4, 1863.

MR. COMMISSIONER: I have received your despatch of the 31st of March last, by which you notify me that the case of Mr. Pelletier has just been brought before the tribunal of cassation, and that, as the United States are now considering this subject, in order to give you some specific instructions with the view of an amicable arrangement, you hope no new obstacle will arise to embarrass the case.

While waiting, sir, that you may receive the instructions you expect from your government, and which will place you in a condition to represent this affair in accordance therewith, I do not see how any decision given by the court

of cassation in this case can create any such difficulties as you seem to foresee, which, of course, the Haytien government would very much desire to avoid.

Further, I may say, that it is a mistake to suppose that the tribunal of cassation has delayed its action in this case with a view of leaving the determination of it to the authorized agents of the two countries. This government cannot intervene to suspend the action of the court, if indeed this is asked, as it appears, by Mr. Pelletier.

Receive, &c.,

A. DUPUY.

Mr B. F. WHIDDEN.

Henry Conard to General Damier.

No. 6.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, August 10, 1863.

SIR: From a letter which I have received from Captain Pelletier, he reports himself to me as being almost destitute of clothing, and stating he has and does still suffer severely from this destitution; he states also that when committed to prison in this republic he had an ample supply of all descriptions necessary, but that nearly all was stolen from him; also that since being confined in the prison he has seen other prisoners wearing his own clothing, and that when he made complaint of same to the director of the prison, no satisfaction or restitution was made to him. In view of this, and that every prisoner's clothing should be held sacred to him and for his use, I request that after investigating the affair, if finding his destitution to be as he represents, you will cause him to be provided with such articles of clothing as are necessary for his health and comfort.

With the assurances of my high consideration of your sense of justice, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY CONARD,
Secretary in charge of the Legation.

General DAMIER,
Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Relations, &c.

[Translation.]

General Damier to Mr. Conard.

No. 7.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Port-au-Prince, August 29, 1863.

SIR: By my letter of the 20th instant I informed you that I had communicated to my colleagues of justice and of the interior the letter you addressed me on the 10th instant, on the subject of Antonio Pelletier.

It appears from the examination made by my colleagues that the alleged larceny of which Pelletier complains as having been done to his prejudice, has never had existence.

The information we received on the subject makes it appear that the charges made by him are destitute of foundation. In confirmation of this I enclose a copy of the report of the commissaire du gouvernement before the civil tribunal of this jurisdiction, to my colleague of justice.

Receive, I pray you, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

The secretary of state for public instruction, charged *par interim* with the department of foreign relations.

DAMIER.

Mr. HENRY CONARD,
Secretary in charge of U. S. Legation, Port-au-Prince.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 70.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 31, 1864.

SIR: The documents relating to Captain Pelletier's case in the enclosed envelope were received through the mail at this legation after the case to which they refer had been settled at Washington, as per despatch to me No. 36. I send them to Washington, as they are not wanted here.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. F. WHIDDEN.

Hon WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Deposition, &c.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *November 30, 1863.*

We, the undersigned magistrates and shipmasters of the Grand Caymanas, do hereby solemnly declare that we have this day attended at the consulate of the United States at this place, and that we have had read to us the affidavit of William Eden, jr., detailing the proceedings of Captain Pelletier of the bark William and his passenger Juan Cortez at that place in December, 1860, and we further declare that its contents are just and true in every particular. We also declare that if any one has sworn that Captain Pelletier has been guilty of piratical conduct there he has sworn falsely, as, during the whole time of his being at the Grand Caymanas, the most friendly relations appeared to exist between him and Juan Cortez, his passenger. And we were all horrified at hearing of his condemnation in Hayti for anything that had transpired at that place between them. We also solemnly declare that as magistrates and British subjects it would have been our duty to have arrested any one visiting our shores who might be accused of piracy, and to have forwarded him to Port Royal for trial, and that we would fearlessly have performed it had there even been valid reasons for suspecting that any improper proceedings had taken place in that instance.

JOHN JENNETT,
WM. ROBERT BODDEN,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Shipmaster.
JAMES B. COE, *Shipmaster.*



CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Kingston, Jamaica, November 30, 1863.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the above-named John Jennett, William Robert Bodden, Robert Thomson, and James B. Coe, this day appeared before me and severally subscribed the foregoing declaration and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said consulate the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

F. H. RUGGLES,
U. S. Consul.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *November 30, 1863.*

I, John Bernard, holding a commission under the Queen as magistrate at the Grand Caymanas, do hereby solemnly swear that I remember Captain Pelletier coming to that place on or about the 18th of December, 1860, and that I was employed by Mr. William Eden, jr., to transfer some cargo out of the bark William, belonging to Juan Cortez, to a schooner of his, William Eden, of which I had the command, (the Caspian;) but finding that the goods were damaged by sea water I reported the fact to him, as I understood at the time that he was depending on the sale of the goods in this place on their arrival (Kingston, Jamaica,) for the reimbursement of a sum of \$500 that he was to pay Captain Pelletier for M. Cortez, as also for \$250 passage money of Cortez and his family.

The goods were subsequently put up at public sale, but bought in by M. Eden, at the request of Cortez and Pelletier, as they did not approve of the price offered, and they were subsequently bought by Captain Pelletier, who resold a portion of them to M. Eden.

On the 25th or 26th December I left the Grand Caymanas with such goods as M. Eden had bought, together with Cortez, his wife and family, for this place, where we duly arrived, and the goods were sold here by Mr. Owelt, Mr. Eden's brother-in-law.

Mr. Cortez never made any complaint of Captain Pelletier's conduct; on the contrary, they always appeared in most friendly terms; nor did he make any claim on the goods which came with him and which he saw sold here, although he might easily have done so if they had been improperly obtained from him.

I also solemnly declare that the interpreter, Dominques, who was hired by Cortez to accompany us to this place, (Kingston,) repeatedly told me that Cortez had often expressed his satisfaction at the treatment that he had experienced from Captain Pelletier, who he said had in all their transactions behaved like a perfect gentleman.

JOHN BERNARD, J. P.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Kingston, Jamaica, November 30, 1863.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the above-named John Bernard this day appeared before me and subscribed the foregoing declaration and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said consulate the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

F. H. RUGGLES,
U. S. Consul.

Deposition of William Eden, jr.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *November 30, 1863.*

I, William Eden, junior, of the Grand Caymanas, do hereby solemnly declare that the following facts relating to the transaction in consequence of which I have heard that Captain Pelletier, of the bark William, was condemned to death in Hayti, and his vessel and property confiscated, are just and true:

On or about the 18th of December, 1860, the bark William arrived at the Grand Caymanas, having on board as passenger one Juan Cortez, his wife, child, and servant, and as soon as she came to an anchor the captain and Cortez presented themselves before me (in my official capacity as acting vice-consul

of the United States, in the absence of my father, Mr. William Eden, senior) at the consulate of the United States in that island. The captain stated that they came to note protest, to the effect that in consequence of bad weather, loss of anchor, and the expected confinement of Mrs. Cortez, the vessel could not proceed to her destination, (Rio Hacha,) and was, therefore, obliged to put into port for the purpose of making arrangements to send Mr. Cortez, with his wife and family and merchandise, on to Jamaica, which facts appearing in due form in the ship's log-book, and were fully stated in the protest which was subsequently extended and signed as usual by part of the crew and the officers of the said bark.

Mr. Cortez and his family then took lodgings at the house of a friend of mine, Mr. Parsons.

The next day the captain presented his account for freight and passage money through me, amounting to \$500, and Cortez stated that it was quite correct, but that he could not pay it, as he had then no funds at his command; and I consequently entered into arrangements with them to advance the money to pay Captain Pelletier the \$500 due him, and to transfer Cortez's goods on board of one of my schooners, (the Caspian,) and to transport them together with him, his wife and family, to this place, (Kingston, Jamaica,) for the sum of \$250—making in all \$750, to be paid to me out of the proceeds of said goods on their arrival here.

I then sent an express to the other side of the island for my vessel, where she was laying, and the next day she came up and went alongside of the bark William, and commenced transferring cargo.

After beginning the transfer the captain of my schooner came and informed me that the goods appeared to be much damaged by sea water, in consequence of the bad weather that she had experienced, (tobacco, corn, soap, and mattings,) and I, therefore, gave orders to stop the transfer, as I feared from the perishable nature of the goods that they might not realize sufficient on their arrival here at Kingston to liquidate the amount (\$750) due to me. The goods that had already been put on board my schooner were consequently retranshipped to the bark William.

It was then arranged with me by Cortez and the captain, as the latter was suffering in consequence of the detention of his ship, that I should put the goods up at public sale to realize the amount required; and I consequently publicly notified all on the island that such sale would take place at a certain time on board of the bark William.

Both Cortez, the captain, and myself were present at the sale, as also most of the respectable people in the island; but as the prices offered did not realize the expectation of the two parties, at their request I stopped the sale, having bought in for them such goods as had been actually put up. Captain Pelletier then bought the goods from Cortez in my presence, for the sum of \$1,000, (being double the amount of the prices offered at auction, and the matter was satisfactorily settled between them, Captain Pelletier deducting the amount due him for passage-money, &c., and paid me in French 5-franc pieces \$250, the sum that Cortez agreed to give in consideration of my sending my schooner with him and his family to this place.

The bills of lading were to my knowledge made out in the name of Cortez, and the goods marked C.

The said bills were duly cancelled in my presence, and Cortez made an affidavit before me in my official capacity as deputy vice-consul of the United States, swearing that the goods were bona fide his property, and that no other person had any claim on them whatever, either directly or indirectly.

I then made out in my official capacity the bill of sale and all the necessary and usual documents connected with the transaction, and after having had them properly translated and explained to Cortez, by the public interpreter, (Dominiques,) I attached, with his assent, my consular seal of office to them.

This transaction detained the William at the Grand Caymanas for about a week.

The William sailed on the evening of the 24th of December, and during the whole time of her stay the most amicable relations appeared to exist between Captain Pelletier and Mr. Cortez. The latter made no complaint whatever of the captain's conduct towards him and his family, and they spent the evening of the sailing of the William in my house, partook of refreshments together, and shook hands and parted on friendly terms.

On the 25th or 26th Cortez sailed for Jamaica with his family in the Caspian, (my schooner,) which vessel took also, with the knowledge of Cortez, a large portion of his goods, which I had rebought from Captain Pelletier.

These goods were duly sold on my account on their arrival here in Kingston, and Mr. Cortez stayed here for some time and never made any complaint as regards anything that had transpired between him and Captain Pelletier, at least not to my knowledge, although, being in a British port, he might have claimed his goods and sought redress if he had suffered ill treatment, or if they had been obtained from him by improper means.

To the horror of almost every one in the Grand Caymans, it transpired that Captain Pelletier had been condemned to suffer death at Port-au-Prince Hache, in consequence of Cortez having sworn that Captain Pelletier had committed an act of piracy by obtaining forcible possession of the goods in question, and by putting Cortez on shore at the Grand Caymanas against his will and with force of arms.

I, therefore, hereby distinctly and solemnly declare, in my official capacity as the then acting-vice-consul of the United States at the Grand Caymans, that if Cortez swore to such statements he has committed wilful and cruel perjury, which could have been of no effect if the official documents before alluded to, with which I supplied Captain Pelletier, had been produced in court at his trial.

I further declare that all the hereinbefore mentioned facts are fully known to the authorities and most of the inhabitants of the Grand Caymans who attended the sale, and that affidavits have been made and can be procured in corroboration.

I have been informed that in consequence of this transaction Captain Pelletier has suffered nearly three years' imprisonment and ill-treatment and torture of the most savage nature, from which he has just escaped, ruined in health, future prospects, and reputation; but I solemnly declare that to my most certain and positive knowledge, so far as this transaction is concerned, he is a perfectly innocent man, and, therefore, clearly entitled to the protection and support of his government.

I further declare that on hearing of his incarceration and of the disappearance of all his papers, my father (who had then returned to the Grand Caymanas) immediately forwarded, through the vice-consul of the United States here, to Mr. Webb, the commercial agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, duplicates of all the documents connected with this transaction, accompanied by affidavits fully detailing all the foregoing facts. He sent these papers about two years ago, but they appear to have produced no effect on the Haytian government in favor of Captain Pelletier.

WM. EDEN, Jr.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Kingston, Jamaica, November 30, 1863.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the above-named William Eden, jr., who is personally known to me, and known to be a person

of high respectability of character, appeared before me and subscribed the foregoing declaration and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said consulate, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

F. H. RUGGLES,
United States Consul.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Whidden.

No. 46.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 9, 1864.

SIR: I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me yesterday by Captain Pelletier relating to documents of an important character which he expected to find here, but which have never been received.

He has shown me a letter from your clerk, D. M. Lewis, dated 30th December last, which states that the papers referred to had been forwarded from your office to the department. They may, possibly, have gone astray; and yet your series of despatches is regular and uninterrupted. I have to request that you will, as soon as possible, forward the papers referred to, either in original or copy. Captain Pelletier being now here engaged in a preparation of his memorial, it is desirable that all the available evidence should be before the department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

B. F. WHIDDEN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
Washington, July 16, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to present herewith—

- A.—Printed memorial.
- B.—Certificate of naturalization.
- C.—Affidavit of Captain Matthew Stubbs.
- D.—Affidavit of Robert Thomson.
- E.—Affidavits of John Yates and F. H. Thomson.
- F.—Letter from Mr. Linstant Pradine to A. Folsom, United States commercial agent at Cape Haytien.
- G.—Letter from Joseph M. Lewis, former United States commercial agent at Port-au-Prince, to W. W. Wilson.
- H.—Affidavit of William W. Wilson.
- I.—Affidavit of G. H. Mercer.
- K—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—Affidavits of L. W. Tenelli, Joseph McMurray, A. Wellington Hart, A. F. Fararger, Jesse H. Pomeroy, H. King, and Marcus Ball, as to character.
- L.—Affidavit of Joseph N. Lewis.
- M.—Certified copy of the act of condemnation.
- N.—Piece of broken copper pental.*

These, with the other proofs in my case, are submitted for the information of the department, with the hope that they will be found satisfactory, though other and additional affidavits can, as stated in the memorial, be furnished, and will be if required.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

*The piece of broken copper pental is at the Department of State.

A.

MEMORIAL OF ANTONIO PELLETIER.

To the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State :

The memorial of Antonio Pelletier, an American citizen, a native of France, duly naturalized in the United States, respectfully represents : That your memorialist has suffered grievous wrongs from the government of the republic of Hayti, countenanced and aided by G. E. Hubbard, commercial agent of the United States at Cape Haytien, in said republic, during the year 1861, the said wrongs consisting of a protracted and oppressive imprisonment, and consequent injury to health and constitution, a pretended conviction of infamous crimes, in disregard of law and without evidence, and spoliation of property to a large amount.

The undersigned will proceed to narrate the particulars of said wrongs, and the circumstances leading to and connected therewith.

In August or September, 1860, I purchased, through the agency of a Mr. Packer, at a public sale by the United States marshal at Key West, under authority of the United States court, a condemned slaver, known as the bark William, a vessel of about 400 tons, said Packer bidding off the said vessel and taking the title to her from the marshal, under instructions from me, and then conveying her to me. The price paid to the marshal for the said vessel was, as nearly as I recollect, something over \$10,000. After the purchase some person, supposed to have been employed by Vidal, the former owner of the bark, ran away to sea in her, with the deputy marshal on board, and she was pursued by the United States authorities and by myself in a hired schooner, and retaken and brought back, and a large sum had to be paid as salvage, which with some necessary repairs and refitting before she could leave Key West, commissions to Mr. Packer, and other incidental expenses, made the whole bills for her purchase and such expenses before leaving Key West some hundreds over \$16,000.

I then took the said bark to Mobile, where I made extensive alterations and repairs on her, and transferred the title to her to Mr. E. Delaunay, of the firm of Delaunay, Rice & Co., of New Orleans, cotton merchants, in which firm I was a partner, which transfer was made for the purpose of procuring a New Orleans register, I retaining the actual ownership, and taking from Mr. Delaunay a full and irrevocable power of attorney to control and dispose of said vessel as I pleased. The vessel cost me, when all her repairs and alterations were complete, about \$30,000, as near as I can recollect, and she was worth at that time, according to the current value of ships, full \$35,000.

I furnished the said bark luxuriously, and put on board stores of costly wines and preserved meats of all kinds that can be kept for a length of time at sea ; for, being at that time rich and prosperous, I designed to visit several ports where I had formerly navigated when poor, and where I had friends who I believed would rejoice in my prosperity, and among whom I wished, at any rate, to exhibit the evidences of my success.

I provisioned the bark, aside from the luxuries above-mentioned, for three months.

I purchased and put on board a full cargo of about 200,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, sawed to my order to fill a contract I had in New Granada, being all timber, eight inches square, and plank four inches thick. For this lumber I paid \$18 a thousand, being \$2 extra on account of the special quality of the lumber. I took also 36 barrels of ship bread to fill an order from Mr. Jos. Brandon, a merchant of Carthage, which I delivered to him at that port, and received my pay.

I shipped a crew of fourteen besides myself, including cook, steward, and clerk, and cleared from Mobile for Carthage, and sailed in October or November, 1860, and arrived at said port in November aforesaid.

I had on board in money 36,000 French 5-franc pieces, \$3,000 in American gold double eagles, and about \$2,000 in Spanish American gold ounces and fractions of ounces. The French silver coin I took because in New Granada 5-franc pieces passed for dollars, and I meant to buy gold dust of Antioquia which would yield me a further profit of about 10 per cent. at the United States mint.

At Carthage I found the country in a state of revolution, which prevented the carrying out of the contract under which I had brought my cargo of lumber to that port. I consigned my vessel and cargo to Mr. Albert Mathieu, United States consul, and acted under his advice. I bought \$32,000 worth of gold dust at \$250 a pound, and paid for it 32,000 French 5-franc pieces. I bought \$1,000 or \$1,200 worth of Panama hats of fine quality, and paid in the same coin. I sold 20,000 feet of my lumber at \$40 a thousand, and left 14,000 feet with Mr. Mathieu for sale, which he has since accounted for. I sold of my provisions and private stores about \$1,500 worth, and bought \$800 worth of pearls. I stayed there about two weeks, and then cleared for Rio de Hache, taking a pilot and a boy and one Binar, a colored man, a political refugee of the conservative party of New Granada, and Juan Cortez, with his wife, child and servant, as passengers. Said Cortez had on board, as freight, 43 bales of tobacco, 100 boxes of soap, 100 bags of corn, and a few common mattings, of about \$1,000 or \$1,500 value altogether, under agreement to pay \$500 for passage of himself and family and freight to Rio de Hache, and engaging to effect a sale of the remainder of the lumber on board at \$40 a thousand at that place. The goods so shipped by Cortez were

marked in a diamond [J. C.], and were represented to me by said Cortez to be his property, and I signed bills of lading to him for the same, and did not know or hear or suspect that any other person had any interest therein.

I sailed from Carthagena for Rio de Hache early in December. At that season of the year strong northeasterly winds prevail on that coast during the day, and a land breeze usually blows at night from a southerly or southwesterly direction. It is therefore customary for navigators bound eastwardly to anchor during the day, (as strong southwesterly currents prevent the possibility of beating against the wind,) and take advantage of the land breeze at night to make progress on the voyage. Unfortunately on the first day of my voyage I lost my best bower anchor and chain, and could not afterwards pursue the course above described to get forward on the voyage. I was obliged to get far out northward to sea, and encountering heavy gales from the northeast for several days, and losing the benefit of the land breeze entirely, I got far out of my course for Rio de Hache, and Cortez became very much frightened and apprehensive about his wife, who was in a delicate state, and insisted that I should go into the first accessible port, and land him and his family and effects, threatening to prosecute me for damage if anything should happen to his wife. I made strong efforts to reach Jamaica, but finally when well to windward of the island of Grand Caymans, yielding to the importunities and threats of Cortez I put into that island, where I arrived about the 17th of December. The threats made by Cortez were of resort to legal prosecution for damages if his wife suffered from being kept at sea, and were made without violence or anger. Arriving in the evening I immediately went with Cortez to the American consulate and noted my protest, consigned my vessel to Mr. Eden, acting consular agent of the United States, and procured Mr. Eden's aid to find quarters for Cortez and family, which we succeeded in doing, and the next morning Cortez and his family debarked, and I furnished him gratuitously from my private stores such delicacies for the use of his wife as would be grateful to her, and could not be procured on the island. I then applied to Mr. Eden, as my consignee, to settle with Cortez, and have him take his goods from the ship, furnishing Mr. Eden with my account against Cortez, which he admitted to be correct, but said he had no money, and proposed to Mr. Eden to take the goods into a vessel of his own, and pay me my bill, and take him (Cortez) and family and goods to Jamaica, and reimburse himself for his advance to me, and the passage and freight, out of the proceeds of the goods. An arrangement to this effect was entered into, and one of Mr. Eden's schooners was brought alongside of my ship, and the transfer of the goods commenced, when a portion of the property was found to be damaged by sea water in the rough weather we had experienced, whereupon Mr. Eden declined to carry out the arrangement, thinking all the property would not be sufficient to pay my bill. It was then agreed, on the suggestion of Cortez, to sell the goods at auction, or sufficient of them to pay me and get him to Jamaica. Mr. Eden thereupon gave notice in the three towns on the island, and an auction was held on my bark at noon the next day. The bids were unsatisfactory to Cortez, and at his request Mr. Eden purchased in all the goods for him. Cortez then besought me to buy the goods, offering me the whole for \$1,000, which I finally agreed to give, to get the business closed, though it was more than I thought the goods then worth. Mr. Eden, acting for me, paid Cortez, after satisfying my bill of \$500, in five-franc pieces which I furnished from on board, adding enough to make them equal to Spanish dollars. Cortez made an affidavit before the consular agent that he was the sole owner of the goods, gave me a regular bill of sale, and cancelled the bills of lading I had signed, before the said consular agent, who gave me a certificate of the whole transaction under his official seal. I took these precautions because of having been driven from my regular destination, and being obliged to make this settlement at another port. I extended my protest at the consulate in the presence of Cortez, which was signed by myself and the officers and some of the crew of the bark, a certified copy whereof is now in the hands of Mr. Whidden. All the papers connected with these transactions were interpreted by a sworn interpreter to Cortez in the Spanish language, an affidavit whereof is also in the hands of Mr. Whidden. I then sold to Mr. Eden the corn and soap bought of Cortez, the corn at 75 cents a bag, and the soap at \$1 a box, making \$175, which property was shipped by Mr. Eden on the same schooner on which he took Cortez and family to Jamaica. I purchased an anchor and chain of Mr. Eden and some provisions, sheep, turtles, and vegetables. I then cleared my vessel regularly for Port-au-Prince, in Hayti.

The last evening spent at Grand Caymans was spent by me in the company of Cortez and his wife, and several magistrates and respectable persons of the island, at the house of Mr. Eden, where we had supper together, and took leave and parted in a friendly manner. A portion of my crew were rowdies and highbinders, such as are in general only to be found in southern seaports, furnished to me by a shipping master at New Orleans, who forwarded them to me by steamboat at Mobile, without my knowing anything of their character, and it being at the time of my clearing my vessel, the 24th of December, they wished to spend Christmas at Grand Caymans, and have a spree, which I, having learned their character, and knowing that they would be disorderly, and perhaps violent, determined they should not do. So after supper I went on board and ordered them to make sail, which finding them slow to perform, I procured a number of hands from the port to get my vessel under way, and sailed on my voyage at the end of the evening of December 24.

I had on my vessel a woman and a sailor who were very ill, and in great want of medical

aid, and as my course brought me near Cienfuegos, in Cuba, just as the said sailor was prostrated with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, I put into that port and lay in the lower bay for several days, and received a physician on board, who rendered such relief to the sick persons as was practicable. I was put in quarantine for three days, after which I called and reported my ship at the United States consulate according to law. My whole delay there was six days, doing no business but to procure medical aid as aforesaid, and I then proceeded on my voyage and arrived at Port-au-Prince some time past the middle of January, 1861.

I at once called on Mr. Lewis, commercial agent of the United States, deposited my papers in his office, and by his advice consigned my vessel to Messrs. Mary and Hasmonth, merchants. Being unwell I took lodgings on shore at a hotel. The day after my arrival my consignees, as soon as the regular entry at the custom-house was made, sold the powder I had on board, two kegs, to the government, and it was forthwith landed. They then sold the tobacco, which was also debarked. I also sold eight pistol revolvers, Colt's patent, all that were on board except four, to Mr. Figaro, hotel-keeper, and delivered them to him. They then sold the lumber to the son-in-law of President Geffard for the government, as I understood, and the unloading thereof was commenced. Before this I had put the sailor who was sick at Cienfuegos, Charles Devoe, on shore, to be doctored, but he shortly afterwards died. While the debarkation of the lumber was proceeding, which was a slow process, as it had to be done by rafting the lumber ashore, as soon as it was low enough in the hold to give access to the bulkhead separating the hold from the run or store-room, where my private stores were placed, some of the disorderly men of my crew, in the night, cut through the bulkhead and stole liquor and got intoxicated, and destroyed a large quantity of costly wines and stores, and became violent, and threatened the lives of my mate and the custom-house officer who was on board, which latter, with Binar, the refugee passenger, who was still on board, fled from the ship for safety. The mate shut himself in his state-room. The disorderly sailors then began to saw into the cabin for the purpose of robbing me of the treasure on board, and got in a fight among themselves, in which one was severely wounded with a knife. In the morning the mate escaped and came on shore and gave me information of these proceedings, whereupon I applied to Mr. Lewis, who procured force from the authorities and arrested five of the sailors who were known to be active in the stealing and mutiny, and lodged them in prison.

In the evening Binar came to me, as I was sick in bed, and said he wished to get back to the Spanish main, and asked me for money to pay his passage. I told him I did not feel under any obligation to give him any money or further help; that I had done a good deal for him on account of his family; paid a portion of his debts in Carthagena; and brought him out of the country, where he was in danger, without charge; and besides, that his conduct had not been satisfactory, as he had been gossiping and contracting intimacy with the sailors, who had proved a bad set of men. He said there were some whom I protected that were worse than he, and if I did not give them money would help themselves. He said Castay, my clerk, had extracted gold dust from some of my packages, by making a small hole in the corner of each, through which he could shake out the dust. Indignantly told him that I did not thank him for such information; that I had full confidence in the integrity of the young man Castay, and did not wish him to try and play the part of a spy; and, as he had done so, did not wish him to remain longer on the ship. He went away angry and threatening, and the next morning I received from him a letter stating that as I had ordered him off my vessel, I must provide for his maintenance, and demanding \$100 immediately, threatening that if I did not send it he would make it cost me a larger sum. He demanded an immediate answer, saying he would not wait longer than till 12 o'clock. I showed this letter to Mr. Lewis and to Messrs. Delandes and Linstan, legal gentlemen with whom I was acquainted, who all advised me to pay no attention to it.

This was the beginning of my trouble with the Haytien government. Binar, the same day, as I afterward learned, accused me to the authorities of being a slaver, making many false statements as to my cargo, arms, ammunition, &c., almost all of which had already been sold to the government and to persons in their confidence, precluding the possibility of their use by me for unlawful purposes if I had had any such design, and the property had been applicable for such use. At ten o'clock that night I was notified by my mate that a large force of armed police were on board the bark, breaking open boxes and closets, and doing wanton damage. Sick as I was I rose and repaired on board, where I found Carrie, the military commander of the place, the attorney of the government, J. J. Lilavois, the captain of the port, and the commander of police, with a force of about thirty armed men. I asked them what they were doing there, and by what authority they were on board my vessel. They answered that they were acting under superior orders. I asked if they had permission from my consul. They said they had not. I then told them if they did not immediately leave my ship I should abandon her into their hands, as it was unlawful for them to be there without the written permission of my consul. They had collected together, as evidences of my guilty intentions, three hunting guns, half pound of powder, some cartridges of small shot for bird hunting, and eight pairs of handcuffs, which I had provided to enforce discipline among the crew. These things they proposed to take away; but I forbid their removing anything, and they finally left the ship without taking them. I then instructed my mate that if they returned he should spread

the American flag over the side ladder, and notify them thereof, and forbid their coming on board, and if they persisted and boarded the ship, trampling over his flag, he should abandon the vessel with the crew, and come to me with the men at my hotel.

About half-past 11 o'clock, Carrie returned to the bark with his posse, when my mate, following my instructions, spread the American flag over the side ladder, notified them of the same, and forbid their coming on board. Carrie, notwithstanding, led his posse up the ladder on board the bark, trampling upon and tearing the flag, saying to my mate, "What do you suppose I care for the American flag? The Americans are a nation of pirates and thieves." My mate, Thomas Collar, then collected the crew together, and came ashore with them, bringing the flag, in my two quarter boats, arriving at my hotel about midnight. I took the crew at that late hour to the house of Mr. Lewis, commercial agent, and noted my protest before him, and he afforded my crew shelter for the remainder of the night, and directed me to come back in the morning. In the morning on my call at the commercial agency, Mr. Lewis sent to the minister of foreign affairs a notification of my protest, and a letter recounting the proceedings on board the bark, and stating that I had been obliged to abandon the vessel, with a large amount of property, money, and bullion on board, and that the government of Hayti would be held responsible for the same, and for all damages, and that the flag of the United States had been trampled under foot, and he should demand from the government of Hayti reparation for the insult. The minister for foreign affairs answered Mr. Lewis that it was a proceeding of the police, and he knew nothing of it; and soon after an invitation came to Mr. Lewis to call upon the president, which he did, taking me and my clerk, Castay, with him.

The President stated that the proceedings on board my vessel were unknown to him, and he had just learned something of the matter from the minister for foreign affairs, and he sent for General La Motte, minister of police, who came, and the President reprimanded him for proceeding in such a matter without direction or consultation, saying he was in the habit of getting into difficulty. He then said to me he hoped I would take my vessel back, which I declined to do. The President then addressed Mr. Lewis, and on General La Motte interposing some words, he cut him short, saying that he, Geffrard, was the President, and ought to have been consulted, and that he, La Motte, was always getting the republic into trouble, and threatened to degrade him from his position. La Motte answered that what he had done was right, and he would prove it so to the President hereafter. The President then proceeded in his conversation with Mr. Lewis, and it was agreed between them that I should take my vessel back, and that the President would pay the damages I had sustained, to which I, by Mr. Lewis's advice, assented.

After this I sent my mate to take possession of the ship, but La Motte kept some of his troops on board, against which Mr. Lewis remonstrated, and at last I had to call upon the President personally, who exhibited much anger against La Motte, and wrote a peremptory order to have the troops removed, which was at last done at the end of four days, and I took possession of the bark. All those matters having become well known among the ship-masters in port, there was a general expression of gratification among them, when I finally resumed possession of my ship, every foreign vessel in port displaying the American flag at the fore. This manifestation was highly distasteful to the Haytiens, who assumed that it was prompted by me, (which was not true,) and the President and Plaisance, minister of foreign affairs, and General La Motte said to Mr. Delandes in great anger that I should some day atone for such an insult.

I then had my mate, steward, clerk, and boatswain, make out accounts and statements, each in his separate department, of the damages committed on the vessel by the police in their unauthorized visitation, which statements they severally made and swore to before the commercial agent. These statements showed that a large portion of the provisions of the ship had been removed, rigging cut, sails destroyed, a new topsail set on fire, furniture of the cabin broken to pieces, the steward's pantry broken open, and all the crystal and some silver ware stolen, and much wanton injury committed, making the whole damages amount, according to the proof so made, to \$6,200, and something over. These accounts and proofs were placed in the hands of Delandes, a lawyer, to call upon the President and receive payment. The President complained to him that the amount was too large notwithstanding the sworn statements of the particulars were exhibited to him, and at last gave Mr. Delandes \$2,000 to pay to me, which sum he brought and offered to me, and I, by advice of Mr. Lewis, who had been on board and seen the devastation, declined to receive. Mr. Delandes had another interview with the President, taking a communication from Mr. Lewis, in which he urged upon the President the justice of paying my damages, as he had promised him, and represented that I would have good ground for reclamation through my government. General La Motte was present, and said to the President, "Well, never mind, I will get proof enough to resist his claim." So no further payment was offered to me, and La Motte at once proceeded to procure affidavits by bribery from the thievish sailors I had in jail, and offered similar bribes to others of my crew, which they refused. This is shown by the depositions of Collar, the mate, Thibodeaux and Brown, which are on file in the Department of State.

The unloading of the cargo of lumber, which was yet more than half in the ship, was then proceeded with and finished. And here I will call attention to the impossibility of discovering water casks, if they had been on board, while the hold was half full of lumber, not-

withstanding which the Haytiens report, and make Mr. Hubbard repeat, as the very strongest proof that I was a slaver, and that I had more than one hundred such casks on board, while in fact eight was the whole number I ever had. The secretary of foreign affairs now, in answer to Mr. Lewis's communication, to the President, sent him copies of the depositions of the five sailors in jail procured by bribery, and of Binar, on which their proceedings were originally founded, and reiterated to him the charges that I was a slaver, asserting that my papers were not regular, which they afterward made Mr. Hubbard repeat, and that I had handcuffs and water casks on board for a slaver.

Mr. Lewis replied, showing them the falsity of the charges, stating that the William had been a slaver, but that I was an innocent purchaser under a legal sale; that my papers were correct and regular, as he had ascertained by careful examination; that he had been on board and knew the allegations about the great number of water casks was false by personal inspection; that the handcuffs, eight pairs, were for the purpose of necessary restraint and discipline among the crew, and were but an ordinary provision of the kind for safety, and as they had been withdrawn from the ship he demanded that they should be delivered to him for restoration to me, which was done, and Mr. Lewis returned them to me, at the same time giving me certified copies of the depositions of Binar and the five sailors. On getting these papers I had Mr. Delandes commence a suit against Binar for his slander and libel against me, and Binar ran away. I heard from time to time of efforts made by La Motte to get false testimony from my crew, and to induce them to desert. These things made me anxious to hasten my departure, and Mr. Lewis prepared my extended protest and affidavits for six of my crew, establishing the fact of bribery by La Motte of the five sailors in jail and his attempts to bribe the affiants. I shipped four boys, all the hands I could obtain, to make up my crew, weakened by the loss of five men. My provisions having been destroyed, in a great measure, I purchased of Messrs. Cutts and Cooper two barrels of beef, two barrels of pork, a barrel of rice, and some sugar and coffee, to last me to New Orleans, to which port I now determined to sail. I purchased and shipped about fifty tons of logwood, and filled my empty provision barrels, about twenty or twenty-five, with sea-water, and placed them in the hold for ballast; settled with my consignees, took the money for my cargo, and dropped down to the lower bay, where Mr. Lewis came on board bringing my clearance for New Orleans, and all my papers, and took the signatures of myself and crew to my extended protest, and the signatures and oaths of the crew to the affidavits above mentioned.

At the beginning of my voyage I had an understanding with the house with which I was connected in New Orleans, Delaunay, Rice & Co., that if I found it practicable I would bring back to New Orleans a cargo of guano. In pursuance of this intent I had some negotiations at Grand Caymans, of which I have furnished proof to the Department of State, for the loading of my ship with guano, which failed by reason of my being unable to dispose of my cargo so as to make room in my hold for the guano. At Port-au-Prince, before my troubles with the authorities began, I asked one Vil Maximilian, who was employed in some small commissions for the ship, if I could procure some fifty men and a few women to go to the islands of Navassa and load my vessel with guano, if I could get permission from the Haytien government to do so? He said he thought the hands could be procured, but when the difficulties with the authorities came on I saw that it would be useless to attempt to get any permission from the government to load guano in their jurisdiction, and gave up the idea altogether, and made no further mention of any desire to employ hands, determining to return to New Orleans as soon as possible. This is all the foundation there ever was for Mr. Hubbard's charge of endeavoring to inveigle Haytiens on board with intent to kidnap them.

In the afternoon, after I had taken my clearance, the Haytien war steamer Geffrard came down and anchored near me, and there received on board, with great show and ostentatious display, several hundred armed troops; and when in the evening, on the rising of the land breeze, I sailed out of port she followed me and kept near me for about two hundred miles, till I passed Cape St. Nicolas Mole, when she disappeared, having been near me about four days. I do not remember the date of my clearance and sailing, but I think it was the latter part of February, 1861.

On getting to sea I found that my vessel did not steer well for want of sufficient ballast, and I put in to Grand Inagua, which was near my course, to procure ballast. I arrived there when about a week on my voyage, and reported myself at the United States consulate, D. Sargent, consul or consular agent, and showed him my papers, and informed him that I was in pursuit of stone for ballast. He advised me to go to Man of War bay in the same island, and procured me a permit from the authorities to get stone there. I took a pilot and went there accordingly, one day being occupied in getting there. I employed eight men with two canoes to break stone and put it in my ship, and we had been at work about five days, being obliged to work only when the tide was down, when a strong gale from the southwest arose, and I found my anchors dragging, and was obliged to slip my chains and get out to sea, leaving my two best anchors and taking eight laborers, negroes, and their canoes with me. After getting to sea I lay to, the gale lasting four days, and was drifted by the current near to the southern coast of Cuba. After the gale subsided it took me ten or twelve days to beat back to Grand Inagua to restore those laborers to their home. We entered Man of War bay about 10 o'clock of a very dark night, and the pilot anchored me too near the reef. The next morning I paid off my laborers, paying them for the time I

had been obliged to keep them at sea, and then tried to get under weigh to proceed on my voyage. I put out a kedge and hawser and began to haul off the ship to get room to run out, when my hawser parted and she drifted upon the reef broadside on, the sea making a full breach over the vessel, where she lay pounding for eighteen hours, when at last at high tide, the land breeze arose and took her off. By this misfortune I lost my false keel, which separated from the hull of the bark and drifted ashore, sprung both of my topmasts, and finally broke the fastenings of my rudder, leaving it swinging useless by the ship's side, so that when I was afloat the bark turned around helpless, there being no means of steering her. The beating on the rocks had also deranged my chronometers, of which I had two, rendering them useless. My only course of safety was to drift to sea. I took down my royal and fore-gallant yards to ease the disabled masts, and lashed my topmasts, and drifted at the will of winds and currents for about six or eight days, when I made a low key, but did not know where I was. I had made a hole and passed a chain through the rudder, and by tackles on each side contrived to steer the bark in an imperfect manner. I paid out a hawser astern to steady the course of the bark, but was very near striking ground, when in the evening a schooner which had been in sight some hours, seeing that I was in distress, anchored and sent a boat aboard of me. The schooner proved to be H. B. M. mail-boat *Alma* from the Bahamas to St. Thomas, Captain Matthew Stubbs, and Captain Stubbs and the owner of the schooner were in the boat which came aboard. From them I learned that I was on the bank of Caico, and in a very dangerous situation. A large number of wreckers about the same time came aboard and wanted I should give up the vessel to them, representing that I could not extricate her from her danger without their aid, and that it was dangerous for me to go anywhere for repairs in the state I was in. I refused their aid, and purchased an anchor and chain for \$150 from Captain Stubbs, and also purchased some provisions from him, and endeavored to proceed so as to make a port in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, where I might make the necessary repairs to enable me to proceed on my voyage. I drifted four or five days longer without making land, and when I made the northern coast of St. Domingo I estimated, by most imperfect dead reckoning, that I was quite two degrees further eastward than I afterwards ascertained that I was. This was owing to the uncertain course of the ship, which could only steer near to the wind, and my having no other means of ascertaining my position or progress. I kept along the coast, making as much progress to the windward as I could for five or six days, till I thought I made the Dominican port of Porto Plata. I kept up a signal for a pilot for two days, but not getting one I ran in by directions of the Coast Pilot, an American book for the guidance of navigators, taking the course prescribed for entering Porto Plata. The pilot signal I raised was a small French flag at the head of the foremast. This is the only use I made of the French flag until I entered the port. Upon going into the harbor or bay I observed a red and blue flag, which I knew was not the flag of the Spanish part of the island, and began to be alarmed, lest I had made a mistake. I called Thibodeaux, one of my crew who had lived in Hayti, and giving him my glass, told him to look at the flag and tell me what it was. He said it was the Haytien flag. Astonished and alarmed at this, I called all the crew, officers and men aft, and told them we were in Hayti again, and that if it was discovered that the bark was the *William* they would give us trouble: therefore I instructed them to say that the vessel was the *Guillaume*, a French vessel, and to talk only French, and those of them who could not speak French to keep silent. Having given these instructions I kept on my course into the harbor with the French flag at the fore and anchored my ship.

During the long time drifting, after being aground at Grand Inagua, the bark leaked considerably, and the crew were kept at work at the pumps. After coming to anchor I managed, by shifting weight aft and to larboard, to find the leak near the starboard bow, and had it stopped.

A boat came off to us with the captain of the port and several officers, and told us that we were in the port of Fort Liberty, in Hayti. I told them my vessel was the French bark *Guillaume*, bound from Havana to Havre, in distress, and that I wished to procure a blacksmith to restore the fastenings of my rudder, and I caused a note to be written and sent by the same boat to General Gourgue, commanding the place, stating that I was aware the port was not open to commerce, and promising to obey the regulations prescribed; but setting forth my distress, and asking leave to get the necessary blacksmith work and fill four casks with water, which permission was granted. I sent ashore and employed a blacksmith to make some pintles for my rudder, and also sent the four water-casks ashore to be filled. I got my rudder on the deck of the bark to fasten the pintles to it when I should get them made.

The next day General Gourgue and his son, and several other officers, and a party of about thirty persons, came on board and treated me kindly, and I entertained them with refreshments and wine, and the general offered me a seat in a carriage with his son, who was going to Cape Haytien that evening, if I wished to call on the French consul—saying the consul was a relation of his through his wife. I declined, saying that I could not leave my ship in her disabled condition. He then said I could at least write to my consul. Fearing that if I refused to write it would excite suspicion, I directed my clerk to write a note to the consul,

stating that I would sail the next day, and would call on him personally, which he did and delivered it to the general, not having shown the note to me.

General Gourgue, General Segur, chief of engineers of the place, who was of the party, and some other officers, examined the ship, observing her disabled condition, and going into the hold, where they saw all about what cargo was on board, and its stowage.

About the third day after my arrival, in the night, Miranda, a sailor whom I had shipped at Port-au-Prince, with whom I had had trouble at Grand Inagua, and had flogged him, stole one of my boats and escaped to the shore. I had him pursued, but only recovered the boat which he had left adrift. My mate and clerk called on the general of the place and captain of the port, and inquired for him; but they denied having seen him, although he was then in their custody or protection making a declaration against me.

Knowing that Miranda would betray the deception I had practiced as to my identity, I gave orders to my men, who were at work at the blacksmith shop, to hurry on board with what they had, so that I could get under way, and they came with two pintles, wherewith I slung my rudder. I sent three men ashore to get my four casks of water, and they were seized and the boat pulled ashore, and they were taken before the general and questioned if the vessel was the William, Captain Pelletier, which they stated was the fact, and after two hours' detention they were returned on board, but without the water. Soon after a letter came from the general ordering me to come on shore with my ship's papers. I answered, stating that as I was in a port not open to commerce, in a country not recognized by the United States, where I had no official protector, it would be unlawful for me to deliver my papers to any one; that I should not risk myself ashore; that I had called the bark the Guillaume because I had suffered injustice at Port-au-Prince, and feared a repetition of it here if I was known; that as he had begun to show hostility toward me, by arresting my boat's crew, I should hold no further intercourse with the shore; but wished him to send off my water-casks and the accounts for what I might owe on ashore, and I would pay what was due, and sail with the land breeze in the evening. He answered me toward evening, declining to send my water-casks on board, forbidding my sailing, and saying if I did so it would be at my peril. In the mean time troops were sent down to the lower fort.

About 2 o'clock a. m., a light land breeze coming down, I weighed anchor and made sail, and proceeded down the bay till coming nearly abreast of the fort, the wind failed, and I drifted on the reef opposite the fort about half a mile off. The tide left me high and dry.

Early in the morning a letter was brought to me from Mr. Meneau, French vice-consul at Cape Haytien, who lived on a plantation near Fort Liberté, in which he said he knew my vessel was the American bark William, Captain Pelletier, and not a French vessel, and that I must come on shore immediately with my papers, or that means would be taken to bring me ashore. The messenger who brought this letter went away without awaiting for my reply, and none was sent. About two hours later Mr. Meneau sent another letter informing me that if I did not come on shore with my papers forthwith, force would be employed to bring me. Both letters were addressed to me as Captain Pelletier, master of the American bark William, and signed by him as French vice-consul, with the French consular seal. I told the man who brought the last letter to wait, but he did not, going away at once in his canoe. I was in the mean time taking measures to get the bark afloat, throwing ballast overboard, when I saw five schooners coming down full of armed men. I hoisted the American flag, but they came on and commenced firing on the bark with muskets, the balls striking the hull and masts of the vessel. I observed in the midst of the flotilla a small boat in which was General Segur endeavoring to restrain the firing, calling to the men not to fire. Seeing this, I raised a white flag to demand a parley. They ceased firing, and General Segur coming alongside I demanded to know why I was assailed in this way, urging that it was singular that the first salutation to a vessel in distress, lying on her beam-ends, should be with balls. He replied that his men were drunk, and had fired without orders. I asked him what all those men wanted? He said he had orders to bring me with the bark up to the port. I told him I would not consent to have that drunken crowd come on board, but that he was welcome to come himself with a reasonable force of sober men whom he could control. He selected about twenty men with whom he came on board, and with the aid of these men in lightening the ship she was got afloat, and we proceeded up the bay about seven or eight miles and anchored in front of the town. Being apprehensive of disorder and violence, I wrote to General Gourgue protesting against the course of the authorities and the acts of the French vice-consul, and asking for an escort to protect me in landing, and he sent Colonel Rafael with about fifty men for that purpose. I took my ship's papers and my valuable private papers, including all the documents connected with my voyage, and with the events that had thus far occurred, which were all in a portfolio together, and went ashore under the said guard. The moment I stepped ashore the mob sought to reach me, apparently to tear me in pieces, and the guard had much difficulty in keeping them from me, they throwing stones at me, and knocking down one soldier with a missile aimed at me. I was conducted to the Government House and there made to wait. After half an hour Meneau, the French vice-consul, rushed in, intoxicated, holding two large pistols in his hands, and cried out to me "surrender." I told him I could not surrender any more thoroughly, as I was surrounded by hundreds of armed men. He then cried, "Search that man, search that pirate." I said it was unnecessary to search me, throwing a small pistol on the table; that was the only

weapon I had. Then he demanded my papers, which I told him I thought he had no right to do as I was an American, and in no respect under his jurisdiction. I pointed out among the papers in my portfolio, which he opened, my register, which he looked at, and then drew up a paper setting forth that as I was an American he had nothing further to do with me, and styling me a pirate, remitting me, my vessel and crew, to the Haytien authorities to do what they thought proper. He wanted me to sign the paper, which I refused, when he said that although they might use means to make me sign, it was of no importance; he would sign it himself, which he did. He then required me to give him an order for the French flag I had raised at my foremast, which I did. I was then taken to jail and put in irons. The next morning Mr. Meneau came to the jail with my whole crew whom he had brought from the bark, and then called upon such as were French to declare themselves, and he would protect them, and he took away six of the crew as Frenchmen, and the rest, who claimed American protection, were put in irons.

I wrote to the United States commercial agent at Cape Haytien, Mr. G. E. Hubbard, informing him of my situation, and appealing to him for protection. To this letter Mr. Hubbard returned an answer plainly in the interest of the Haytien officials. I have stated in the beginning of this memorial that the Haytiens were countenanced and aided by Mr. Hubbard.

His answer to my appeal for protection shows in part how well founded is that statement. He denies confidently the damage to my rudder and false keel, when he was doubtless aware, and certainly would have learned if he had made the least inquiry, that my rudder was on deck while I lay at Fort Liberté, with the damage by broken pintles plainly manifest. He assumes that I was in fault for not entering Cape Haytien, when he well knew the reasons, the ill-treatment I had received at Port-au-Prince, which I submit were sufficient, that decided me to avoid the Haytien jurisdiction if possible. He asserts that I knew where I was previous to going into port, which was not true, nor was it possible with my chronometers rendered useless, and my ship incapable of steering and left to drift, so as to render all reckoning unreliable. He asserts what was not the fact, that I had used the French flag in an unwarranted manner before entering port, and makes the extraordinary statement that this proved me to have acted as a pirate. I have never met any definitions of piracy, or description of piratical acts, which gives any color to this assumption. He finally declines to interfere in any way for my protection.

The authorities then proceeded to an examination of their prisoners, beginning with the Frenchmen, and then proceeding with the Americans and those claiming American protection.

One of these last, named Peter, a boy of about eighteen, after answering in several forms to the effect that I had not been engaged in any piracy, objected to being further questioned to the same point, saying that he had answered fully, upon which he was submitted to torture by an instrument called the tourniquet, by which his leg was lacerated and skinned from his knee to his ankle, and, being unable to walk, was brought back to the cell and replaced in irons, helpless and bleeding. This same boy was afterward acquitted on trial, and set free.

At the conclusion of my examination, when they required my signature, I wrote in the French language a protest against my seizure and arrest and that of my crew, and the manner in which they proceeded with the examination, and all their treatment of us, and all their acts toward me and my ship, to which protest, at the foot of my examination, I affixed my signature.

During all these proceedings we were subjected to insults and violence from the populace and the soldiers, who pelted us with dirt and stones through the bars of the prison.

In about a week the French vice-consul sent for the Frenchmen of my crew to be taken to Cape Haytien. I protested against this, as he had no right to interfere with the crew of an American ship, or to exercise any control over my men, when it was yet undecided whether my vessel would be restored to me, and he had himself formally withdrawn from all interference with me, my vessel and crew. The men were taken to Cape Haytien.

Four or five weeks later an order came from Port-au-Prince to remove us all to Cape Haytien. They then took my clerk, Castay, on board the bark to make an inventory of the property on board. He, observing that many things were missing from on board, refused to sign the inventory as a complete list of property belonging to me or to the ship, stating his reasons. They thereupon brought him back to the cell and replaced him in irons, and put his head in a heavy wooden fastening or yoke, called a stock, where they kept him all day.

In the evening they embarked us on a little schooner of about ten tons, seven persons, all but one female, ironed hands and feet, piled in the hold in a space not more than six feet square. They also took my four water casks on the same schooner. In this manner we were conveyed to Cape Haytien, where we arrived the next afternoon. On landing we were made to walk, in our double irons, about a mile and a half, to the criminal prison, where we were put in cells about six feet by five, built of stone, arched like an oven, dark, and without air. In the cell with me there were four other persons.

On the way through the town we were again the victims of mob violence, without any effort of our guard to protect us or restrain the mob, who pelted us with stones and missiles, so that every one was wounded and bleeding when we arrived at the prison. During this

misérable march Mr. Hubbard passed us on horseback, and looked at us, but said nothing, although he knew we were American citizens.

The next day the British consul, Mr. William Boden, and the consul for several German States, called to see me, but were not admitted. Mr. Boden called out to me through the door, saying, "Captain Pelletier, are you there?" I answered yes. He said to me, "Keep up good courage; you have friends who will look out." I asked him who he was. He answered, "The English consul." I said to him I did not know why I was treated so; I was innocent. He said, "We know that." I asked him if he could not see the American consul, and get him to protect me. He answered, "It is of no use; he is with them;" and then added, "Keep good courage; I will write to Port-au-Prince." This conversation was held through the closed door of the cell, as I lay chained by the feet. Mr. Boden sent me by the jailor a small sum of money—twenty gourdes, about \$2—which the jailer delivered to me.

After about a week's detention in this dungeon I was again embarked, with five of my companions, my mate being left behind sick with the yellow fever, in the same little schooner, ironed as before, hands and feet, the Frenchmen being sent by another vessel, free from irons, and sent to Port-au-Prince, where we arrived, after much suffering, at the end of eleven days.

When we landed they marched us, still keeping our double irons on, through different streets, about three miles, to a prison, a savage multitude of thousands surrounding us, and pelting us and cutting us, so that we left a trail of blood.

Louis Legallin, one of my boys, on this march, being ill and weak, fell and fainted from fatigue and loss of blood; when they put a stick through his shackles, and dragged him over the pavements and rough stones in the road, so that his skull was worn through or broken, and he was dead on arrival at the prison. His body was thrown in the yard, and some small boys were permitted to beat out his eyes with sticks, for their amusement.

When we arrived at the jail I met General La Motte, minister of police, and General Carrie, general of the place. La Motte said to me: "Ah, Pelletier, did I not tell you I would yet have you in my power? now you will see." General Carrie said: "Ah, you pirate, you robber, you thief, you said I trampled on your flag; now you are in my power, now you shall feel it." With this he came up to me, and with his own hands seized my gold watch and chain from my person, and, having caused the irons to be taken from my wrists, made me take off my coat and vest, so that he could get some costly gold buttons which I wore on my vest, and with his own fingers took out my gold sleeve buttons, and kept them with vest, watch, and chain.

I was then searched, and everything they found taken from me; but they overlooked a silver binnacle watch in my pantaloons fob, which I afterwards tried to sell to procure some food, when the jailor seized it, as his superior had previously seized the more valuable gold one.

The next day I was taken from my cell, irons taken off, and conducted to the ministry of police, where a court-martial was formed, of which General Carrie, who had robbed me, was president. They examined me privately, not allowing me any counsel present, and then returned me to my cell and irons. This examination related solely to occurrences at and near Fort Liberté. They then, as I was informed, examined my crew, one by one, privately. When John H. Brown, a sailor of Boston, was called and interrogated, he denied any criminality in any proceedings at Fort Liberté, at which Lilaouis, the public prosecutor, became angry, and told him that they had my head, and would drink my blood in my skull, and read to him the declaration of Miranda, and told him that if he did not swear the same as Miranda had, they would have his head too. He answered that he could not tell lies on any account, whereupon they hurried him away to a dark cell, and put him in double irons. Several others were treated in a similar way for the same cause.

I made a protest against all their proceedings, denying the jurisdiction of their courts; claiming the protection of the United States government, through their commercial agent; giving a brief account of my voyage, and asserting my innocence of any crime; also appealing for protection to the representatives of all civilized governments, as I was suffering in behalf of all white men, as witness the tortures to which I had been subjected, though convicted of no offence, and the shameful and illegal means that had been used to try to obtain testimony against me. A copy of this protest was sent to every foreign consul, and it is believed to be on file in the Department of State.

About a week afterwards I was brought out again before the same court-martial for a confrontation as it was called, being a reading of the examinations of the several witnesses, in their presence and mine. One of the French sailors, named Picault, when he heard his examination read, in which it was stated that I had intended to give a ball on my ship and invite the principal persons at and about Fort Liberté, and, when they should be assembled, carry them off forcibly and sell them into slavery, stopped the reading, and said he had never stated any such thing. Lilaouis, in an angry manner, told him he had, and pointed to the writing, and said: "Here it is." Picault told him it had been interlined after he had signed the paper; that he had never stated nor heard any such thing. Lilaouis then said he would hold him as an accomplice of Pelletier, and immediately ordered him to be ironed and dragged away to a cell, which was done, although being a Frenchman he had hitherto been free from such restraint. During the whole proceeding they used the same threatening and violent

means towards all the witnesses, but they failed to get any testimony against me from any of the crew, either American or French.

The government then ordered a commission of five, including judges, senators, and lawyers, of whom Danphin, president of the court of cassation, was one, to determine whether I was amenable to their laws, and this commission decided that, being accused of being a slaver under a foreign flag, I was not amenable to the laws of Hayti, and moreover that I was in nowise amenable to such laws, as I had not committed nor attempted to commit any crime on the soil of Hayti, and ordered that I should be remitted to the United States commercial agent, to be dealt with by my own government. They came to this conclusion after an examination of all the declarations and depositions that had been made and taken against me, and in relation to the charges made against me from my first arrival in Hayti; including the declarations of Binar, the five sailors imprisoned by me for stealing, Miranda, and my crew, who were finally taken with me. So I was four or five days afterward informed by Mr. Delandes, a lawyer of high standing, president of the chamber of representatives, and a member of the commission. He had been my counsel on my first visit to Port-au-Prince, and was friendly to me, and talked freely to me of all matters. I asked him if I would be remitted to the agent of my government, according to the decision of the commission. He told me not to expect any such thing; that the government was still inclined to press some accusation against me, and said he had heard they intended to raise a charge of piracy out of my business with Cortez, the papers concerning which he was familiar with on the former occasion, having had them translated for the purpose of prosecuting Binar for me for libel and slander, and he laughed at the idea of getting up such a charge on such a foundation. He proceeded to say that he knew they were going to send an agent or messenger by the next steamer to Santa Martha, to bring Cortez to Hayti at any cost, to try to get him as a witness against me. He said that St. Amant, one of the government lawyers, and private secretary of the President, had suggested as the only means of convicting me, that I should be charged with piracy by Cortez, and the acts shown to be connected by continuation with something I had done in Hayti; although he (Delandes) said this would not give them jurisdiction, unless they could show that I had been guilty of actual assassination in Hayti. He further informed me that he had had an interview with the President, along with Senator Celestin, in which the President had said that he would be the greatest enemy of his own country if he should surrender me to the United States, for he knew the United States would discharge me, and that then I should reclaim against the republic of Hayti, and therefore I must be sacrificed to the interests of the state. I have information that President Geffrard made the same statement; in effect, to several other persons, among whom are the Archbishop, Lord de Cosquet, the vicar-general Father Pascal, and Mr. Linstant Pradine, to whom he said I was just such a man as he wanted, and if I was inclined to be naturalized and become a Haytien he would put me at the head of his navy; that I was a man like himself; but as it was I must be sacrificed to the public interest. These persons had all called upon the President to urge upon him the justice and propriety of carrying out the decision of the commission, and surrendering me to the government of the United States.

The bark William had now arrived at Port-au-Prince with my mate, Thomas Collar, on board, from whom I learned that after I was taken from Cape Haytien Mr. Hubbard called upon him frequently and treated him kindly, and gave him some money, but tried all means to induce him to testify falsely against me.

Six weeks later I learned that Cortez and a man named Caño, of whom I had never before heard, had arrived, and that Caño represented himself to be her Britannic Majesty's vice-consul at Carthagena, and that he was the owner of the goods shipped on my vessel by Cortez, and that Cortez was his clerk. He claimed to be under English protection. I do not know what depositions they made against me, as they were never read in court on my trial, or in any other way made known to me, nor were these men ever examined on my trial or in my presence.

It was now in the month of August, 1861, and they took me from my dungeon, and from my irons, and examined me on the affair of Cortez, which had not been alluded to in my former examination. They examined the crew also touching the same affair, following the same course of threats, imprisonment and irons, to force them to testify against me, as on the former examination; but did not succeed in getting any testimony against me from any of the crew. They did not proceed to have a confrontation.

On the presentation of the act of accusation Mr. Delandes, president of the Chamber of Representatives, who had hitherto acted as one of my counsel, withdrew, saying he had been warned by the government not to interest himself further in my behalf, and leaving my defence to Messrs. Linstant and Laveaux, promising to assist by his advice without being further known as one of my counsel.

Linstant and Laveaux came to see me in my dungeon to receive from me the act of accusation which had been handed to me; they had been informed by Delandes of the papers in relation to the transaction at Grand Caymans, and asked me where they were? I told them they were enclosed in a package with India-rubber covering, and sealed with the seals of General Gourgue of Fort Liberté, and the French vice-consul, Mr. Menau. Mr. Laveaux at once went to the minister of justice, Dubois, with whom he found the package, and gave him notice that as it was sealed with the French consular seal he would get the French con-

sul-general to come and open it. He went for that purpose and returned with the chancellor of the consul-general to open the package, but Dubois refused to produce the package. The French consul-general, Levrau, then sent to the minister of foreign affairs a notice to be communicated to Dubois, not to break the seal of the package without his being present to authorize it, and take a list of its contents. Mr. Laveaux also called on Mr. Lewis, the United States commercial agent, and at his instance Mr. Lewis wrote to the minister of foreign affairs informing him that the said package contained papers of vital importance to me in the new matters which they were bringing against me, and demanding that said package of papers should not pass out of the possession of the minister of justice, or be opened until I should be present, or some authorized representative, to see the papers and take what should be necessary. The minister of foreign affairs answered that his request should be complied with. Without regarding this promise we ascertained next day that the package had been opened, as some of the papers had been seen in the hands of Cano, my accuser. From that day my lawyers took every means to get the papers, but were sent from the minister of justice to the government attorney, from him to the clerk of the court, from the clerk back to the minister, who said the papers had been given to the government attorney, who wanted them to make up his case. Mr. Linstant then received a note from the clerk saying that the papers were with him, but he was forbidden by Lilavois, government prosecutor, to show them, or any of them, to my counsel. Mr. Linstant then went to Judge Boco, president of the court, and procured an order from him to the clerk to exhibit those papers instantler. On the presentation of this order to the clerk he went into another room to get the papers, but Lilavois was there, and seized them and carried them away. The next day was the day of trial.

The next day I was taken out of my irons and brought into court with the rest of the crew, surrounded by soldiers, and they began to draw the jury, but by advice of counsel I refused to exercise my right to select six of the jury, denying their jurisdiction. Then they chose a full jury themselves. My counsel then pleaded that the court had not jurisdiction, which plea was sustained by the court; Judge Boco, a negro from Congo, a good and learned man, pronouncing judgment immediately in my favor: that as I had committed no offence in Hayti I was not subject to the jurisdiction of the country, but should be remitted to my own government for trial.

Within twenty-four hours this judgment was taken to the court of appeals, where Judge Dauphin, the president of the court, reversing his former decision as one of the commission which decided that I was not amenable to the Haytien laws, set aside the judgment, and ordered me to be tried again. The three judges who had decided to release me were sent to jail, a new court was formed, a new jury drawn, and I was placed on trial again. Three witnesses, the pilot I had taken from Carthagena, Lobos, one of the five sailors I had caused to be put in jail, and a boy whom I had left at Port-au-Prince, whom I had named as necessary to my defence, were seized without any charge, and imprisoned, so that I should not be able to procure their attendance. I stated that as my defence was thus gagged I should make no attempt at defence, but denied the jurisdiction of the court, and begged my counsel to withdraw. The government prosecutor then proposed to assign counsel for my defence. My counsel, who were still present, said that they were there to defend me, but if I did not wish their services why should counsel be assigned me? The chief judge said if I did not choose to be defended I must suffer the consequences. It was then suggested to me by Linstant to have Brown demand my counsel to defend him and Collar, and they could present all the points in my favor in defending them. This was done, and the trial proceeded.

My steward, who was produced as a witness, for swearing in court that I had not been guilty of any wrong toward Cortez, was dragged to jail, and the French consul general had to interfere to get him released, and when they wanted to bring him into court again he would not permit it. Mr. Laveaux, for alluding to the extraordinary means resorted to to produce a conviction, and to the abstraction of my papers so that they could not be used in the defence, was hurried off from court to jail. In the course of the trial Linstant ventured to allude to the abstracted papers, referring to a document under the hand of Mr. Eden, United States consular agent. Lilavois replying, and referring to remonstrances of Mr. Lewis, which will be hereafter mentioned, denounced the Americans as pirates and thieves, descended from paupers, and none of them better than filibusters; and said he disregarded their protests, and that if any such paper existed, certified by Mr. Eden, he was one of the same piratical nation, and had been conniving and confederating with me in my crimes.

Miranda was produced as a witness, and having heard that he had been condemned to the galleys in France for some felony, Mr. Linstant, with intent to show that he was an incompetent witness, asked him if he had ever been at Toulon, when immediately the chief judge interposed and forbid Linstant asking any such question, saying if he did so he should follow where Laveaux had gone. At this Linstant said he did not wish to go to jail, and took leave of the court and withdrew, so that the Americans on trial, Collar, Brown, and Castay, beside myself, were from this time left without defence.

On the third day the cause was submitted to the jury, who retired, Lilavois going out with them: and in a few minutes returned and announced their verdict, convicting me as principal of the crime of piracy, and Collar, Brown, and Castay as accomplices, and acquitting all the French sailors, including the one who had been put in irons for asserting my innocence.

The court then condemned me to death, and Collar, Brown, and Castay each to five years' hard labor in chains. The sentence also condemned me to pay \$1,000 to Casfo, and \$3,000 to Cortez, and confiscated to the profit of the state the bark William, with all the property on board. A certified copy of the act of condemnation is filed in the Department of State.

Before the trial a Spanish fleet had arrived making hostile demonstrations against Hayti, when Casfo and Cortez dropped their claims to British protection and claimed to be Spanish subjects; passing in a moment from the jurisdiction of the British consul to that of the Spanish consul, which last, Escalante by name, with the commander of a Spanish frigate, appeared each day in court in the company of these new found Spanish subjects.

About the time of the first trial, having heard that General Carrie was going on board the bark to bring off the valuables he might find there, Mr. Lewis protested against such proceeding, and against any one going on board, and especially any person knowing where the bullion and most valuable property was kept. Notwithstanding this protest, General Carrie went on board and brought away my bullion and money, amounting to about forty thousand dollars, and silver-plate, some of my wearing apparel, and other property, in all loading a wagon and two donkeys. When this was known, a few days afterward, by Linstant's direction I made a protest addressed to the minister of justice, which Collar wrote from my dictation, as I was chained and he was not. A spy was present and informed the jailer of this protest, who took it and gave it to General Carrie, who, although it was addressed to the minister of justice, his superior, and sealed, broke it open, and when he discovered that it was in condemnation of his own acts, had me removed from my dungeon to a smaller, more damp and miserable one, nearly under a vile privy, with short, heavy irons, where he kept me for two months as a punishment for complaining to the minister of justice of his robbery of me.

Immediately after my condemnation I wrote to Mr. Eden, of Grand Caymans, informing him of my trial and sentence, and for what I was sentenced, and appealing to him to do something to have my sentence revoked, for he knew my innocence, and I hoped that my counsel might cause my execution to be deferred till I could hear from him. Mr. Eden answered from Kingston, Jamaica, giving the strongest assurance of my innocence, and also sending testimonials of his own high character, to show that if I had been guilty of any crime toward Cortez he would himself have arrested me. He stated that it would require about two months to procure copies of papers from Grand Caymans, but he would do it as early as possible, which he afterward did, and the papers were forwarded by Mr. Camp, vice-consul at Kingston, Jamaica, to Mr. Webb, who had succeeded Mr. Lewis as commercial agent at Port-au-Prince.

Between the first and second trials Mr. Lewis made a protest and sent it to the minister of foreign affairs, in which he set forth and protested against the various acts of illegality, oppression, and torture, while unconvicted of crime, of which I had been the victim; and as bribery had been employed to obtain testimony against me, and my papers abstracted so that I could not properly defend myself, he demanded that I, with my vessel and cargo, should be surrendered to him to be sent to the United States. A copy of this protest is on file in the Department of State.

My counsel appealed in my behalf from the judgment, Mr. Laveaux having been set at liberty on the conclusion of the trial, notwithstanding which I was two or three days after sentence taken out to be shot, and tied to a tree, and about a dozen soldiers with muskets brought up before me, and three times levelled their pieces at me, but after about three hours an officer approached on horseback and spoke to the commander of the guard, who untied me and returned me to my dungeon in irons. No explanation of this proceeding was ever made to me, but it has been suggested by my counsel that it was prompted by the revengeful feeling of General Carrie, who wished to daunt me and make me suffer the fear of immediate death.

About five months after the trial my appeal was brought on for a hearing, although the law requires all appeals, when the party is deprived of his liberty, to be heard in thirty days. Among the exceptions taken by my counsel was one to the competency of the jury which condemned me, which was wholly composed of military men, who are by law excluded from juries. My counsel had taken and presented thirteen exceptions, on reading which the government attorney attached to the court of cassation, Andre Germain, acknowledged their justice and sufficiency, and said he was ashamed to be a Haytien and see such a case in the courts of the republic, and that to show his sincerity he would furnish four additional grounds on which the judgment ought to be set aside, which he did. In the discussion before the court Germain sustained the appeal, and the court seemed about to decide in my favor when a private message was brought from the President of the republic to the president of the court, Dauphin, whereupon the court terminated the discussion and retired to a private room, whence they soon returned and immediately announced their judgment, sustaining the judgment of the criminal court in all respects except the penalty of death against me, which was to be changed to five years' imprisonment, which was ordered to be imposed by a court to be convened at Cape Haytien, without any new trial or the intervention of a jury, whither I was to be sent to receive such sentence and the punishment they awarded. In order to justify to themselves this decision they altered the verdict of the jury, striking out the words "with force of arms and threats of assassination." Germain at once said.

"Gentlemen, you will repent of such an outrageous decision; Hayti will sink if such injustice is sustained." After the court dissolved Linstant said to Dauphin, president of the court, with whom he was on terms of familiar and intimate friendship, "Thou hast committed a great blunder." To which Dauphin replied: "Don't you see that we acted under the orders of the President? It is a political decision."

Some time afterward I received a note, conveyed to me secretly, warning me to be on my guard against poison; and soon after the jailer brought me a dish of soup, an attention never rendered me on any other occasion. I pushed the soup aside, saying I was too sick to eat; and a negro soldier who was confined in the same dungeon, under sentence to be shot, took it and ate it, and in half an hour he was dead. His body swelled up like a barrel. The corpse was dragged out and nothing said about it.

During the period between my trial and the hearing of my appeal, the papers for which I had written to Mr. Eden were received by Mr. Webb, now the United States commercial agent. Linstant got the papers from Mr. Webb, and seeing that they fully established my innocence, prepared to prosecute Caño and Cortez for their perjuries and fraud. These men had not as yet received the money adjudged to them; but now when they were in danger of prosecution they were immediately paid, and they, as soon as they received their money, ran away—taking horse across the country to Jacmel, to reach the British mail packet which touches there. These facts were afterward related to me on my escape from Hayti, on a Spanish steamer, by Mr. Serranne, Spanish vice-consul in charge of the consulate general, who said he himself paid them the money at the urgent instance of the President, and knew of their flight and the reason of it. Linstant took the papers received from Mr. Eden and showed them to the President, who said: "We know Pelletier is innocent, but General La Motte has, by his folly, got us into this entanglement with him, and I should be the greatest enemy of my country if I should now suffer him to go free, for you know he would put two or three nations against us, and it is therefore my duty to sacrifice him."

I was for a long time sick in my dungeon, and begged of the jailer that I might be allowed a physician and medicines, but was constantly refused. The jailer, however, informed Mrs. Linstant of my sickness, and she went to the President, and by importunity, and shaming him, obtained permission to visit me, and brought me some remedies, and procured for me the benefit of some air; though when she would leave me, although promising to leave the door of my dungeon open so that I could breathe, they would immediately close it. The relief afforded me by her mitigated my sufferings, and saved my life.

At length about the close of May, 1862, the chancellor of the French consul general, the marquis of Forbin Janson, came to me, the dungeon being opened to him, and told me the marquis had received orders from the French government to inquire into my case, and wished me to state to him the facts about the breaking of the French consular seal which had been affixed to my papers. He also said the marquis had received some further orders concerning me from his government, and would himself call on me the next day.

The next morning about three o'clock my dungeon was opened, my irons taken off, and I was brought out and taken by a guard of about a dozen soldiers, led by an officer on horseback, and marched away, weak as I was, out of town, without giving me a word of information as to my destination in answer to my inquiries; nor had I any suspicion where they were taking me, till at the end of about a week we arrived at Gonaives, when I concluded I was being taken to Cape Haytien, which proved to be the case. I was very feeble, and when we began to ascend the mountain des Roches, I often fell from inability to walk or stand. They would then beat me with sticks to force me on, and when I was completely exhausted, they would drag me into a hut till I regained a little strength, when they would push me on again. In this way I was forced across the mountain, and when I reached Pleasance, on the other side, I was wholly exhausted, and unable to proceed further. My clothing was all gone, the skin and flesh of my knees was worn through to the bones, all my toe-nails were torn off, and my body was one continuous sore from my shoulders downwards from beating with sticks. I felt helpless. The general of the place, less barbarous than those who had brought me there, permitted some women to bathe me, and had me placed on a litter of sticks covered with leaves, on which I was conveyed to Cape Haytien, where I arrived the same day I passed Pleasance; the whole journey having occupied more than twenty-three days, though I do not know the exact time.

I was immediately taken to a dungeon. My arrival in such a state of suffering caused a sensation, and the next day Mr. Boden, the British consul, the German consul, and Mr. Folsom, United States commercial agent, who had succeeded the infamous renegade, Hubbard, called on me and found me ironed, notwithstanding my dreadful condition. Their indignation was greatly excited. They remonstrated with the general of the place, and endeavored to persuade him to place me in a hospital, but he refused. He consented, however, to have them send me a physician, and I was thenceforth regularly attended by Dr. Garcia, a Spanish physician. The consuls all wrote to Port-au-Prince to the representatives of their respective governments, setting forth in indignant terms the barbarities which had been practiced upon me, and calling for their interference with the President for my relief. The curate, Father Petholit, also wrote to the archbishop and vicar-general, Father Pascal, who sent back to him to relieve my necessities to the extent of eight gourdes, about 50 cents, a week.

These communications to Port-au-Prince had the effect to induce President Geffard to

send his sister, Mrs. Casting, a very kind woman, to me with 200 gourdes, about \$16. She assured me that her brother, the President, was not responsible for the cruelties I had been subjected to, but that it was the fault of General Carrié. Encouraged by her kindness and her assurances in regard to General Geffrard, I afterward, when I got able, wrote to him a long letter setting forth my whole case, my innocence and my wrongs, and appealing to him for justice, but he never answered me.

The American, British, and German consuls continued very kind and attentive to me, and often visited me and gave me money when I needed it. At one time, speaking with them of Mr. Hubbard, I asked why he had so cruelly neglected me. The German consul answered that he was wholly identified with the Haytien interests; that he was then gone to Europe to marry a mulatto wife, the daughter of Minister Dupuy; that he had large pecuniary contracts with the government, and had no other country but Hayti.

The consuls procured Mr. Henry Baudeauf, nephew of Dupuy, to act as my counsel when I was brought before the court, in pursuance of the order of the court of cassation. The court read the order, and on Mr. Baudeauf rising to take exception, they stopped him and would not permit him to speak. They then pronounced sentence upon me of five years' imprisonment at hard labor in irons, and asked me if I had anything to say. I answered that I had, and was about to proceed, when the judges sprang to their feet, saying, "Don't speak, don't speak," and put on their hats and rushed out of the room. Messrs. Folsom, Boden, and the German consul were present. I was returned to my dungeon in irons. Baudeauf filed his exceptions and appealed from the sentence. Mr. Folsom wrote to Linstant, one of my counsel at Port-au-Prince, and received a reply from him, which is filed in the Department of State. Mr. Folsom then told me that as Hayti had been recognized by the United States, and a minister appointed to reside at Port-au-Prince, I must await his arrival, when he would doubtless interfere in my behalf.

About November, 1862, I heard of the arrival of Mr. Whidden, United States commissioner, at Port-au-Prince. I wrote to him, as did also Mr. Folsom and Mr. Boden, in my behalf. Mr. Whidden answered Mr. Folsom that President Geffrard was then absent on a tour, but that on his return he would have an interview with him and would send for me. Accordingly in December an order came to send me to Port-au-Prince, and I was taken out of my dungeon, relieved of my irons, and embarked on board a schooner. The consuls continued their kindness to me till my departure, and accompanied me to the wharf, and Mr. Folsom gave me money before we separated.

I arrived at Port-au-Prince after a voyage of about five days, some time in December. The next day I was taken to the house of Mr. Whidden to give him an opportunity to examine me, and learn the history of my treatment in Hayti. He took notes of my statements, and directly commenced negotiations with Dupuy for a settlement, Dupuy being anxious to bring the matter to a close. Mr. Whidden, however, soon informed me that the case presented two aspects—one for the public wrong by insulting the American flag, and one touching the spoliation and oppression to which I had been subjected—and that he must receive instructions from Washington before he could conclude any arrangement. After Mr. Whidden had received advices from Washington he was on the point of making an arrangement with Dupuy, when he was taken sick and obliged to leave for home on leave of absence. He sent for me and told me the affair was in a fair train for settlement, and would be left in the hands of Mr. Henry Conard, who would doubtless bring it to a close. The Haytiens on his leaving became indifferent as to an early settlement, and sent their papers and instructions to their minister in Washington, as I was informed. So the matter rested, as far as any overtures for a settlement were concerned, till after Mr. Whidden's return from his visit to the United States, in 1863.

In the mean time Mr. Whidden, seeing my feeble state and the sickness I suffered, had procured my transfer from prison to a hospital, and afforded me all the relief and comfort possible, as did also Mr. Conard. I was taken to jail once again for about a month, but not ironed, and then returned to the hospital, where I remained till my escape.

In April, 1863, I wrote to the President of the United States, and received a reply from the Department of State in June following, assuring me that my case should receive just consideration.

About this time the appeal of my counsel, Mr. Baudeauf, from my last sentence at Cap-Haytien, which had been suffered to remain unnoticed for nine months or more, contrary to law, was brought to a hearing. Mr. Whidden remonstrated against reviving this matter at so late a day, as tending to complicate and embarrass the case now under negotiation, but they disregarded him and proceeded to affirm the judgment, and further decreed that I should be sent before the correctional court to have some punishment inflicted upon me for the terms in which my counsel had referred in his appeal to the decision of the court as having been in excess of their authority. They did not, however, take me before the correctional court. On this hearing, Linstant produced and offered to read the papers received from Mr. Eden, in place of those which had been abstracted, establishing my innocence, but they would not hear him, and forced him to withdraw. After the decision some of the judges called on me and apologized, saying they were obliged to render a political decision, or they would themselves be subjected to punishment, to the ruin of their families.

After Mr. Whidden's departure I was informed by a Haytien friend that St. Amant, in a

speech in a counsel of ministers, had referred to historical instances in Venice and Rome where the supreme authorities had resorted to assassination by poison to rid the state of dangerous or obnoxious persons, and contended that such means were proper, and that I was a fit subject for the application of the policy. My friend warned me to be cautious against poison, and the physician of the hospital admonished me to bar my door at night, and in all ways to guard against assassination. I made immediate representation of these matters to Mr. Conard, who came to see me, and told me not to eat anything they offered me, and gave me food from time to time, and also money.

When Mr. Whidden returned, about September 27, 1863, he very soon called on me and told me Dupuy was absent from the country, and General Damier was acting as minister of foreign affairs, and that General Damier was prepared to settle my claim, and had promised him to be magnanimous and generous towards me. He anticipated an immediate close of the whole affair, and several of my friends, to whom this had been communicated, called to congratulate me, saying I would next day be set at liberty, and restored to affluence. Twenty or more days elapsed and I became very sick—even the physician of the hospital feared I had been poisoned. When I regained a little strength, General Damier having sent a note to Mr. Whidden putting an end to all hope of justice toward me, and saying that I had been legally condemned and must suffer according to my sentence, unless I would ask for a pardon, which in that case would be granted, and money given to me, measures were taken for my escape.

The French consul general, thinking I would die, came and drew my will, which I executed, and he gave me twenty dollars. The British consul, the Spanish consul, Mr. Whidden, Mr. Linstant, and Father Pascal, each gave me twenty dollars. Some of this money was conveyed to me by the physician of the hospital.

In the mean time I received a letter from my sister in France, informing me that Dupuy, who was then there, had promised my family that if I would ask a pardon it should be granted, and a large sum of money given me. They, anxious for my liberty and return to life, begged me to accept these terms.

A friend residing at Kingston, Jamaica, being at Port-au-Prince, called on President Geffard, who made to him similar propositions.

As I had never committed a crime, I could not ask a pardon from my oppressors, but preferred to run away and rely upon the justice of my own country.

On the 11th of November, 1863, at 10 o'clock, p. m., I scaled the wall of the hospital by the assistance of some ten shipmasters, who furnished me with ropes and aid, and went under the escort of the same gentlemen to the French legation, not choosing to go to Mr. Whidden's, because I knew if I was searched for it was there they would look for me. I staid at the French legation about 36 hours, and then went to the British legation, where I remained about an equal period. The police were busy and active in searching for me, but I remained secure.

On the evening of November 14, I embarked on board the Spanish steamer *Monte Christo*, Captain Arriaga, bound for Kingston, Jamaica. I was escorted on board by Mr. St. John, British minister, and the Marquis of Forbin Janson, French charge d'affaires, and about sixty shipmasters and other gentlemen.

Captain Arriaga had his steam up ready to start the moment I arrived on board, and gave me a free passage to Kingston, where I arrived on the evening of November 16.

I immediately called on the United States consul, informed him of my case, and placed myself under his protection.

At Kingston I met Mr. Eden, of Grand Caymans, and several other respectable residents of that island who had knowledge of my proceedings there, and my dealings with Cortez, and took their testimony in the matter before the United States consul, also proof of my efforts there to provide a cargo of guano for my return voyage. I also met Captain Stubbs, of the *Alma*, who had aided me in my distress on the banks of Caicos, and got his deposition to the facts. These depositions are all filed in the Department of State.

After getting the testimony of Mr. Eden and his neighbors, as they and myself were well known at Kingston, I published in a paper of the place so much of the history of my case as is connected with Grand Caymans and my dealings with Cortez, with the testimony establishing my innocence therein. I did this to place myself right before the community of Kingston, where my witnesses were known, and where the Haytian emissaries were still endeavoring to prejudice me in the public mind. These emissaries, one Laraque, consul of Hayti, at their head, used all their exertions to prevent the newspapers from publishing my narrative.

I omitted to mention in the proper connection that after my condemnation the bark was advertised to be sold at public auction, with all my instruments and things belonging to the vessel. At the opening of the sale a party offered a large sum of money for the whole, which was refused on the plea that it was insufficient, and the sale postponed till the next week, when it was again offered, and purchased by one Mr. Riverre, for the sum of 4,000 gourdes, about \$480. Mr. Lewis protested against the sale of my instruments, as not being subject to any forfeiture.

After the sale, the vessel was immediately repaired and fitted out by Mr. Riverre, and sent

to Boston for further repairs and for a cargo of ice, in which trade she was regularly employed until lost.

The next session of the chamber of representatives strongly denounced this action of the government, whereupon the President called a force of armed troops, and suppressed the chamber and turned out the members, and ordered a new election, when his own partisans and soldiers were chosen.

Suffering all the time from illness, engendered in Haytian dungeons, and ruined in fortune, I at length applied to the United States consul for aid; and by his assistance was enabled to leave Kingston on the 5th of May last, and arrived in the United States on the 14th of the same month.

I write this narrative at Providence Hospital, in the city of Washington, where I am receiving medical attendance and careful nursing from the Sisters of Charity, in the hope of re-establishing, in some measure, my broken constitution.

Having now completed my narrative, I beg leave to submit a few comments on some points that seem to require special attention.

The despatch of Mr. Hubbard to the Department of State, dated April 13, 1861, seems the only document that gives my case a bad aspect before the department, and that more by its coloring than its facts. Its coloring is false, and its facts are not true.

I have charged Mr. Hubbard with countenancing and aiding the Haytiens in their unlawful and barbarous treatment of me. Concerning his motives I have to say that he was an adventurer who devoted himself to the acquisition of wealth in Hayti. To this end he courted the favor of the government, getting profitable contracts, and identifying himself socially with them. At the time I was seized he was under a matrimonial engagement with the daughter of Dupuy, one of the ministers of the republic, and one of my worst enemies, a colored woman, whom he afterward married. He had settled himself permanently as a merchant at Port-au-Prince, thriving on the favor of the government.

He takes pains in the beginning to throw a cloud over my voyage, as "very round about and apparently illegitimate," though it is hard to imagine how my wanderings in the West Indian seas, however varied and unfortunate, could be connected with any idea of a slave-trading expedition.

He says I entered my vessel at Port-au-Prince as "coming from New Orleans," but "could show no regular clearance from that city." I did not enter my vessel as coming from New Orleans, though she was registered as belonging there, but my papers showed my voyage to have commenced at Mobile, and Mr. Lewis, our commercial agent at Port-au-Prince, testifies that my "ship's papers were correct, and delivered to him in due time."

He says the bark was "suspected of being a slave, which suspicion was substantiated by the written evidence of several of her crew and passengers." This is wholly untrue. The suspicion was started by the declaration of Binar, a passenger, who was trying to extort money from me, and supported under the influence of bribery, as is proved by the affidavits of Thibodeaux, Collar and Brown, by the five sailors whom I had put in jail for stealing. But not one of these men swore to anything more than hearsay and suspicion, and the suspicion was never substantiated by any circumstance or the oath of any one.

He says there were found twenty pairs of handcuffs on board. No such proof was ever made, and only eight pairs were ever on board. He speaks of twelve revolvers and four rifles. The revolvers were sold before any suspicion was aroused, and the rifles were double-barreled hunting guns, and only three.

He tries to inflame prejudice against me by referring to two kegs of powder as a large amount to be on a merchant vessel, when, if he knew anything about it to authorize him to speak of it at all, he knew that the powder was on the manifest as cargo, and had been sold and debarked before the beginning of any difficulty.

He says there were in the hold a large number of beams, and cross bars, and plank. No such proof was ever made, no such fact ever existed. I had only my cargo of lumber, which was sold before any trouble, and a few pieces of scantling, not exceeding half a dozen, for ordinary use.

He says there were also in the hold a large number of water casks, reported over a hundred. No such report was ever made, no such proof was ever exhibited, or obtained, or offered: no such fact ever existed. Eight water casks were all I ever had on board, though, as elsewhere stated, I filled some twenty or twenty-five empty provision barrels with salt water for ballast.

He says I had a large quantity of provisions, but in fact my supply was inadequate for my crew, and I had to buy an additional quantity at Port-au-Prince, and again of Captain Stubbs, as is shown by his affidavit.

While detailing matters intended to criminate me, Hubbard states in positive terms as facts, without giving his authority, such things as he must have learned from the Haytiens, if he did not fabricate them himself; but when he comes to speak of any complaint of mine he is careful to refer to me in such a manner as to show that he hopes he has so far discredited me as to deprive my word of all weight.

So he says my handcuffs were taken away and delivered to the government, but is wholly silent as to their restoration to me. And then he speaks of the seizure of my vessel, the trampling upon the flag, and my demand for reimbursement of the damages I had suffered.

in such terms as to convey the idea that my complaints were unfounded and my claims unworthy of attention.

Hubbard then speaks of an arrangement effected by the United States commercial agent, and says, that "after I had sold some goods which it would appear had been shipped on board the vessel on freight in Carthagena, to be delivered in Rio de Hache, and taken a few tons of logwood, I left Port-au-Prince." In this he adheres to his purpose of stating everything so as to bear an appearance unfavorable to me. In fact all that property had been sold and debarked before any trouble occurred, and wherever Hubbard learned that I had received it at Carthagena to be conveyed to Rio de Hache, he must at the same time have been informed of the reasons of my change of destination, and the manner in which I became the owner of the property. But it did not suit his malicious design to communicate these facts to the department.

He says my crew was very large—not less than twenty men—of all nations, but principally runaway Frenchmen and Spaniards. If he had applied to the United States commercial agency at Port-au-Prince, certainly the proper quarter for an American official to apply to for information of American ships and seamen resorting to that port, he would have learned that I arrived there with a crew of twelve beside myself, including clerk, steward and cook, three who did no duty as seamen; and, after losing one by death and five by imprisonment, left with the same number, having lost something in the efficiency of my crew by shipping boys instead of able seamen, being, in fact, very light-handed for so large a vessel as the *William*. He would have learned that my crew were all Americans on my arrival, and all Americans and Frenchmen when I left, instead of being "of all nations," and not a Spaniard among them. As to their being runaways, I have no knowledge, and cannot conceive how Hubbard could have acquired any. I can only say that after leaving the five high-binders in jail at Port-au-Prince, my crew, though not efficient, five of them being boys, were orderly and of good behavior, except the villain and thief *Miranda*.

He says my real object in going to Port-au-Prince, which I endeavored to effect without success, was to engage fifty men and six women, Haytiens, for the given purpose of working a guano island. It is true that this was a part of my object, my other motive being to find a market for my cargo. But why should Hubbard represent this object in an invidious light, and refer to my failure in it as if a wicked design had been baffled? Surely the purpose was one of legitimate commerce, and there is no reason to doubt that I would have succeeded if malice and cupidity had not combined to foment such difficulties with the Haytien government as caused me to abandon the enterprise.

All these matters of false statements and distorted truth Hubbard trumped up within two weeks of my seizure at Fort Liberty, showing clearly that he was concerting and confederating with the Haytiens to make up a case against me, and to report the case to the Department of State as, if possible, to close the doors of justice against me. He never applied to the United States commercial agency at Port-au-Prince, where proof existed of the falsity of most of the allegations against me which he sanctioned with his name.

If he had come to Fort Liberty, with whatever prejudices his mind might have been imbued and clouded, and, as was his right and duty, obtained possession of my papers, he would have held the proofs in his own hands of my innocence in regard to every charge ever imagined against me, and put it out of the power of my plunderers, *Lilavois*, *La Motte*, *Carrie* and their associates, to carry out their nefarious schemes.

But the pursuit of justice and the performance of duty were not at that time the objects of Hubbard's attention. He was then only solicitous to uphold the Haytiens in the course they had resolved upon toward me, whether moved only by the desire to pay his court to them, or hoping also to participate in the plunder of my wealth, I cannot judge.

He proceeds to give a pretended account of my appearance off the coast on the 25th of March, to the northeast of Cape Haytien, and my gradual approach to and final entry at Fort Liberty on the 31st, in which he falsely asserts that I "sometimes anchored in the small bays and inlets of the coast," and one night particularly in a "small bay called *Fondblanc*, near the village of *Caracol*," adding, as a proof of some criminal design, that "next morning a quantity of footprints were found in the sand on the beach." Not one word of this is true, and it seems to have been an original and gratuitous falsehood of Hubbard's, for the Haytiens, although they pretended to have such suspicions, did not assume to have received any proof of the facts; and even *Miranda*, my accuser, distinctly stated the contrary.

He says that on the 29th March I saluted an American schooner with the French flag, and furnishes what he calls an affidavit of Captain I. B. Gage to uphold the statement. I do not question the good faith of Captain Gage; but it is evident that he was not called upon by Hubbard to make his statement till after he had received my letter of 6th April, and was trying to drum up material to controvert my statements, and, perhaps, not till April 11, the date of his answer to me, being certainly eight, and possibly thirteen days after the alleged salute.

And Hubbard, doubtless fearing that the lapse of time might detract from the weight of Captain Gage's statement, carefully suppresses the date; and Captain Gage, perhaps distrusting the accuracy of his recollection, withholds from his statement the sanction of an oath.

Yet Hubbard speaks of this statement of Captain Gage, which he calls an affidavit.

although destitute of date or oath, as substantiating against me an accusation of an act which he calls piratical.

But Captain Gage, in his description of the vessel which saluted him, clearly negatives the idea that it could have been the William; for he describes her as carrying royal yards, and being taut and shipshape, while the William did not, and could not, carry royal yards on account of the weakness of her topmasts; and no seaman would describe a vessel so disabled, and steering wild, with her rudder loose and unsteady, like that of the William, as taut and shipshape.

Let it be remembered, also, that this part of the Haytien coast, and the port of Cape Haytien, are visited by great numbers of French vessels, and it will not seem strange that Captain Gage's having received a French salute off the coast should be manipulated by Hubbard into apparent proof of criminal or suspicious acts by me.

And now I will speak, with entire candor, of my own actual fault. It is true that I did, in the surprise and terror of finding myself again in Haytien jurisdiction, deny my identity, and pretend to be French, and instruct my crew to carry out the deception. If my log-book, and the testimony of my crew, could be procured, it would be seen that I called my crew aft and stated the reason of the deception when I gave them their instructions. It is true that, by the officious kindness of General Gourgue in offering to convey a letter to the French vice-consul, I was induced to attempt the continuance of the deception, by causing a note to be written to that officer, in the character of a French subject and mariner, informing him that I would sail the next day, and would call upon him personally at Cape Haytien, hoping thereby to prevent his visiting the ship or port until I should be able to escape. It is true that I intended and endeavored to perfect and keep up this deception till I could so far repair my damages as to be able to escape out of Haytien waters.

What degree of criminality was involved in this error? Not any. It was no offence against any law; did not subject me, by any statute, or regulation of public law, to any punishment or forfeiture. Hubbard calls it piracy, in which he shows his ignorance equal to his malignity.

It was an imprudent and suspicious act, well calculated to arouse surmises of evil in the minds of such a people as the Haytiens, especially when re-enforced by accusations of criminal intentions, such as were denounced against me by Miranda.

I do not complain that suspicion was aroused. I do not complain that rigid investigation was ordered. But does investigation necessitate dungeons, chains, and torture? Does suspicion justify conviction?

Had I not adequate excuse for any stratagem by which I could avoid or escape the power of these barbarians? My ship had been unlawfully seized by the police at Port-au-Prince. The flag of my country had been trampled upon and insulted by them. They had inflicted great and wanton damage upon me, and after promise of redress, it had been withheld. Threats had been showered upon me, that any efforts to procure justice through my government should be resisted and defeated. I had been driven to abandon the principal commercial object of my voyage, the procuring of a cargo of guano. Bribery had been employed to procure false testimony against me. I had been ostentatiously and insolently chased to sea by a public armed ship. For all these insults and wrongs I had given no provocation whatever. I could anticipate nothing but repeated acts of oppression and spoliation if I should again fall into the hands of those who had shown themselves so unscrupulous in the abuse of power. Having, after most strenuous efforts to avoid it, drifted upon their coast with a disabled ship, and a weak and inefficient crew, and entered a bay with a narrow entrance under a misapprehension, thinking it was Porto Plata, from which I could not sail out again except by aid of the land breeze at night, my first and controlling thought was to make sure of my escape. I resorted to the expedient of denying my identity, and feigning a different nationality. I speak several languages, but decided to pass for French because the French have more commerce, and are in greater favor on this coast than any other nation, and because a part of my crew were French and talked that language, which is also the language of the country.

Looking back, after all I have suffered, and reflecting coolly upon the circumstances in which I was placed, I cannot reproach myself for the course I adopted. Had I been in command of a vessel belonging to other owners, I should have felt it my duty to employ every means, short of actual force, to rescue ship and cargo from the danger into which adverse fortune had betrayed me. I was, on the contrary, sole owner of ship and cargo; but this fact did not diminish my anxiety to escape.

My use of the French flag at the fore masthead as a pilot signal, and feigning to be French, were never charged against me as a crime, except by Hubbard, to excuse his abandonment of me to the cruelties of my enemies. Even the French vice-consul, Meneau, although equally with Hubbard mixed up with the Haytiens in his family relations, and very bitter in his hostility to me, anxiously and officiously interfered to examine and verify my papers, and to protect such of my crew as claimed to be French subjects.

It was only the Americans who were shut up in dungeons, subjected to irons and torture, and deprived of all aid and counsel, even on trial, except that afforded by enlightened and benevolent Haytiens, at the peril of imprisonment.

Hubbard makes several minor misstatements about proceedings at Fort Liberty, and then ignorantly and falsely denies that I had raised the American flag at the time of my seizure.

He assumes to support this denial by a letter from Meneau, French vice-consul, who was as little able as himself to give information on the subject, not having been within eight miles of me at the time, for I was seized at the mouth of the harbor, opposite the lower fort, while Meneau never came below the town at the head of the bay, eight miles above.

The American flag was flying at the peak when I was seized.

Finally, Hubbard, without stating his authority, (for bear in mind he never saw the bark, nor me, nor any of my crew.) says that "after leaving Port-au-Prince the name of the vessel and port to which she belonged was erased from the stern of the bark, and she bears on her hull no indication or mark of her name or nationality."

The Haytiens never had any proof of such a fact. I never heard that they pretended any such thing—and certainly no such fact ever existed.

At last Hubbard gives his opinion that I intended to kidnap Haytiens and sell them into slavery. He acknowledges the incredibility of the design, but thinks I would probably have accomplished it, but for the timely discovery which baffled me.

To show how gratuitous and absurd such an opinion is, needs only a moment's reflection.

Passing over the condition of my ship, damaged beyond the possibility of thorough repair on a coast so destitute of facilities, short of provisions, short of water, and with a crew of only four able seamen, including officers, beside myself, the rest being boys and landmen, let us inquire where a market could be sought for a cargo of Haytiens, people accustomed to most of the habits of civilization, talking the French language, and possessing more or less knowledge of literature. Single instances of successfully kidnapping free persons in the midst of civilized communities, and selling them into slavery, have doubtless sometimes occurred, but the act in any such case must have been facilitated by great ignorance on the part of the victim, for even in the most benighted slaveholding portions of the United States, public opinion has always promptly rallied to the rescue of a person so wronged, when his case became known. But to carry out such a purpose with people like the Haytiens, to the extent of a cargo, or any considerable number, would be utterly impossible. A person who should commit such a crime, with momentary success, would be hunted through Christendom, and nobody would grant him protection.

The papers taken from me by the Haytiens included my ship's papers with all the documents connected with her purchase and outfit, documents relating to all the business transacted at the various ports and places touched at on the voyage, and a great number of private papers relating to business I had been and was engaged in, my certificate of naturalization, sundry deeds of real estate, and a large amount of miscellaneous correspondence and papers. These papers showed that I had been for many years and still was engaged in legitimate and respectable business, and that all my proceedings on this voyage, especially my transactions with Cortez, had been regular and honest.

There are various proofs that they carefully examined all these papers, and were thus thoroughly informed of my innocence in regard to all matters which they alleged against me. Having my certificate of naturalization in their possession, and probably thinking it could not be replaced, they pretended to this government to doubt my citizenship, and suggested an inquiry into the fact. They found some letters from the New Orleans house with which I was connected, written after the commencement of the voyage, referring to the return cargo I was expected to bring, and speaking of having visited several plantations and found the demand so encouraging as to justify the bringing of a full cargo, much more than we had at first contemplated. These letters, because guano, the article to which they related, was not named in them, they pretended to believe referred to slaves, though they have never attempted to explain when or in what manner the West Indian seas had, or was to, become a source of supply for slaves, except by the absurd notion of kidnapping Haytiens. From these papers they got the clue which led them to seek the testimony of Caño and Cortez, for which purpose they sent for them, eight or nine months after the events in which Cortez was interested, to Santa Martha, where they caused them to make a protest in the British consulate, which had never before been thought of, and brought them to Port-au-Prince, and consummated their villainy, which was rewarded by the receipt of \$4,000 of my money for their fraud and perjury.

When the papers from Mr. Eden arrived, to replace those rifled from me by the Haytiens, the government immediately paid off Caño and Cortez, and they ran away to avoid a prosecution.

It is evident that the Haytiens desired and sought to produce my death by their cruelties, in order to escape responsibility to my government for the wrongs they had been guilty of. It is also clear that they had the same object in view in their repeated endeavors, through Mr. Whidden and others, to induce me to sue for a pardon.

It is not wonderful that they wished, by any means, to bar the door against just reclamation.

The value of the property of which they despoiled me, nearly half of which was in money and gold, was full one hundred thousand dollars.

The following is a statement of what the said property was, as nearly as I have now the means of making it:

The bark William, with tackle, &c.	\$35,000
Gold dust.	32,000

French five-franc pieces.....	\$3,000
American gold double eagles.....	3,000
Spanish gold coin.....	2,000
Provisions and stores.....	6,000
Pearls.....	800
Panama hats.....	1,200
Library.....	500
Speaking trumpet, (a present).....	500
Instruments.....	2,000
Silver ware.....	800
Cargo.....	4,000
Wearing apparel.....	500
Watches, gold buttons, rings, &c.....	500

A more full and complete statement was once made out and placed, with the proofs, in the hands of Mr. Whidden, who probably has it now in his possession.

Besides this, among the direct consequences of my imprisonment and detention, was the entire loss of my investment with Delaunay, Rice & Co., of New Orleans, amounting to \$50,000.

Also the loss of sundry parcels of real estate, on which I had paid the greater part of the purchase money, giving mortgages, by which the property, during my confinement, was swept from me. The purchase money paid on such property, which has thus been lost, amounted to..... \$49,000

Also the sacrifice of claims in litigation, amounting to more than..... 400,000

And the loss of demands and claims of divers description, which for various reasons, though then good, I cannot now enforce..... 23,000

Add to these pecuniary losses the far greater loss of near three years of the heart of my life.

Add still to this the terrible and inhuman tortures and sufferings to which I was subjected for more than two years in dungeons and chains.

And, finally, chief of all, the ruin of an elastic and vigorous constitution, which has borne me through many labors and vicissitudes, during a life of exceeding activity, and enabled me, as yet, though barely, to survive the hardships of my imprisonment; but is now prostrated, with little hope of recuperation.

All these things I have suffered, being guilty of no crime.

It sometimes happens that in awarding justice between parties, although no doubt may exist as to what the rights of the contending parties are, a strong sympathy is excited for the loser in the controversy, on account of apparent hardship in the decision.

No such feeling can intervene to protect the Haytiens from their obligation to render me full justice.

They were not misled. The suspicions they might once have entertained in regard to my being a slaver, were soon disarmed, shown to be groundless, and abandoned by them.

They then trumped up a fictitious charge of piracy, holding the proofs of my innocence in their own hands, and proceeded, in their own flagrant wrong, to my condemnation, spoliation and punishment.

They tortured me before any pretended conviction, and outside of any sentence, with dungeons, irons, stonings, beatings, mobbings, and starvation, in contempt of all usages of civilization, and in outrage of humanity, to a degree that would justify their condemnation in a sue of larger amount than all I claim.

I ask of my government that reparation be demanded and enforced from the republic of Hayti for the losses and sufferings inflicted on me.

I do not wish to embarrass my government in the midst of domestic disturbances, with a foreign controversy in my behalf, which will involve any present expenditures or sacrifices: for although I have a right to wealth and its comforts, and am now in actual destitution and want, I am yet more solicitous to be recognized by the government as a meritorious claimant, free from the taint of felony with which the Haytiens have sought to brand me, than for a speedy recovery of what will be adjudged to be my just due.

I have two young sons, American citizens by birth, of the ages of nine and ten years, for whose sake I am chiefly anxious for early action, to the end that they may be brought up and educated suitably to the condition in life in which by birth and connection they belong.

I submit to the honorable Secretary of State to fix the amount of damages to which I am entitled, and to prescribe the time and manner of compelling reparation.

The documentary evidence to sustain this memorial, on file in the Department of State, or presented herewith, and which is believed to uphold it in every material statement, is as follows:

1. My certificate of naturalization.
2. Protest of J. N. Lewis, United States commercial agent.
3. Sundry despatches of Mr. Whidden.
4. Affidavits of Thibodeau, Collar, and Brown.
5. Affidavits of William Eden, jr., and others, magistrates and shipmasters of Grand Caymans.

6. Affidavit of Captain Matthew Stubbs.
7. Affidavits of Captain Thompson, and others, of Grand Caymans.
8. Affidavits of Messrs. Wilson and Mercer.
9. Affidavit of Joseph N. Lewis.
10. Affidavits of sundry persons as to character.
11. Act of condemnation, and sundry letters.
12. A piece of copper from one of the broken pintles of the rudder of the bark William.

There are many other documents in the United States legation at Port-au-Prince, which will doubtless be filed by Mr. Whidden.

Having confidence that the evidence on file is abundant to sustain my case, I would nevertheless suggest that friendly parties are constantly proffering further testimony, and if I could have time and means I could prove in detail all the statements of this memorial, down to minute particulars. If therefore the honorable Secretary of State should, by possibility, doubt the sufficiency of my proofs, I respectfully beg leave to add to them, when I can in any way acquire the means to procure testimony in Hayti.

I submit my case, involving my future prospects, and the hopes of my children, to the justice of my country.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

B.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss :*

Be it remembered, that on the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Antonio Pelletier appeared in the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, (the said court being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and clerk and seal,) and applied to the said court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the direction of the act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," passed April 14, 1802; and the act entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," passed March 3, 1813; and the act relative to evidence in cases of naturalization, passed March 22, 1816; and the act entitled "An act in further addition to an act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," passed May 26, 1824; and an act entitled "An act to amend the acts concerning naturalization, passed May 24, 1828; and an act to amend the act entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," passed June 26, 1848; and "An act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof," passed February 10, 1854. And the said applicant having thereupon produced to the court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required; thereupon it was ordered by the said court that the said applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted to be a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the seal of the said court is hereto affixed this fifteenth day of June, in the eighty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

By the court:

[SEAL.]

N. JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

C.

JAMAICA, ss :

I, Mathew Stubbs, do hereby solemnly declare that in the year 1861 I was commanding the schooner Alma, which was, at that time, employed in carrying her Majesty's mail between Nassau, Turk's island, and St. Thomas, and belonged to Turk's island. Some time in February of that year, being off the Caicos banks, we saw a bark steering a dangerous course and expected every minute to see her go on the rocks, and we came to anchor in the evening, and at about 9 o'clock p. m., we (the owner of the vessel and myself) put off (from our schooner) in a boat for the purpose of ascertaining if anything had happened to the bark which we had last seen in a dangerous position, and of rendering her assistance if necessary; and after rowing in the dark for some time we came up with her and found her at anchor in less than two fathoms of water in a most dangerous position. We found her to be the bark William, Captain Pelletier, who stated, in answer to our inquiries, that his vessel had just been on shore off the reefs of Inagua for eighteen hours; and that he had just managed to get off with the loss of his false keel, both topmasts sprung, and three of the pintles of his

rudder broken, and the loss of his starboard chain and anchor. We then went on board, and to our surprise found that the captain did not know where he was, he said, on our remarking to him the anxiety we felt in seeing the dangerous course that he was steering when we saw him, that he thought himself between Grand and Little Inagua, and we informed him that he was on the banks of Caicos. He accounted for this error by the derangement of both of his chronometers, caused by the bumping on the rocks during the eighteen hours that he was ashore. The owner spent the night on board and I returned to her next morning. We verified by ocular demonstrations that the ship was in distress, her rudder being slung by means of a chain passed through a hole made in it and steering effected by means of tackles on both sides. Captain Pelletier thanked us for the information that we had given him, and bought of us an anchor and chain to replace the one that he had lost, and paid us for it in one package containing one pound of gold dust, and we returning one hundred dollars in American gold. He also bought from us some provisions. We have since, to our great astonishment, heard that a few days after the vessel was seized by Hayti and confiscated, and that Captain Pelletier was tried and condemned to death as a pirate. We therefore solemnly declare, that in his intercourse with us on the occasion referred to, he behaved in every way as a perfect gentleman, and that it would be the height of folly to believe that a vessel in the distressed state in which we saw the William, and manned by such mere boys as her crew was mostly comprised of, could go on such a dangerous expedition as kidnapping and piracy. I further solemnly declare that it would have been the height of imprudence if Captain Pelletier had continued his voyage without first repairing his damage.

MATTHEW STUBBS.

KINGSTON, December 17, 1863.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Kingston, December 17, 1863.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the true and genuine signature of Matthew Stubbs, a shipmaster of the Turk's island, known to me as such, and that the said Stubbs this day personally appeared before me and subscribed the foregoing declaration and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said consulate the day and year above written.
[SEAL.] F. H. RUGGLES,
United States Consul.

D.

Robert Thomson, shipmaster, of Grand Caymans, West Indies, being duly sworn, declares, deposes and says, that he knows Captain Antonio Pelletier, formerly master and owner of the American bark William, and was at Grand Caymans in the month of December, 1860, when the said Pelletier was there in the said bark, said to have a cargo of lumber on board, which he was desirous to sell, so as to clear her hold for the reception of guano; and this deponent knew of some negotiation between said Pelletier and Mr. Eden, of Grand Caymans, for the sale of said lumber, which negotiation did not result in a sale, because Mr. Eden could only pay in mahogany, which would occupy the hold of the bark in like manner with the lumber.

ROBERT THOMSON.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Kingston, Jamaica, April 13, 1864.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston aforesaid and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the above named Robert Thomson this day appeared before me and in my presence subscribed the foregoing declaration, and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of this consulate, the day and year above written.
F. H. RUGGLES, [SEAL.]
United States Consul.

E.

John Yates, seaman, of Grand Caymans, West Indies, being duly sworn, declares, deposes, and says, that he knows Captain Antonio Pelletier, formerly master and owner of the American bark William; that he was at Grand Caymans aforesaid when the said Pelletier arrived at that island in the said bark William in the month of December, 1860; that he was on board the said bark William on that occasion, in the said month of December, employed about getting water, provisions, and stores aboard the said bark, or otherwise preparing her for departure from the said island, and became acquainted with the cargo of the said bark

then on board ; that she had a full cargo in her hold of pitch-pine lumber, and it was stated that her deck-load of the same character had been left at Carthagea ; that he was present when the said Pelletier, during the said month of December, made an agreement with Captain James P. Bodden, then of Grand Caymans, since deceased, by which said Bodden agreed to load the said bark with guano for the sum of \$800, the said Pelletier furnishing provisions for his laborers while employed in loading said bark, and the said agreement being dependent upon the condition that said Pelletier should be able to sell his cargo of lumber, so that the hold of his vessel might be ready for the reception of the guano ; that he knew of some negotiations of the said Pelletier with Mr. Eden, of Grand Caymans, for the sale of the said lumber, which negotiation did not end in a sale because Mr. Eden could only pay in mahogany, which would have occupied the hold of the bark in like manner with the lumber, for which reason, as was stated and seemed apparent, said Pelletier was obliged to leave Grand Caymans with his cargo of lumber to seek another market for the same, and did accordingly clear his vessel and sail for Port-au-Prince, in Hayti.

his
JOHN + YATES.
mark.

Witness :
FRED. W. COOPER.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Kingston, Jamaica, April 13, 1864.

I, the undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of Kingston aforesaid and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that the above named John Yates this day appeared before me and in my presence subscribed the foregoing declaration, and made solemn oath that the same is true.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said consulate, the day and year above written.
F. H. RUGGLES, [SEAL.]
United States Consul.

F. H. Thomson, of Grand Caymans, West Indies, being duly sworn, says that he has heard the above affidavit of John Yates read, and knows the contents thereof, and that, of his own knowledge, he knows the contents of said affidavit to be true.

F. H. THOMSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, April 16, 1864.

F. H. RUGGLES, [SEAL.]
United States Consul.

F.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF MR. L. PRADINE, ADVOCATE,
Port-au-Prince, August 16, 1862.

SIR: I was not able to reply sooner to the letter which you did me the honor to address me, as well on the account of a lasting fever which prevented me from doing anything, as because of the illness of my children, affected by the prevailing epidemic.

I do not lose sight of the affair of Pelletier. I am doing all I can ; but I do not find here the readiness and good will which would aid me to overcome all the difficulties. God alone could cause the light of truth to pierce those biased hearts. Up to now all steps have failed ; but let us wait. For my part, I do not lose a single occasion to speak a word in favor of the unfortunate in whose behalf you interest yourself with so much reason.

From the documents emanating from the American consul at Grand Caymans, and which I have already transmitted to Pelletier, you will be convinced that the poor man is entirely innocent of all he has been accused of with regard to the coasts. His opinion of this count demonstrates the fallibility of human decisions. But what is to be done ? There is no appeal from the decrees of the court of cassation. As to the other counts in the indictment, the zeal which I showed in the defence of Pelletier will sufficiently prove to you that I do not deem them better grounded. To convict a man on his presumed intentions, when those intentions have not been manifested by any overt act, is exposing oneself to commit many a judicial blunder. Our judges have not sufficiently considered the matter.

It gives me pleasure to learn that you interest yourself in behalf of Pelletier. He is much to be pitied.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my full consideration.

L'INSTANT PRADINE.

MR. A. FOLSOM,
Commercial Agent of the United States at Cape Haytien.

G.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, June 22, 1864.

FRIEND WILSON: Yesterday I had the pleasure of reading your kind letter of the 17th instant, and was very glad to hear from you and know that you still remembered me. I have received letters from Captain Pelletier, and have given him all the information and assistance in regard to his misfortune that I could. I am glad that he is free from that horrible prison where he has suffered so much, and hope he will get full satisfaction for all his wrongs and sufferings. Poor fellow! I don't see how he lived so long in that dreadful place. I hope he will get full pay. If you write to him, please say I have sent him the answers to the questions, and have testified to them before the proper authority, which I hope will answer his purpose.

Very truly yours,

J. N. LEWIS.

H.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Superior Court, Suffolk, ss:*

I hereby certify that Lyman Mason was, at the date of the within attestation, a justice of the peace, within and for the said county, duly commissioned and sworn; that due faith and credit are and ought to be given to his official acts; that he is duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, and that his signature is genuine.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Boston, in said county and commonwealth, this sixteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

JOS. A. WILLIARD,

Assistant Clerk.

I, William W. Wilson, of Boston, Massachusetts, do declare, depose, and say, that I am acquainted with Antonio Pelletier, formerly master and owner of the American bark William, of New Orleans; that I was at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, in the month of May, 1861, when said Pelletier was brought there from Cape Haytien a prisoner in irons, and saw him marched through the streets of Port-au-Prince, shackled and bleeding from the galling of his irons, surrounded by a numerous and savage crowd, for a distance much greater than was necessary to reach the place where he was to be confined; the said crowd pelting him with stones and cutting him with weapons, and he leaving a track of blood on the way; that I afterward often saw him in prison, and visited him there from time to time up to the last of April, 1863, when I left Port-au-Prince. At first he was confined, still ironed, in a small dark dungeon, suffering from want of food, and I called on Mr. Lewis, the United States commercial agent, with whom I made some arrangements to keep him from starving. It was by special favor of General La Motte, minister of police, that I was permitted to visit and relieve said Pelletier. Afterward in the latter part of the year 1862, or beginning of 1863, Pelletier was placed in another dungeon of the same description, about eight feet square, but the door was left open part of the time, affording him some light, and he was relieved from irons. Here he was also nearly starved, and had to depend upon uncertain charity for most of his subsistence. When I last saw him in April, 1863, he was feeble and emaciated from hardship and exhaustion, and I thought he would soon die.

WILLIAM W. WILSON,

Engraver, 14 Kilby street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, June 16, 1864.

LYMAN MASON,

Justice of the Peace.

JUNE 16, 1864.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Suffolk, ss:*

Then personally appeared the above-named William W. Wilson, and made oath that the foregoing certificate by him subscribed is true.

Before me:

LYMAN MASON,

Justice of the Peace.

I.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

I, G. H. Mercer, of New York, do declare, depose and say, that I know Captain Antonio Pelletier, formerly owner and master of the bark William, of New Orleans; that I was at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, in the month of May, 1861, when said Pelletier was brought there from Cape Haytien a prisoner.

I afterwards accompanied a Mr. Wilson, who had obtained leave from General La Motte to visit said Pelletier in prison, where we found him in a small, dark dungeon, or cell, about eight feet square, chained and lying on the bare floor. Wilson and myself carried food to Pelletier. After we handed it to him, he, the said Pelletier, gave me his watch to sell and procure him more food, which I took for that purpose, but the jailor seized it from my hands, put it in his pocket and retained it, saying he would take charge of that.

G. H. MERCER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, June 20, 1864.

[SEAL.]

DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN, JR.,

Notary Public, New York.

K.

STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY OF NEW YORK, ss :

L. W. Tinelli, a counsellor-at-law of the city of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he knows Captain Antonio Pelletier, with whom he became acquainted in the year 1852 or 1853, when said Pelletier was established in shipping and commission business in the city of New York, and was at the head of the Australia clipper ship line; and that he, deponent, had business transactions with the said Captain Pelletier when, in 1856 or 1857, he was one of the managers and directors of the Maldiere Shoe Manufacturing Company. Deponent further says, that, as far as he could see or learn, said Pelletier had a very respectable standing in the commercial community, and had a good reputation as an intelligent and enterprising man of business. He further says not.

L. W. TINELLI.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.]

MATHIAS GOETZEL.

Notary Public.

K 2.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss :

Joseph McMurray, ship Chandler, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has known A. Pelletier, of the city of New York, since 1858, a portion of that time residing in the city of New York, and have had business transactions with him, and have always found him an upright, straightforward business man, and worthy of respect.

JOS. McMURRAY.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of June, 1864.

A. P. ROTH,

Notary Public.

K 3.

Arthur Wellington Hart, now employed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, being duly sworn, says, that he knows Captain Antonio Pelletier, of New York, and has known him since the year 1852 till 1858 or 1859, during which time he was in business in New York as a shipping merchant in the Australian trade, and engaged in various manufacturing enterprises. And the deponent further says, that he always understood Captain Pelletier to be a man of good reputation for business enterprise and integrity, and never heard anything to the contrary. Captain Pelletier was known as a man pursuing pure commercial enterprises, whether in shipping or manufactures, and this deponent cannot believe that he ever was engaged in any illegitimate enterprise, as he and others, connected with the shipping trade of New York, looked upon him as a man of strict honor and commercial integrity.

A. WELLINGTON HART.

Sworn before me, this 18th June, 1864.

[SEAL.]

CHAS. WANNALL,

Justice of the Peace.

K 4.

A. F. Favarger, of Detroit, now secretary of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the United States Senate, being duly sworn, says, that he knows Captain Antonio Pelletier, of New York, and knew him from the year 1850 to 1858, during which time he was engaged in business in New York as a shipping merchant in the Australian trade, and connected with various manufacturing enterprises. And the deponent further says, that he always understood and regarded Captain Pelletier to be a man of enterprise and integrity in business, sustaining a good reputation, and never heard anything to the contrary.

A. F. FAVARGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, June 11, 1864.

[SEAL.]

M. H. N. KENDIG,
Notary Public.

K 5.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss:

Jesse H. Pomroy, shipwright and caulker, No. 301 Front street, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a resident of the said city of New York, and has been for many years; that he is acquainted with A. Pelletier, of the said city, and has been since about the year 1850, and that during that time he has had frequent business transactions with him, and in some instances to a large amount, and that in all his intercourse with him he has invariably found him honest and faithful in all his engagements. And deponent says, that since the year 1850 the said A. Pelletier has resided in the said city of New York, and has been uniformly engaged in the shipping business, and most of the time engaged as a shipmaster and sailing out of the port of New York, and to his knowledge has invariably enjoyed the confidence of his ship-owners and commercial men generally. And deponent further says, that the said A. Pelletier has always enjoyed the reputation of an exemplary citizen and an honest man in all his relations with the community. And further deponent saith not.

J. H. POMROY.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.]

GEO. PEYTON,
Notary Public, &c.

K 6.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss:

Henry King, druggist, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides in the city of New York, and is acquainted with A. Pelletier of the said city, and has known him for many years past; and that during his acquaintance with him has uniformly found him to be an upright man and good citizen; and in his business transactions just and honorable.

And deponent says, that for many years past the said Pelletier has resided in the city of New York, and has known him as engaged in the shipping business, and for many years engaged as a shipmaster, sailing out of the port of New York, and enjoying the confidence of commercial men and citizens generally.

And deponent further says, that in all the relations of life he believes A. Pelletier has uniformly had the good will and confidence of the public, and that with business men especially he is regarded as an honest man.

HENRY KING.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of June, 1864.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE PEYTON, Notary, &c.

K. 7

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Rensselaer County*:

Marcus Ball, of the city of Troy, in said county, being duly sworn, says he has known Captain A. Pelletier for many years; that about the years 1856 and 1857 said Pelletier resided with his family in the city of Troy aforesaid, and was engaged in the manufacture, with others, of boots and shoes, doing quite an extensive business, and deponent then regarded him and believed him to be a citizen of said State, and every way reputable and a loyal citizen.

M. BELL.

Sworn before me, July 5, 1864.

F. W. ACKLEY,
Commissioner of Deeds, Troy.

L.

Mr. Lewis to Captain Pelletier.

CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, June 21, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I was absent from home when your letter arrived, is the reason you have not heard from me before. I am very glad, indeed, to know that you have escaped from that dreadful and loathsome prison, and once more enjoying your liberty, and far from those who rejoiced in your sufferings. I have often thought of you in your captivity, and do hope that you will be fully compensated for all the wrongs that you have received. In answer to the questions that you have sent me, I will answer as far as I am positive of the facts.

1. Your ship's papers were correct and delivered to me in due time.
2. I was told that you had some powder on board, and that the Haytien government took it; do not remember much about it as to its being sold.
3. It is true that the government officers went on board at night, and some dispute arose; that you ordered the flag to be laid down at the gangway, and the police trampled upon it; which is the evidence given by your officers and crew before me, and that you was obliged to leave the ship for several days.
4. You did go with me to see the President of Hayti, and an explanation was made of the affair, and you was restored to the command of your ship: presenting afterwards your claim for damages, which was not paid or any attention given to it.
5. I do not remember the amount that you claimed at the time, but only know that you did not receive anything for the damage done to your ship.
6. I was told that Mr. Smith did make an offer to the men to make affidavit in his favor, but do not know the particulars.
7. I did go on board the bark William, before sailing, and took the names of some of the crew, who had not signed protest at my office.
8. I did write to the minister of foreign affairs regarding the ship, and stating that it was not unusual for some vessels to carry hand-cuffs in case of need.
9. While on board the bark William I did not see anything out of the ordinary way of all vessels to cause any suspicion on my part; the said vessel being ready for sea or another port, as I think she was in ballast.
10. After the ship left the port of Port-au-Prince I heard no more of said vessel until I was informed that said bark William was captured off Fort Liberty, and the officers and crew were taken prisoners, and were being brought to Port-au-Prince. I did hear that the treatment to Captain Pelletier was most cruel in the extreme.
11. I am sure that the food provided by the Haytien government is not sufficient or proper to sustain life, especially for foreign prisoners, and if they were not supplied by friends, or had the means to buy food, I do believe they would starve, as the treatment to prisoners is most brutal, as I have seen myself.
12. It is true that when Captain Pelletier was taken prisoner he was deprived of all his ship's papers, and almost everything of value that he possessed, even his clothing, as I am informed.

The foregoing is a true statement of facts which transpired while I was United States consul at Port-au-Prince, and to which I am willing to testify at any time.

Very truly yours,

J. N. LEWIS,
Ex-United States Consul.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Coles County*, ss:

Personally appeared before me Joseph N. Lewis, who first being duly sworn, deposes and says the facts set forth in the above statement of facts are true and correct, as he verily believes.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the said court, at Charleston, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

JACOB J. BROWN, *Clerk.*

[Translation.]

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

Extract from the minutes of the clerk of the civil court of Port-au-Prince.

In the name of the republic:

The civil court sitting at Port-au-Prince, duly assembled at the Palace of Justice, has rendered in its criminal attributions the following judgment:

Having considered, 1st, the ordinance directing return to this court in which is inserted,

that for the arrest of persons rendered by the chamber of council of this jurisdiction, the 25th of July of this year, against the persons named : 1st, Antonio Pelletier ; 2d, Thomas Collar ; 3d, John Henry Brown ; 4th, Urbain Caostaing ; 5th, Picault Louis Jean Baptiste Benjamin ; 6th, Millet Pierre Henry ; 7th, Alexander Thibodeau ; 8th, Curtois François ; 9th, Louis Maurice ; 10th, Rogan Teves Guillaun ; 11th, Dean Alexandre Herrant ; 12th, Louis Legallin, accused of piracy ; of dealings in the slave trade ; of robbery by force of arms, &c., &c., either as principals or accomplices.

2. The act of accusation drawn up in accordance with the above-mentioned ordinance by citizen J. J. Lilavois, substitute of the government commissioner to the court, the whole duly made known to the said accused.

3. The order of the court of cassation of the republic, which devolved the accusation on the criminal court under date of 24th instant.

4. The affirmative declaration of the jury this day finding that the accused, Antonio Pelletier, as a principal in piracy, in fraudulent taking of property in open sea and at the Grand Caymans, to the wrong and injury of Messrs Caño and Juan Cotis, by force of arms, accompanied by violence and with threats of assassination ; and of attempts at slave-trading and with piracy on the coasts of Hayti, (the sales whereof they completed at Port-au-Prince.) Considering that in the same declaration the accused, John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, and Urbain Caostaing, have been declared accomplices in the attempts at piracy and slave-trading on the coasts of Hayti.

Having heard the aforesaid accused in their measures of defence offered by themselves and by Messrs. Clavier Camille Nau and Guegnevon, of counsel for the three last accused.

Having in like manner heard Mori St. Amand, H. Chance, and Archin, appointed for Messrs. Caño and Cotis, civil parties in the suit, in their conclusions bearing on the claim on the one part for Mr. Antonio Caño for the sum of \$5,728 28 in specie, as well for the value of the merchandise, the interest on that value, and damage interest ; and on the other hand for Mr. Juan Cotis for that of 5,000 piasters for damage interests.

Having in fine heard the citizen J. J. Lilavois, substitute for the government commissioner on these requisitions, reduced to writing, for the application of the penalty attached to the case.

Considering that by the affirmation declaration of the jury this day, the accused, Antonio Pelletier, has been found guilty of piracy, and of the fraudulent abstraction on the open sea and at the Grand Caymans of merchandise to the injury of Messrs. Antonio Caño and Juan Cotis, by force of arms, with violence and threat of assassination.

Considering that this fact, thus declared proven, constitutes against the said Antonio Pelletier a crime provided for and punished under articles 5 and 6 of the code of criminal instruction ; 3d, title 2, of the law of 8th April, 1815, on piracy, and the articles 10, 326, and 334 of the penal code.

The first thus stated :

ARTICLE 5. Every Haytien who shall be guilty outside of the territory of Hayti of a crime bearing against the peace of the state, by counterfeiting national coins, having currency, national paper, bank bills authorized by law, shall, as soon as he shall be taken, be prosecuted, tried, and punished in Hayti according to the provisions of the Haytien laws.

The second bearing—

ART. 6. This provision shall be extended to foreigners, who, as principals or accomplices in the like crimes, should be arrested in Hayti, or who the government shall obtain by extradition.

The third thus :

ART. 3 of title 2, first line. Every individual tried and convicted of piracy, and who shall not have committed assassination, shall be condemned to five years in irons ; and in case of repetition, to ten years in like manner in irons.

The fourth thus conceived :

ART. 10. The penalty and special confiscation, whether of the *corpus delicti* when the property therein belongs to the guilty, whether of articles produced by the crime, or of such as have served, or which have been destined for its perpetuation, are the punishments common to criminal and correctional matters.

The fifth disposition :

ART. 326. Robbery committed by force of arms shall be punished with death.

The sixth concluding :

ART. 324. Whoever takes fraudulently a thing which does not belong to him is guilty of robbery.

The reading whereof aloud was made by the dean.

Considering that the accused, John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, and Urbain Caostaing, have been declared guilty of the fact of complicity in attempted piracy and slave-dealing on the coast of Hayti ; considering the facts thus stated to be evident constitute against the accused, John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, Urbain Caostaing, the crime provided for and punished by article 3 of title 2 of the law of the 8th of April, 1815, and by articles 44, 2, and 20 of the penal code.

The first thus :

ART. 3, first line. Every individual accused and convicted of piracy, and who shall not

have been guilty of assassination, shall be condemned to five years in irons; and in case of repetition, to ten years likewise in irons.

The second thus conceived:

ART. 44. The accomplices of a crime or offence shall be punished with the like penalty as the principals in said crime or offence, saving in the cases for which the law shall have otherwise provided.

The third provision:

ART. 2. That every attempt at crime which shall have been manifested by outward acts, and followed by beginning to put them into execution, if that has not been suspended, or not failed of its effect only through fortuitous circumstances, or such as were independent of the will of the principal, is regarded as crime and shall be punished by imprisonments, the continuance of which shall be in proportion to the gravity of the case.

The fourth stipulating:

ART. 20, first line, in fine provides, that every individual, of the one sex or the other, who shall be condemned to the punishment of seclusion, shall be employed in prison in labors, the product of which may be in part applied to his benefit, as shall be directed by the government.

Reading whereof having been made in a high voice by the dean:

For all which causes and reasons, the court, after deliberation thereon, condemns the first-named Antonio Pelletier, aged forty-three years, captain of vessel navigating the high seas, merchant, born at Fontainebleau, (France,) residing and domiciled in New York, to the punishment of death for having committed the crime of piracy and of fraudulent taking of property on the high seas and at the Grand Caymans by force of arms, with violence and threats of assassination; condemns him besides to restitution of the merchandise stolen, or the value thereof, estimated at three thousand five hundred and sixty-two piasters twenty-nine cents specie.

2. Condemns also the accused, John Henry Brown, aged twenty-nine years, seaman by occupation, born at Quimper, (France,) domiciled at Boston; naturalized American.

3. Thomas Collar, aged thirty-five years, seaman, second mate of the bark William, born at Epping, England; naturalized American.

4. Urbain Castaing, aged twenty-seven years, teacher of languages, born at Plaisance, (France,) domiciled at Mobile, (United States,) to five years' imprisonment; ordered they be employed in prison at hard labor, and in works whose product can be in part applied to their use, as will be regulated by the government, all three being proved to be accomplices in the crime of attempted piracy, and of slave trading on the coast of Hayti; condemns them, moreover, to costs to the state, allowed the greffier in the sum of twenty-four (gourdes) dollars, and this note including the cost of this judgment and even on the body. And in conformity with the directions of article 10 of the above-written penal code, the court declares confiscate to the benefit of the state the ship William and all her accessories; declaring also confiscation the arms, munitions, projectiles, and utensils, which were found on board or may be found there still, as things which have served and were intended to serve for the commission of crime.

Determining on the two applications for restitution and damage and interest put in by Messrs. Antonio Caño and Juan Cotis.

Considering that the accused, Pelletier, proven and declared guilty of fraudulent abstraction by force of arms, &c., of merchandise, to the damage of Mr. Antonio Caño, and of which, in the end, he consummated the sale at Port-au-Prince, is not only held to restore the said merchandise, but is liable to reparation of the damages which he has done to Mr. Caño by the abstraction of his goods, and charges of the voyage and the enterprise he had undertaken for the reclaiming of his rights and interests so largely compromised by Pelletier.

Considering that in respect of Mr. Juan Cotis, by the fact of having broken his confidence in him, of having deceived him, and having abandoned him with his wife and child and servant, at a point other than at which he should have landed him, Pelletier did him wrongs and caused him expenses, he is bound to make them good; that on the terms of articles 116, folio 1169, of the civil code, "any aid soever of a man which damages another is binding on him, by whose fault it was done, to repair it."

For these reasons the court, after deliberation, condemns the said Antonio Pelletier to pay one thousand piasters, under the title of indemnity, in favor of Mr. Antonio Caño, and to three thousand piasters damages and interest in favor of Mr. Juan Cotis for the wrong and injury done to the latter, the whole of dean greffier, together in conformity with the provisions of article 36 of the penal code, and this for the reasons above set forth.

Given by us, Cherimon Cheri, judge discharging the functions of dean of the criminal court, Brutus Alexander Gillot, judge; Durant Mégé, puisne judge, aided by Citizen J. M. Duvet, greffier, in presence of Citizen J. J. Lilavis, substitute for government commissioner at the public academy, the thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and 50th independence.

All marshals are ordered by this requisition to carry this present judgment into execution at the offices of the public department, to aid the civil courts and give strong support to all commanders and other officers of the public force, and lend a strong hand when it shall be required lawfully.

In faith whereof the minute of said judgment has been signed by the judge, the prime judge and greffier.

C. CHEVI.
B. ALEX. GILLOT.
D. M. MEGE.
J. M. DURANT, *Greffier*.

For the purposes intended.

Compared :

J. M. DURANT, *Greffier*.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL,
Washington, July 30, 1864.

SIR: Herewith I enclose, to be filed in the department, as evidence in my case—

Aa.—Official copy of the record of my trial, conviction, and sentence in the criminal court of Port-au-Prince.

Bb.—Official copy of the record of proceedings in the court of cassation on the hearing of my appeal.

I wish to call attention to the total absence in the record of my trial, which contains the evidence in full, of any appearance of proof, by the oath of any witness, of any criminal act.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

In the matter of the memorial of Antonio Pelletier.

1. I am directed to present—

A review of the judicial proceedings in my case, showing the grounds upon which I claim that those proceedings were irregular or illegal under the laws of Hayti, for want of jurisdiction or other cause.

A brief recapitulation of the judicial proceedings represents preliminary examination; inquiry by commission as to Haytien jurisdiction in my case, which resulted in an order for my discharge; trial, on which I was discharged; appeal and proceedings in court of cassation; second trial and pretended conviction and sentence; appeal and proceedings thereon, in court of cassation; sentence at Cape Haytien, in pursuance of order of court of cassation; appeal from said last-mentioned sentence, and proceedings on said appeal.

The irregularities and illegalities in these several proceedings are manifold.

But chief of all, and what, it would appear, ought to preclude the necessity or use of any further inquiry or discussion, is the overshadowing fact that the foundation charge upon which all their proceedings, and the whole fabric of their injustice, rest, was fictitious and false, the accusation being made and prosecuted while the Haytien government had in its own hands the fullest proof of my innocence. The proofs of this are ample and indisputable, and are fully before the Department of State.

I was charged with piracy committed upon Juan Cortez, in violently and forcibly taking his property from him on the high seas, or at Grand Caymans, and consummating the offence by selling the property in Hayti.

The proofs in the case show that the Haytien government has in its possee-

sion the fullest evidence that I was innocent of the offence, and that no such offence had been committed by any one. The proofs also show in the fullest manner the entire transaction with Cortez, by which I received a transfer of his property on my ship, and that the Haytiens had full information of all the particulars thereof.

It seems absurd, as it is fruitless, to discuss the regularity and legality of judicial proceedings on a trial for an offence known to be fictitious. It is belittling the Department of State to a commission to supervise the proceedings of a moot court. The bald fact stands prominent that a criminal charge was fabricated, a pretended trial enacted, and a sentence pronounced and executed, whereby I was despoiled of my property and subjected to a horrible imprisonment.

No word of denial can be interposed to this proposition. Why, then, should I not have immediate reparation? Why should not my property be restored to me, and satisfaction rendered for the sufferings and injuries I have been personally subjected to? Why should I be compelled to await the result of inquiries into the regularity or legality of judicial proceedings which are already known to have been baseless? Why should the Department of State permit itself to be trifled with, in discussing legal technicalities about a state of facts known never to have existed?

But to comply with the direction quoted in the beginning of this paper, I proceed to state the exceptions taken by my counsel on the trial, which are believed to be valid:

1. Violation of the 24th article of the code of criminal instruction, and of the sacred right of defence, in which this article enacts that a copy of the verbal proceedings should state the offence, and that the written declarations of the witnesses should be delivered gratuitously to the accused, or to his counsel. Now, in spite of the reiterated demands of the appellants verbally, as also by request to the chief judge of the criminal court, and by motion at the bar, the said copies were arbitrarily refused, the chief judge confining himself to an offer of said papers during the session of the court.

2. Violation of article 200, same code, and of the sacred right of defence, in which Thomas Collar and John H. Brown, having been provided with counsel, who could not assist them, Mr. Laveaux, in the interest of the law, remarked to the court that the accused were partners in the crime, and on his motion Messrs. Clavier and Guigeron took up the case; but on the next session of the court the accused declared that they had chosen for their counsel Messrs. Linstant, Radine, and Laveaux, in place and stead of the counsel which had been assigned them by the court. This choice of new counsel was equivalent to the revocation of Messrs. Clavier and Guigeron, as this new choice had been made in their presence. Messrs. Laveaux and Radine remained the only counsel for the accused. Subsequently, these last-named counsel were forced to abandon the case, and the accused, not having been provided with new counsel, the result was that they were condemned without defence.

3. Violation of article 199 and 202, of the same code, and violation of the sacred right of defence, in which the chief judge, or his substitute, in examining the aforesaid Thomas Collar, who is ignorant of the French language, and in bringing to his notice and making the admonition prescribed by the law, article 201 and 203, was not assisted by an interpreter; consequently the aforesaid Thomas Collar must be considered as not having received the admonition prescribed in article 203.

4. Violation of the rule of competency, and violation of the power vested in the private counsel of judges, who are only a court to examine if the indications were sufficient to send them before the criminal court, and not to declare if the facts imputed to the accused were true, which they assumed to do.

5. The government attorney having required, and the chief judge of the crim-

inal court having caused to be read several depositions of witnesses not present in court, these depositions should have been translated by the interpreter. Furthermore, the chief judge having declared the pleading closed, the summing up was made likewise, without furnishing a translation to the accused, Thomas Collar.

6. Martial law having been declared by the President of Hayti, on the 10th July of that year, the national guard were by this fact mobilized; said martial law existing even until now in full force, it is prohibited by article 216 that a jury should be composed of military men. This jury was consequently null and void, as the citizens composing it were soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the mobilized national guard, and the mobilization of the national guard caused the citizens who composed the jury to cease to be citizens, and they in fact were military men.

7. Violation of article 265 of the code of criminal instruction, in which the necessary interpreter to assist the accused Thomas Collar, who does not understand the French language, did not take the necessary oath required to make his acts valid according to said article, the fact of being a public interpreter not dispensing with the necessity of taking a new oath in present case.

8. Violation of article 304 of the code of criminal instruction, in which it is prohibited to mention the answers of the accused, and the contents of the depositions of witnesses not present, notwithstanding which the proceedings of the criminal court show that not only the answers of the accused, but likewise the depositions of absent witnesses, were admitted.

9. False interpretation and false application of articles 5 and 6 of the code of criminal instruction, which are irrelevant to the matter. Pelletier and his associates were not accused of counterfeiting national money having circulation, nor of national bonds, nor of crime against the security of the state.

10. Excess of power, false interpretation, and false application of article 3 of the law of 8th April, 1815, and of article 210, 20, 44, 324, 326, of the penal code, and violation of the rule of competence, as in effect it appears by the observations of Daunies, by which the law of 1st November, 1814, was abrogated; that the Senate of 1815 had only in view to define local piracy of the country; that is, piracy committed by Haytiens, so that any foreigner accused of piracy is, after the instruction of his process, remitted into the hands of the representatives of the country to which he belongs, to be there judged. There is no exception to this rule, only in case that piracy was accompanied by murder. It was so decided by the court of appeals, by its decree of 23d May, 1821. Piracy is a compound crime, composed of different facts and elements. The pretended theft with force of arms, menaces, and violence committed in open sea on board the William, constitute in the present case the fact of piracy; consequently one would not be able to detach this pretended theft with force of arms, with its circumstances, and apply to it article 326 of the penal code, and to make piracy a simple offence, punishable by article 3, of title 2, of the law of 1815.

11. Further violation of the rule of competency, abuse of power, and violation of article 5 of the law of 1815, and article 4 of the law of 19th November, 1829, in which piracy and slave traffic are governed by special laws, which prohibit positively the trial of foreigners accused of slave traffic and piracy, unaccompanied by murder; therefore in this present case it was not necessary to know or question if Pelletier and associates were to be sent before another court, he not being amenable to any Haytien court, having not committed murder. Neither was it lawful to inquire what punishment was applicable to his case. The incompetence of the Haytien court is therefore radical and absolute, and as such it should have been presented, and it was the duty of the tribunal to officially declare incompetency.

12. Abuse of power in the fact that the theft, with violence and threats, attributed to Pelletier, a foreigner, by Cortez, another foreigner, if true, would

have been committed in the public domain of the open sea. Therefore this fact escapes the Haytien jurisdiction, and in taking cognizance of this case she has usurped a foreign jurisdiction, and committed an abuse of power susceptible of placing in danger the security of the state. It results from the instruction of the process that the pretended attempts of piracy and slave traffic, of which Pelletier and his associates are accused, were committed at Fort Liberty; that is to say, after the departure of the William from Port-au-Prince, therefore more than five months after the pretended theft with force of arms. Thus it follows that there was not the least connection between the case that Cortez accomplished and achieved in Grand Caymans, a dependency of Great Britain, and the pretended attempts at piracy and slave traffic at Fort Liberty.

13. Excess of power, and violation of the sacred right of defence, when the judge of instruction, in causing himself to be assisted in the examination of Thomas Collar by an interpreter, did not cause the said interpreter to take the usual oath. The omission of taking the oath is equivalent to the total absence of the interpreter, and Thomas Collar appears to have been tried and condemned without having had a hearing.

Objections to the judgment officially presented by Andre Germain, government attorney, attached to the court of appeals:

1. Violation of article 257 of the code of criminal instruction, in which the verbal process of the council of judges does not show that the jury had been notified of the character of the informer.

2. Violation of articles 269 and 270 of the code of criminal instruction, in which piracy being a complex crime, the chief judge should have put the questions which constitute the crime of piracy.

3. Violation of article 2 of the penal code, in which the attempt of the crime of piracy is composed of two elements, the two questions relative to these two elements should have been put to the jury.

4. And last, abuse of power of the chief judge of the criminal court, resulting from article 251 of the code of criminal instruction, where a witness, summoned and present, was permitted to testify without taking the oath.

The following Haytien statutes are referred to by Mr. Lewis, United States commercial agent, in his protest of 17th August, 1861, filed in the Department of State, and are believed to be conclusive as to the incompetency of the Haytien courts to try Pelletier and his associates for the crimes with which they were charged. (Laws of Hayti, law of 24 August, 1808, vit. 1, article 5. Law of Hayti, law of 8th April, 1815, vit. 2, article 5.)

These statutes provide that foreigners accused of piracy and slave traffic, in the manner in which Pelletier and associates were accused, shall be remitted to their own government for trial.

In the same protest of Mr. Lewis is set forth a violation of Haytien laws, (article 211 of the criminal code,) which required the papers abstracted from me, and which were necessary to my defence, or copies thereof, to be delivered to me.

An illegal proceeding of the court of cassation, and which is claimed to invalidate their decree, is the alteration of the verdict of the jury by striking out the words "by force of arms and threats of assassination."

The statutes of Hayti require that in case of an appeal from a criminal sentence, when the appellant is deprived of his liberty, every business shall be put aside, and such appeal shall be decided within thirty days, yet in my case nearly two months elapsed before the decision of the first appeal, and ten months before the decision of the second.

It is claimed by my counsel, Baudeauf, in his exceptions to the sentence passed upon me at Cape Haytien, that the court of cassation exceeded its power (which extends only to reviewing and affirming or reversing a judgment of an inferior court) in ordering what judgment should be given against me, and this by a different court from the one which tried me, and without submitting the

case again to a jury, or allowing any defence before the new court to which I was sent. This objection is believed to be fatal.

The pretended conviction, irrespective of proof existing in the hands of the Haytiens that the principal charge against me was baseless, was against law and evidence, or rather without evidence, or even the pretence of evidence of guilt in any respect.

Relying, therefore, first and mainly upon the full proofs furnished of my innocence, and of the same being known to the Haytien government, confidence is also reposed in the above-named legal objections to the judicial proceedings.

2. I am directed to present in the second place, "irrespectively of jurisdiction, legality or illegality, the grounds on which I claim that the course of justice was defeated or perverted by the interference or the undue influence of the executive government of Hayti or its agents."

The following are stated as instances of the defeat or perversion of the course of justice by the direct action of the executive government of Hayti, or its agents:

The irregular and unlawful visits by armed forces to the bark William in the night time, without judicial warrant, under the direction of the minister of police.

The wanton and insulting outrage upon the American flag, by trampling over it with a party of soldiers, headed by General Carrié, on the same occasion.

The bribery by the same minister of police of the five sailors who were in jail for stealing, and the efforts to bribe others to make false affidavits against me in support of the declaration of Binar.

The torture of the boy Peter, to force him to testify against me, or punish him for refusing so to do.

The placing my clerk, Castay, in the stocks, for refusing to sign a false inventory.

The threats to John H. Brown and others, and putting them in double irons, to force them to testify as Miranda had.

The ironing and dragging away to a cell of Picault, for calling attention to a forgery in his examination, and denying its truth.

This course of proceeding toward all the witnesses.

The refusal to deliver me and my vessel and property to the United States commercial agent, when ordered by the commission instituted to examine and decide whether I was amenable to Haytien law for any offence charged against me, and which decided that I was not so amenable.

The abstraction and retention of my papers by the minister of justice and the public prosecutor, they being well apprised that said papers contained proof of my innocence.

The boarding of my ship by General Carrié, against the protest of Mr. Lewis, of 17th August, 1861, before the trial, and carrying off my money, bullion and plate, and other property.

Sending to Santa Martha to procure Caño and Cortez to sustain a fabricated charge, making them, so many months after the transaction to which it related, enter a false protest before the British consul at Santa Martha, while all the time they had the evidence of the falsity of these charges in their own hands.

The enforced withdrawal of Mr. Delandos from my defence.

The imprisonment of the judges who decided to release me.

The seizure and imprisonment of witnesses without any charge, so that I could not procure their attendance.

The imprisonment of my steward for swearing that I had not been guilty of any wrong towards Cortez.

The imprisonment of Mr. Laveaux, one of my counsel, for alluding to the extraordinary means resorted to produce a conviction, and to the abstraction of my papers, so that they could not be used in the defence.

The threats to Linstant, my other counsel, for attempting to show the incompetency of Miranda, which drove him from the court and the case.

The going out of Lilavois, the public prosecutor, with the jury.

The private message from the president of the republic to the president of the court of cassation, just as the court, under the advice of the government counsel, Andre Germain, seemed about to decide in my favor.

3. In the third place, I am directed to present a statement, "irrespective of the legality of the judicial proceedings, of what excess of severity, confiscation or cruelty, not warranted by the laws of Hayti, or the laws of nations," I was made to suffer.

The following is a brief statement, in compliance with this direction, of the cruelties inflicted upon me :

Double irons and a dungeon at Fort Liberty immediately on my seizure.

Insult and violence from the populace and soldiers, pelting with stones and dirt.

Conveyed from Fort Liberty to Cape Haytien, crowded in the hold of a small schooner with six other persons, in double irons.

Marched through town in irons, stoned by the mob, lodged in close dark cell, with four other persons.

Conveyed to Port-au-Prince, a voyage of 11 days, in hold of small schooner, crowded in the same way, in double irons.

Marched three miles through town, by different streets, in irons, assailed and pelted, and cut by infuriated mob.

Louis Legallin, one of the boys, murdered, by being dragged through the streets by the heels, his brains beaten out on the stones.

Insulted and robbed by General Carrié. Attempted assassination by poison. Confined in dungeon without light or air, in irons, fastened by shackles to an iron bar.

Taken out by General Carrié's order, and tied to a tree to be shot, and soldiers with muskets paraded before me and taking aim at me, while an appeal was pending, which, by law, stayed proceedings on the sentence, for the purpose of inflicting unnecessary and unwarranted pain and suffering.

Deprived of air, of light, of food, of communication, sick and denied remedies and medical aid.

Put in under-ground dungeon, beneath a privy, for two months, for making complaint to the minister of justice of the robberies committed by General Carrié, against the protest of Mr. Lewis.

This treatment continued with little variation as to dungeons, irons and starvation at Fort Liberty, Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince, for more than a year and a half, about four months of which time was before any pretended conviction or trial.

Marched, while weak and sick, from Port-au-Prince, across the country about 250 miles, and over mountains, to Cape Haytien, beaten and mangled, a journey of more than 23 days. This removal made to prevent the French minister from executing the orders of his government to take some measures in my favor.

The confiscation of my money and property to the amount of \$50,000, exclusive of ship and provisions, which is not subject to confiscation for piracy, even when such crime is committed, either by the laws of Hayti or the laws of nations.

Respectfully submitted.

A. PELLETIER.

Aa.

Report of the trial of Antonio Pelletier and others.

[Translation.]

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

In the year 1861, and the 58th of Haytien independence, the 26th of August, at eight o'clock in the morning.

We, Chérmon Chéri, judge and acting for the dean or senior judge of the criminal court of Port-au-Prince, in the absence of the incumbent; Brutus Alexandre Gillot, chief justice, and Durin Mege, associate judge, aided by citizen J. M. Duvet, chief clerk of the said court, and in presence of citizen J. J. Lilavois, substitute for the government commissioner near this court, and by citizen *Louis Smithe, senior, sworn interpreter*, requested for Thomas Collar, one of the accused, of English extract, not understanding French, all constituting the said court, assembled for the purpose of discussing and giving final judgment in the criminal case instituted by order of the government against the following persons, to wit:

1. Antonio Pelletier; 2. Thomas Collar; 3. John Henry Brown; 4. Urban Castaign; 5. Pigault Louis Baptiste Benjamin; 6. Millet Pierre Henry; 7. Alexandre Thibodeau; 8. Cartier Francas; 9. Louis Maurice; 10. Rogard Yves Guillome; 11. Jean Alexandre Herault; and 12. Louis Legallin, accused of piracy and slave trading on the coasts of Hayti, &c., &c., according to the return and accusation, or indictment, by the grand jury, on the 25th of July, of this year, drawn up by J. J. Lilavois, substitute for the government commissioner.

The accused were brought from the city prison, attended by their counsel, to the court room, free and without manacles, escorted only by a guard to prevent their escape.

The chief justice (doyen) called the roll of the jury, not excused or excepted to, to serve on this trial, each summoned separately by order of the common counsel and of the accused, indicted by the government.

The jurors' names being put into a box, to the number of thirty-one, and the dean having complied with article 237 of the criminal code towards the accused, explained to Thomas Collar by the sworn interpreter, proceeded to the drawing.

After the drawing, effected with exceptions as prescribed by article 234 of the said code, the following citizens were found to constitute the jury, and were arranged in proper seats in front of the accused.

These are the names of the 12 jurors:

1. Charles H. St. Rome.
2. Jean M. S. Lespece.
3. Charles F. S. Preston.
4. Chery Martin.
5. Vallery Archer.
6. Rochefort Ramponcaux.
7. John Rose Blain.
8. Ju. Baptiste Hacquet.
9. Brandimard Dujour.
10. Paul Emile Archer.
11. Pierre B. Lahins.
12. Alexandre Brutus.

The dean ordered court to be opened; the public was admitted; the witnesses introduced, and the trial was commenced.

The dean asking the name, surname, age, occupation, birthplace and residence of the chief culprit, was answered :

1. Antonio Pelletier ; age, 43 years ; a merchant and captain on the high seas ; born at Fontainebleau, France ; residing and domiciled in New York.

2. The same question being put to the accused Thomas Collar, through the interpreter, he answered : My name is Thomas Collar ; I am 35 years of age ; am a seaman by occupation, and first mate of the bark William ; was born at Epping, England ; naturalized in America ; reside and have my domicile in New York.

3. The third accused, being interrogated in like manner, answered : John Henry Brown ; age, 29 ; born at Quimper, France ; living and domiciled in Boston ; a naturalized citizen of the United States.

4. The fourth accused answered : Urbin Castaign ; age 27 ; teacher of languages ; born at Plaisance, France, and domiciled in Mobile, United States.

5. The fifth accused answered : Picault Louis Jean Baptiste Benjamin, age 45 ; clerk ; born in Paris ; lives in Port-au-Prince.

6. The sixth accused answered : Millet Pierre Henry, age 30 ; machinist ; born at Salier, (France ;) resides in Bordeaux.

7. The seventh accused answered : Alexandre Thibodeau, age 20 ; a sailor ; born and lives in Bordeaux.

8. The eighth accused answered : Cartier François, age 19 ; sailor ; born at Cette, (France,) where he lives.

9. The ninth accused answered : Louis Maurice, age 33 ; ship carpenter ; born at L'Orient, (France,) and lives there still.

10. The tenth accused answered : Rogard Yves Guillome, age 23 ; cook ; born at Fredarzu, (France,) and domiciled in that place.

11. The eleventh accused answered : Jean Alexandre Herault, age 33 ; cook and stone-mason ; born at Jeanton, (France ;) domiciled in Paris.

12. The twelfth witness answered : Louis Legallin, age 28 ; sailor ; born at Belle-Isle, (France,) and naturalized American.

Here Mr. Lavand, counsel for the prisoner Pelletier, remarked to the court that the absence of Messrs. Valsin and Rimpel deprived several prisoners of counsel for their defence, contrary to the law on the subject.

Mr. Clavier, rising, said that, as the accused were arraigned for the same crime, he and his colleagues, Quiqueron, Valein, and Rimpel, would defend them all, though their counsel might remain absent.

The accused being consulted, consented to the defence of Mr. Clavier, in place of absent official counsel.

Mr. St. Amand moved to be named with Archin and Chance as counsel for Messrs. Cotis and Caño, civil parties in the suit. Then the court called the attention of the counsel for defence to article 245 of the code of practice, and charged the jury, standing uncovered, respecting the oath in article 246 of said code ; each of the jury was sworn separately, and replied, raising his right hand, "*I do.*"

Mr. Lavand, then rising, excepted to the jurisdiction of the court, inasmuch as the court of cassation had no right to create an exceptional tribunal to try the accused.

The court, considering this incident, declared it premature, as the criminal court cannot act till the indictment is read, which had not yet been done.

Mr. Lavand then withdrew his motion, and the clerk read the indictment, dated 25th July last, drawn up by Mr. J. J. Lilavois, substitute for the government commissioner, and the decree of the court of appeals of the republic, referring this particular case to the criminal court. The reading was aloud by the clerk.

After this, considering the late hour, the judge adjourned court until 8 o'clock next morning, the 27th.

Signed by the judges and clerk :

C. CHÉRI.
B. A. GILLOT.
D. MEGE.
J. M. DUVET, *Clerk.*

27th.—The court met according to adjournment, and Louis Pointhe, sr., sworn in as interpreter.

The judge addressed the accused, told them of their situation, and that they were now to be tried, which was translated to the prisoners by the interpreter.

Mr. Lavand then demanded a free copy of the documents authorized by article 211 of the criminal code.

The public minister having been consulted, and the court advised, the exception is rejected as having been made too late, and Mr. Lavand is ordered to conform to the rules of court, receiving all documents necessary to him from the bar.

Mr. St. Amand requests the judge to ask the accused, Pelletier and Thomas Collar, this question, to wit: "If they withdrew their objection to the jurisdiction of the court?"

The judge decided the question as settled yesterday, and it could not be again brought up to-day, and ordered the case to proceed.

The indictment having been read, the prisoner Pelletier declares he will make no defence, having invited his lawyers to retire, and will answer no questions, trusting entirely to the judge and jury. The public minister then proposed that counsel be assigned for the defence of the accused; but the prisoner Pelletier refuses, and his lawyers retire from the bar.

The prosecuting counsel next presented a list of the witnesses duly summoned. The list was read aloud by the clerk, but the witnesses not appearing, the judge issued a writ of distrainer to force their appearance at 1 o'clock that day.

The court then adjourned to 2 o'clock the same day.

The minutes were signed by the judges and clerk :

C. CHÉRI.
B. A. GILLOT.
D. MEGE.
J. M. DUVET, *Clerk.*

The court opened at 2 p. m., according to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The accused, Thomas Collar, declared, through the interpreter, that he had chosen Mr. Lavand to defend him, instead of Mr. Valcin, the counsel employed by the court.

Mr. Lavand was named counsel for the defence of Thomas Collar, John Brown, and Louis Legallin, and accepted by the prisoners, to aid Mr. Linstan.

Mr. Lavand, causing some disturbance by a loud discussion, was called to order by the court; but, not obeying, he was committed to jail. Mr. Linstan was then informed that he was sole counsel for Thomas Collar, John Brown, and Louis Legallin.

The prosecuting attorney insisted upon Pelletier's having counsel, but the prisoner continued to refuse, and the attorney asks that a minute be made of his motion, which is granted. But as Pelletier sent off his lawyers, and refused the counsel assigned him by the court, and determined to make no personal defence, the judge declared it should be as the prisoner desired.

The witnesses making their appearance, the court ordered the sheriff to show

them to a room assigned to them; whence they were called separately, and examined, as follows:

The first witness, having been sworn upon the Bible to speak, without hate or fear, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and declaring that he was neither relative, connection, nor servant of either party, answered thus: My name is Miranda Pierre, 47 years of age, second mate of the bark William, and I live at Bordeaux.

(The testimony of this witness conformed in every particular to the charges of the indictment, as far as regards the voyage of the William from Port-au-Prince, touching at Grand Inagua, Cape Haytien, &c., with all the crew employed by Pelletier to capture our people and seize the Geffard.)

Interrogated by the judge, at the request of the prosecutor, he declared, that when the accused drew up the report he requested him to sign any name to it, and he signed his real name.

Mr. Linstant wishing to propose an irrelevant question to the witness, (incriminating himself,) the court objected to or overruled his request, whereupon Mr. Linstant threw up his case and withdrew.

Witness being examined by the civil party, stated the color of the pilot and his son, taken from the Caciques; they were black, and had gone ashore voluntarily; but Pelletier spoke to them in English, which witness does not understand. The accused, Ursin Castaign, was asked what oaths Pelletier made use of in speaking of Hayti. He answered: "*The damned country! I'll get paid yet!*"

Thomas Collar, by interpreter, was asked how much provisions and water the bark William had on board—enough for the voyage from Port-au-Prince to New Orleans? Under what flag he sailed from Port-au-Prince, and under what did he touch at Fort Liberté and Cape Haytien? Answer: Four barrels of pork, four of beef, eight pipes of water, and many empty casks; does not know if there were other provisions aboard, but thinks there were not more than enough for the voyage from Port-au-Prince to New Orleans. The bark left Port-au-Prince under American colors, and hoisted the French flag in the ports of Fort Liberté and Cape Haytien.

The same questions were put to the other witnesses, separately, and they said there were other provisions on board, and more than enough for the voyage from Port-au-Prince to New Orleans. Their answer to the flag question was: The bark had left Port-au-Prince under American colors, and hoisted the French flag near the cape, to call a pilot, and had saluted a passing vessel with the same flag, and only at Fort Liberté did he hoist the French flag permanently, taking down the ship's ensign having "William" printed on it, and substituting a flag with "William Tell, of Havre," written on it. The captain also changed his name and ordered the crew to call him "*Mr. Jules Lettellier.*"

The accused, Picault Louis, adds that Captain Pelletier ordered Miranda to give him 48 lashes, but Miranda had too much humanity to execute the order. He estimates the number of water-casks at more than one hundred, and proves it by saying he saw Pelletier buy 94 casks, of 30 and 60 gallons, before leaving Port-au-Prince. He says Pelletier struck him, and the prisoner Thibodeaux attests his bad treatment of the crew. He mentions his attempt to escape with Maurice, Picault, and Guilloux, and how Miranda's vigilance prevented them. They made more than one attempt, but always failed. He mentions the great fear of the crew for the captain and his wife, a terrible woman; in fact, the sailors were afraid of each other.

The accused, Guilloux, says the captain nearly killed him with cruelty and lashings, and treated several others with the same severity. Being cross-questioned, he said, when asked about his business as carpenter on board, that he made a platform, but had never seen one on a merchant vessel before.

All the crew agreed on the particulars of the impromptu ball the captain gave

on board, while in the harbor of Fort Liberté, and his intention to carry off the young men and women who were invited.

After the examination of each witness the judge asked Pelletier if he had any defence to make, and he persisted in his resolution to make no defence, nor accept counsel.

Miranda's examination is now continued and explained to Collar by the interpreter. The judge asked him if the prisoners present were the persons meant. He said Pelletier was the only one guilty; the others were on board and were treated as bad as himself. The judge asked Pelletier if it was true, and he made no answer. All the others said it was.

The second witness was brought in: he was sworn; said he knew Collar and Pelletier; was steward on the brig William, in command of Captain Pelletier, now present; said his name was Theodore Mary Cheignon, age 31, a cook by trade; lives in Port-au-Prince. He was asked if he knew Cotis and Caño; when he shipped on the William; what was the cargo; if the captain had not taken a pilot and cabin boy at Cartagena; what was their color, and what the captain did with them. He replied: I shipped at New Orleans for Rio Hacha, by Mr. Deloney's advice; the captain did not go there, but sailed direct to Great Caiman island, where he landed Bayna, a passenger, and his family; he knew neither Cotis nor Caño, but the stranger landed might be Cotis; there was tobacco, corn, and meats on board, but he did not know to whom they belonged; had seen Pelletier receive \$600, which he said was for goods; the captain had taken a cabin boy and pilot, both colored, at Cartagena, and left them in Port-au-Prince.

Pelletier made no reply put to him by the judge. The prosecuting attorney requested the judge to have Pelletier committed for contempt of court. The judge did not order him to jail.

Being six o'clock, the court was adjourned till 8 o'clock next morning, the 28th day of the month.

The minutes were then read and signed by the judges and the clerk.

The court opened next morning, according to adjournment, and the trial proceeded. The third witness was introduced and sworn: said he knew only Pelletier and Urbain Castaign; his name was Nepomucene Gaëtan Cevest, age 32, commission merchant, residing in Port au-Prince. The vessel was consigned to this witness. After his examination the judge asked the prisoners if what he said was true. Castaign answered in the affirmative, but Pelletier made no answer.

The fourth witness was introduced and sworn: said he knew the prisoners; his name was Vil Maximilien, age 32 years; resides in Port-au-Prince; Pelletier applied to him for 50 men and 6 women to dig guano, but he said they could not be shipped without a government permit; Pelletier told him he had a permit, but it turned out that he had only mentioned it to Colonel A. Celcis, the port warden. All the accused confessed the truth of this testimony, but Pelletier refused to answer any questions.

The fifth witness was introduced and sworn: said he knew two of the accused, Pelletier and Castaign, for he had seen them in New Orleans, and they had been at his house in Mobile. He also knew Mr. Cotis, a passenger in the William. His own name was Henry Tyrelle, 20 years of age; no trade; lives in Mobile, United States. He was asked if Pelletier did not quit Port-au-Prince with the American flag up, and then hoist French colors at Fort Liberty and Cape Haytien. He answered in the affirmative. He was asked if Urbain did not tell him to use all his influence to dissuade Pelletier from his intended slave trade and his ball. He answered yes, he did all he could, and had long suspected Pelletier. The prisoners were then asked if the witness spoke the truth. Castaign said yes, but Pelletier refused to answer.

The sixth witness was introduced and sworn: he knows Pelletier and Urbain,

Mr. Cotis and Caño; his name is Jean Felix Laconture, age 64 years; ship captain and merchant; lives in Port-au-Prince.

Mr. St. Amand here interrupted the counsel by saying this witness was only introduced to explain the route Pelletier took from New Orleans to Cartagena, Rio Hacha, and the other ports mentioned in the log-book, upon a map to be laid before him. Mr. Clavier said this witness was too intimate with the accused to be a witness; any other sea captain would have been preferable. Mr. St. Amand consented to have any other, but Mr. Clavier withdrew his objection, and the witness was examined. He said Pelletier and Castaign were the persons he referred to. When they were asked if what the witness said was true, Castaign answered in the affirmative, but Pelletier made no response.

Seventh witness introduced and sworn. Name, Richoux Mary; age, 30; commission merchant in Port-au-Prince; knows Pelletier; is no relation to him. In speaking of Pelletier, the American consul, Mr. Lewis, said he was a bandit.

Witness's name (the eighth witness) is Aristide Chassaing; age, 29; commands the despatch boat Geffrard, and resides in Port-au-Prince. Says he knows Pelletier; was introduced to him by a strange sea captain, and convoyed his vessel from Port-au-Prince to Cap-à-Four. He knows the other accused, Castaign, for Pelletier sent him on board the despatch boat to regulate the chronometers—the only time he ever saw him; is not related to either, nor interested in any way in this suit.

The ninth witness, Picault Louis Benjamin; age, 30; lives in Port-au-Prince, and is employed in the custom-house there. His testimony was similar to that of the preceding.

The ninth witness, Antonio Lobos, was introduced and sworn. He only understands Spanish. Citizen Doucet was summoned to appear as interpreter for this witness. The court then adjourned till 2 p. m. The minutes were signed by the judges and clerk.

In the afternoon the court met according to adjournment, and proceeded to business. Citizen Doucet, the Spanish interpreter, not having arrived, the next witness, Mr. Wilson, was introduced and sworn. He answered: My name is William Wilson; I am 44 years of age, a merchant residing in Port-au-Prince; he knew but one of the accused, whom he advised not to ship on the William; he knows nothing about Pelletier, except that he bought 43 seroons of tobacco from the house of Mary & Haltsmus, weighing 4,741 pounds, which they told him afterwards was part of the cargo of the William, Captain Pelletier's bark. Asked why he advised one of the accused not to ship on the William; he answered that he told the man if he shipped on the William for New Orleans, he would never reach his destination, but would most likely be brought back to Port-au-Prince. He told him this because the rumor of Pelletier's business was very rife at the time.

The tenth witness being introduced and sworn, deposed as follows: Name, Adolphe Granier; age, 30 years; cook, living in Port-au-Prince; says he knows all the accused, and particularly Pelletier and the woman Henrietta, called Madam Pelletier; they stopped at his hotel. Is no way interested in this trial. He also knows the two gentlemen Cotis and Caño, who have lodged at his house ever since they came to the island. He knows nothing about the guilt of these persons; does not even know of what they are accused. He was asked by the judge if the witness Theodore did not say Pelletier was a thief, in his presence, before the Spanish consul, and that Pelletier had stolen merchandise belonging to Cotis and Caño, and had not swindled him out of a half barrel of wine.

Witness replied it was possible Theodore may have said that in his presence, but he did not remember it; and it was true Pelletier sold him two half barrels of wine, and only delivered one after receiving the \$60.

Mr. St. Amand requested the deposition of the Spanish consul to be taken,

to disprove the testimony of the present witness. The motion was overruled by the judge, and the examination was continued. The accused were here asked if what this witness had said was true, and they all answered yes.

The eleventh witness was now introduced and sworn by interpretation of Citizen Dorcet, who had also taken an oath to interpret faithfully the evidence of Antonio Lobos, who says he understands no language but Spanish. Name, Antonio Lobos; age, 23; sailor, living in Valparaiso, republic of Chili; says he knows Pelletier and wife, Urbain, Thomas Collar, Cotis, and Caño; is not related to any of them, and is no way interested in this suit. His oral testimony conformed in every particular with that of preceding witnesses. He shipped on the William at Cartagena, and left the vessel on its arrival at Port au-Prince. Here Pelletier kept him in jail for 38 days, keeping all his clothes and retaining his wages at \$18 a month. This witness, Antonio Lobos, said Pelletier's conduct was suspicious from the time he left Cartagena, and that was the reason he ran away at Port-au-Prince. Pelletier also suspected him, refused to let him go ashore at Port-au-Prince, and when he was caught in an attempt to escape, had him put in irons. This testimony being interpreted to the accused, they were asked if it were true, and all answered yes, except Pelletier, who made no reply.

The twelfth witness being called, it was found that he had heard the testimony of the others examined this day, and Mr. Clavier objected to his examination on that account, while Mr. St. Amand insists upon his examination.

The judge deciding he could be heard, he was forthwith sworn and examined. Name, Joseph Dupuy; age, 32 years; a cook, residing at Port-au-Prince; he is acquainted with all of the accused, is kin to none of them, and is not interested in this suit. Knows Cotis only from seeing him on board, and in the city afterwards. This witness confirms all the accusations against Pelletier, particularly that concerning Mr. Cotis, stating all the particulars of the voyage from Cartagena to Port-au-Prince. He was then asked if the prisoners present were the persons he spoke of, and he answered yes. The accused were asked if what the witness said was true, and they all answered in the affirmative except Pelletier, who persisted in making no defence.

Considering the lateness of the hour, the court adjourned till eight o'clock next morning, the 29th day of the month. The minutes were signed by the judges and the clerk of the court, C. Chéri, B. A. Gillot, and D. Mege; J. M. Duvet, clerk.

On the morning of the 29th of August, 1861, at eight o'clock, the court opened according to adjournment, all parties being present, and the audience public. Before continuing the regular proceedings, the prosecuting attorney requested the judge to order the clerk to read aloud the depositions of the interrogatories of several sailors of the William, imprisoned by Pelletier, and absent from the city. The minutes were drawn up on board the William, at Fort Liberty, by Pelletier himself, signed by several persons, among them the mate, Miranda. It was signed by Pelletier with the fictitious name of Jules Letellier, commander of the bark William Tell, of Havre.

Baëna's accusation of Pelletier was also read aloud to the court.

After this the weapons and ammunition found on board the vessel were shown to the witnesses, who confessed that they had been on board the William. They consisted of guns, revolvers, pistols, lefauchaux, fulminating, and common powder, caps, bullets, cartridges, bayonets, knives, dirks, bullet moulds, handcuffs, flags of different nations, &c., &c. Several of the sailors said they not only recognized the manacles, but had felt them on their wrists, and Urbain Castaign said he was one of the men who delivered the arms to the authorities. Pelletier would answer no question put to him, still saying that he would make no defence.

The pleadings of the lawyers now began; each one made a statement of the

case in a short speech. While Mr. St. Amand was speaking, Pelletier broke his obstinate silence and said he would like to have the ship's register brought and shown to the jury, and all other papers they could find on board.

The speeches being ended, the judge asked the accused if they had anything to say in their defence. All answered "no," except Pelletier, who said he had no defence to make. Mr. Quiqueron made the concluding argument, and the judge announced the discussion over. He then charged the jury, and told them they were to consider these questions, as follows:

1. Has piracy and the fraudulent abstraction of goods at sea or on Caïman island, to the injury of John Cotis and Antonio Caño, now in Port-au-Prince, been proved in this case?

2. Is Antonio Pelletier, the accused, guilty of these acts?

3. Are the prisoners Urbain Castaign, John Henry Brown, and Thomas Collar, guilty as accomplices?

4. Was the theft committed with force and violence—with attempt to kill?

5. Is the attempt at piracy and the slave trade, committed on the coast of Hayti, sufficiently proven?

6. Is Antonio Pelletier guilty as the author of these crimes?

7. Are these accused guilty as accomplices in these acts: namely, 1. Thomas Collar. 2. John Henry Brown. 3. Urbain Castaign. 4. Picault Louis Jean Baptiste Benjamin. 5. Millet Pierre Henry. 6. Alexandre Thibodeaux. 7. Cartier François. 8. Louis Maurice. 9. Rogard Yves Guilloux. 10. Jean Alexandre Herault. 11. Louis Legallin?

8. Has not these attempts at piracy and the slave trade failed more by accident than by the will of the accused and his accomplices?

The judge now announced that Pelletier might hereafter be tried for the crimes of forgery and rebellion, of which he was clearly guilty and certainly liable, as these counts were not in the present indictment.

He then read articles 275 and 276 of the criminal code to the jury, and handed over all the papers in the case, and gave a special order to the corporal of the guard from article 276, of the same code.

The jury then withdrew from the court room and retired to their apartment for deliberation.

The accused were taken back to jail.

The jury having agreed returned to the court room, and the foreman, rising, placed his hand upon his heart and said: Upon my honor and my conscience, before God and in the presence of man, the verdict of this jury is, in answer to the first question in regard to piracy and theft, *Yes*.

Answer to second question: Is Antonio Pelletier guilty of it? *Yes*.

3. Are Urbain Castaign, John Henry Brown, and Thomas Collar guilty as his accomplices in these acts? *No*.

4. Was the theft committed by force and violence with intent to kill? *Yes*.

5. Is the attempt at piracy and slaving on the coast of Hayti proven? *Yes*.

6. Is Antonio Pelletier guilty of these last-mentioned acts? *Yes*.

7. Are the other accused guilty as his accomplices in this crime? Answer: The first three; John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, and Urbain Castaign, *Yes*. The eight others, *No*.

8. These attempts at piracy and abduction, did they fail by accident or volition? By accident, *Yes*.

The above verdict, signed by the foreman of the jury in presence of his colleagues, was given to the judge, who signed it and gave it to the clerk, who appended his signature likewise. The jury was then discharged and the prisoners introduced. This verdict was then read to them by the clerk, and interpreted literally to those who did not understand French, by the sworn interpreter. The judge, then, in accordance with article 290 of the criminal code, read the verdict of the jury to those not guilty, and they were immediately set

at liberty. In regard to the accused, Antonio Pelletier, Thomas Collar, Urbain Castaign, and John Henry Brown, they are pronounced guilty by the jury, and the verdict is read to them. The interpreter then told Thomas Collar, by order of the court, that he was convicted of piracy and attempt to slave trade on the coasts of Hayti, which is a crime according to its laws, and was sentenced to five years in irons. The same notice was given to the other convicts separately.

The judges then retired to deliberate upon the case. It is the 30th of August, 1861, and 6 o'clock in the morning when the judges retire. They consult four hours; return to their seats, when the senior judge reads aloud all the laws applicable to the cases, and the sentence of Antonio Pelletier, who is condemned to death; and John Henry Brown, Urbain Castaign, and Thomas Collar, to five years imprisonment. This judgment was fully translated to Thomas Collar by the interpreter, and he was told that according to the laws of the country three days would be allowed him to appeal to the court of cassation for a reversal of the judgment, after which time his sentence would be confirmed if he made no appeal. The same notice was then given to the other convicts, Antonio Pelletier, John Henry Brown, and Urbain Castaign.

In testimony whereof, we, the judges and clerk of the court, have caused this public report of the case to be made out. The trial began on the 26th of August, 1861, and closed the 30th day of the same month at 10 o'clock, forenoon, and we have signed it in conformity to law.

C. CHERI.
B. A. GILLOT.
G. MEGE.
J. M. DUVET, *Clerk*.

This is a true copy compared with the original, with twenty-two marginal notes and twenty-one words erased in the text.

J. M. DUVET, *Clerk*.

Bb.

Report of the appeal in the trial of A. Pelletier, J. H. Brown, and Thomas Collar, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

In the name of the republic :

The court of cassation has rendered the following decision in the case of, 1st, Antonio Pelletier, sea captain and merchant, domiciled in New York; 2d, John Henry Brown, seaman, residing in Boston; 3d, Thomas Collar, second mate of the bark William, residing in New York; and 4th, Urbain Castaign, of Mobile; all four now in the jail of Port-au-Prince. The first is sentenced to capital punishment and fine, and the three others to five years' imprisonment.

The said Antony Pelletier, who was long suspected of piracy and slavery, was arrested, with his accomplices, on the coast, near Fort Liberty. The forgery he committed by calling himself Letellier, and his bark the William Tell, of Havre; his resistance to the authorities, the different flags, the arms and handcuffs found on board his vessel, prove him to be what he was suspected. The consuls and diplomatic agents residing in Port-au-Prince were called together by the minister of foreign affairs, and were consulted on the subject of Pelletier's sentence. They all decided that he was an outlaw, and that the Haytien government had the full right to try him, and inflict upon him the severest penalties of the law, according to the evidence brought before them. Pelletier was also tried in the civil court for injuries to Caño and Cotis, having

as evidence against him the five sailors whom he had imprisoned before his capture, and condemned to a fine. In his trial before the criminal court of Port-au-Prince, the jury declared him guilty, 1st, of piracy and the depredations above mentioned, committed at Port-au-Prince; 2d, of attempt at piracy on the coast of Hayti, with John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, and Urbain Castaign, who were also convicted as accomplices in the attempt at piracy and the slave trade.

By a verdict of the jury the criminal court of appeals condemns Pelletier to capital punishment, and his three accomplices to five years' imprisonment, and confiscates the bark William to the profit of the state, and accords damages and interest to Caño and Cotis. The counsel for the defence put in the following 13 exceptions:

1. Violation of article 24 of the criminal code, that article requiring a copy of the record to be filed, and copies of the depositions of the witnesses to be delivered gratuitously to the accused or their counsel. This was refused at the time of the trial.

2. Violation of article 200 of the same code, and of the sacred right of defence, as the two accused, John H. Brown and Thomas Collar, having had counsel assigned them, rejected it, and the lawyers they chose were rejected by the court, so they had no defence to make legally.

4. Violation of the regulation respecting the competency of the tribunal, and transcendancy of the power of the council, whose place was to decide whether the evidence was sufficient to grant jurisdiction of the criminal court, and not to decide the criminality of the accused.

5. The prosecuting attorney read the depositions of some absent witnesses which were not translated to Thomas Collar, who does not understand English; and the judge having declared the trial concluded, resumed it, without notifying Thomas Collar, through the interpreter.

6. Martial law having been declared by the president of Hayti on the 10th of July, *currente anno*, the national guard was mobilized thereby, and it was in military service, and as soldiers cannot sit on a jury, this jury was illegal by article 216, which declares the decision of such a jury null.

7. Violation of article 265 of the criminal code, inasmuch as the interpreter appointed for Thomas Collar did not take the proper oath prescribed by that article.

8. Violation of article 304 of the criminal code, which does not allow mention of the answers of the accused, nor the depositions of witnesses.

9. False interpretation and misapplication of articles five and six of the code, which do not mention this case, as Pelletier and his associates were not accused of counterfeiting the national currency or other state documents, nor of crimes against the safety of the state.

10. Excess of authority by false interpretation and misapplication of article 3 of the law of the 8th of April, 1815, and of articles 210, 20, 44, 324, and 326 of the code, and violation of the rules of jurisdiction. Every foreigner, accused and convicted of piracy, is sent to his country by his consul, to be sentenced there. There is no exception to this but where the piracy is combined with murder. This point was decided by the court of cassation in its decision of the 23d May, 1825.

11. Another violation of jurisdiction, article 5 of 1815, and article 4 of 19th November, 1839, which define the penalties of piracy where there is no attempt at assassination.

12. Abuse of power, inasmuch as the charge of violence and threats of Pelletier against Cotes, a foreigner, should have been committed on the high seas, and not on the coast of Hayti, as was the case.

13. Abuse of power, inasmuch as Thomas Collar was allowed no defence.

The interpreter was not sworn, and, of course, his interpretation was not valid, and the accused could make no legal defence.

14. Violation of articles 269 and 270 of the code that makes piracy a complicated crime, and this was not explained to the jury.

The men, Antony Caño and John Cotis, civil parties in the lower court, did not proceed in a proper manner, as will be shown below :

1. First, there was no violation of article 211 of the code, which says that copies of the cause are not to be given to the accused in appeal, unless they demand it. Now the accused did not ask for a copy till the commencement of the arguments in the case, and after the time to demur to the jurisdiction of the court had passed.

2. In the second place there is no violation of article 200 of the code, nor of the right of defence, because Thomas Collar and John Henry Brown chose their own counsel, and others were afterwards assigned them when the two first withdrew from the case. And the minutes show that all of the accused had counsel except Pelletier, who constantly refused to make any defence.

3. In the third place there was no violation of articles 199 and 202, because the aid of an interpreter is not required by these articles, and the appointment of one is left entirely to the discretion of the court; and because non-observance of these articles does not justify an appeal.

4. This exception depends entirely upon a gross error and complete misconception of the council chamber; their business is to order proceedings, but not to institute them.

5. There is no violation of the right of defence by the non-interpretation of the minutes of the preliminary investigation, because that is not required. It has been established by precedent, that when there is proof of the presence of the interpreter at the lower court, there is legal presumption that he has fulfilled the duties of his place whenever required, and there is no law requiring the clerk to certify that the interpreter has translated every word that was said or read to him during the debate. It is also a mistake to say the court must sum up the evidence to the jury; this was required in article 250 of the old code, but it was repealed by article 268 of the new code.

6. In regard to the violation of article 216 of the code about martial law, we must say that the declaration of martial law does not, *ipso facto*, make the national guard all soldiers; it only put it at the disposal of the military authorities, and they do not become soldiers till they are called into service; and the declaration of a siege does not suspend civil justice, *ipso facto*, it only gives the military authority the power to suspend it, if necessary. The proclamation of martial law is a pure political measure, very limited in its effects, which are prescribed by a decree of the 3d of November, 1843, yet in force, and not touching this case. It has been decided that a complainant in appeal cannot bring up a state question in his favor. The presidential proclamation of the 10th of July, of this year, did not especially mobilize the national guards; its silence on that point left them to the civil law.

7. There is no violation of article 265 of the code; because the nullity declared by this article is only incurred when the interpreter has not been sworn. The interpreter in the case was appointed and sworn, in accordance with article 8 of the law organizing the judiciary, of May, 1819; and he is not required to take a new oath in every case.

8. There is no violation of article 304 of the code, for the complainants have cited a law no longer in force; it was repealed by article 372 of the new code.

9, 10, and 11 form one clause, saying the jurisdiction in regard to piracy and the slave trade have been violated; that the court has no jurisdiction in the case, unless there was assassination; the Haytien law was misapplied; and, as the theft by violence of Pelletier was solely an act of piracy, it could only be punished as such, according to article 3, section 2, of the law of 1816, and not by

326 of the criminal code, as was done. It is therefore evident there was a false interpretation and a gross misapplication of articles 5 and 6 of the criminal code; a false interpretation and gross misapplication of article 3 of the law of the 8th of April, 1815, and of articles 210, 20, 44, 234, and 326 of the criminal code; violation of the law of 19th of November, 1830, article 5, on the abuse of power.

As the court of cassation has already decided its jurisdiction in Pelletier's case by its decision of last August, as the verdict of the jury has taken place since that decision, confirming the competency of the court, and proving the crimes to have been consummated upon the coast of Hayti, therefore the case is decided and no one has the right to contest the competency or jurisdiction of the Haytien court; the complainants cannot say any of these rules have been violated, nor object to the jurisdiction of the court. And allowing there was a mistake in judgment, or that the court could try the same question twice between the same parties, the refutation of these arguments would be certain, as it is incontestable that Hayti alone has jurisdiction and right of judgment against the crimes committed by Pelletier and his accomplices.

In regard to the 12th argument, how can it be said there was abuse of power by the court when the jury declared the crimes were committed within the jurisdiction of Hayti? To establish abuse of power would require opposition to the verdict of the jury; and as that is not admissible, this question is decided.

In regard to the 13th argument, it is less serious than the preceding one. The same defence used against the third may be applied to this. How can it be said that Thomas Collar was tried and condemned without a hearing, because the judge did not certify that the written interrogatories had been interpreted? Are the accused tried only by written interrogatories? This last argument, like the rest, is therefore rejected.

The court of appeals then confirm the decision of the lower court in the case of Antonio Pelletier, Thomas Collar, John Henry Brown, and Urbain Castaign, given in Port-au-Prince, the 30th of August, 1861, and the complainants are condemned in the costs of the appeal.

The arguments of the public ministry have been decided as follows:

There is no violation of article 257 of the code; Miranda is not an informer in the true sense of the term, because his information was not given voluntarily, but in accordance to articles 11 and 12 of the law of 1815 on piracy; and if Miranda was an informer, according to articles 256 and 257, the jury was informed of the part he took in the conspiracy.

As to the 13th and 14th arguments, that piracy is complex and its punishment dependent upon successive acts, we must say that, unlike civil law, where presumption of honesty favors the accused, in criminal law it is against the culprit; and the law of 1815 being very explicit, even the attempt at piracy is just as bad as if the act had been consummated, and the parties are guilty of the complete crime. Now, as Pelletier has been declared guilty, according to article 326 of the code, of theft by force and violence, he received the only penalty for such crimes and punishments; let it not, then, be said that he was unjustly judged.

It cannot be said that as this law is in the criminal code it cannot be applied to a pirate, for when special laws are silent common law must be applied. Then we say that neither the articles 269 and 270 of the civil code, nor the 2d article of the criminal code have been violated; and article 321 of the criminal code has been very justly applied.

In regard to the 14th objection, the witness Dupuy was not one of the original witnesses against the accused, but was summoned by the civil parties, and the accused had the right to object to him. They did object to him; so this argument is also rejected, as having no better foundation than the others examined.

The report of Judge Lafond was heard, and the declarations of lawyers Lavand, Linstant, Pradine, and Camille Nau for the appellants; and the declarations of St. Amand, Chance, and Archon for the defence of Caño and Cotia, civil parties; the conclusions of citizen Lallemand, the substitute of the government commissioner. After deliberation in the council chamber of the defences adduced, they determined to consider as follows:

In the first count of the indictment, violation of article 211 of the code, and of the sacred right of defence. By this article only a copy of the written depositions of the witnesses is due to the accused, together with the minutes of the preliminary examination in proof of the alleged offences. No law requires the delivery of a copy of the interrogatories; and it was only after the commencement of the discussion of the merit of the case that Pelletier's counsel asked for such copies. Copies of the papers seized on board the *William* were delivered to them. The evident object in demanding all these documents was to embarrass the proceedings of the trial.

In regard to the second count, it was objected that the judge and clerk had neglected to sign these copies, according to article 304 of the code; but this is removed by showing that the original was so signed, as required. As to the objection to the second article, 200 of the code was not violated. On the third objection, to violation of articles 199 and 202, the judge interrogated Thomas Collar, and warned him according to the statutes; the presumption, therefore, is that he knew what were his rights in the trial, and no opposition was made to his use of them. On the fourth objection, violation of rules, competency and abuse of power: Even admitting that the council chamber had no right to decide on the proof of the guilt, the appellants did not object to it till it was too late by the rules of court. On the fifth argument, violation of the 265th article of the code: It is evident from the examination of Lewis Pouilhe, *er.*, sworn interpreter, that he did his duty towards Thomas Collar, in the oral examination of the witnesses, and the clerk is not obliged to note down this examination and have it translated. After the conclusion of the preliminary examination no complaint can be made on this account; therefore, it is proved that article 265 of the code was not violated. On the sixth argument, violation of article 216 of the code: The proclamation of martial law was made on political motives for public security, and did not affect the courts; and the complainants did not object in the right stage of proceedings that the jury was composed of the national guard soldiers; on the contrary, the jury was composed of citizens of proper age, enjoying all their political and civil rights, as prescribed by article 216 of the code, above quoted. On the seventh argument, violation of article 265 of the code: When an interpreter is assigned to an accused, not the sworn judicial interpreter, the judge is obliged to swear him according to article 265 of the code; otherwise his interpretation is null. As the interpreter for Thomas Collar was the regular sworn judicial interpreter, he was not required to renew his oath, and his interpretation is valid. On the eighth argument, violation of article 304 of the code: If it were certain that the clerk had stated in the report the answers of the accused and the declarations of the witnesses, it would not be contrary to article 304 of the code, and is no cause of reversal of the primary decision. On the thirteenth argument, abuse of power: This point cannot be opposed, because the objection was not made within the time prescribed by law.

On the four arguments (omitted above) presented officially by the public prosecutor, violation of article 257 of the code: As Miranda was not considered to be an informer by article 367, his testimony was admissible, inasmuch as he had taken no part in the robbery and attempted piracy, and made his deposition according to article 11 of the law of the 8th April, 1815, on piracy. In the writ of accusation this observation is made. Captain Pelletier is forced to acknowledge himself obliged to show his papers to the authorities of Fort Lib-

erty, when Miranda informed on him, whom he calls a secret informer. Yet when this accusation was read in court by the clerk, the accused did not object to it. When objections were made it was already too late.

In regard to the third argument, violation of article second of the code, as the crime of slave-trading is made similar to piracy by statute, and consists not only in the purchase and sale of persons, but in every enterprise having such a trade in view. According to this principle the attempt at piracy proved in this case is just as criminal as if the crime had been accomplished.

In regard to the fourth argument, violation of article 251 of the code, the list of witnesses originally summoned is as follows : Pierre Miranda, Theodore N. Cesvest, and Maximilian Vil, the name of Dupuy not appearing. Clavier was the only lawyer who protested against Dupuy's testimony, and his objection was overruled. The judge decided, in this case, that article 251 was not violated.

In regard to the ninth argument, false interpretation and misapplication of articles five and six of the code : In criminal cases the motives of judgment depend upon the facts proven to the jury. After evidence, evidence cannot be adduced as reasons for setting aside the verdict.

In the 10th 11th and 12th arguments, abuse of power, false interpretation and misapplication of article third, title second, of the law of the 8th April, 1815, and of articles 2, 10, 20, 44, 324 and 326 of the code, and violations of the rules of competency. The laws of 1808 and of 1815, alleged by complainants, were properly interpreted, and leave no doubt of the meaning of the legislators who enacted them ; "as the crime of piracy is carried on by so many nations, the term must be understood by all of them." Article 1 of the law says that—

Every person accused and convicted of piracy, and who has committed homicide at sea, on any kind of a vessel, of any nation, shall be punished with death, and his vessel and its contents shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic.

Article 2 says :

Everything found on board a piratical vessel shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds put into the public treasury, to remain a year and a day, according to law, subject to the claims of third persons.

Article 3 says :

Every person accused and convicted of piracy, but not guilty of homicide at sea, shall be sentenced to five years in irons.

The design of these laws is very plain. Article 5 of the same law says :

Foreign pirates landing on the coast of the republic, or captured by cruisers within the dominion of the state, shall also suffer death if they have committed homicide on board Haytien vessels or those trading within the republic.

In this case the senate differs upon the article in question, viz : 5th, title 1, of the law of 24th of August, 1816 ; it is as follows :

Crimes committed by foreigners on their own vessels, for revolt, mutiny, sedition, or similar offences, having no influence on this country, shall not be punished in Hayti.

The spirit of article 5 is plain ; but if these same vessels attempt to commit piracy or slaving upon the coast of Hayti, the influence is not less evident, and it is a violation of the laws of nations ; to sustain the contrary, it would be necessary to blot out these words from article 5 : "all other cases having no influence on the country."

Let it never more be said, then, that Haytien courts have no jurisdiction of criminal cases of foreign pirates when there is no accusation of homicide.

Piracy is constituted by different acts of a certain nature, specified in the law of 1815, as well as the old laws on the subject ; and by this law every one is an accomplice who knows the facts and does not inform the civil or military authorities.

As the legislature wishes to embrace every possible case in its late acts, it left
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old ordinances in force when the new statutes seemed to be wanting in effect. This is done in article 8 of the said law. As Antonio Pelletier is declared guilty of piracy and fraudulent abstraction of merchandise at sea and on land, (island of Caiman,) to the injury of John Cotis and Antonio Caño, the verdict of the jury proves these crimes to have been committed in Hayti, and the jury have convicted him of attempt at piracy and the slave-trade on the coast of Hayti; that John Henry Brown, Thomas Collar, and Urbain Castaign are his accomplices; that this attempt was of civil influence to the interests of the country, as his object was proved to the jury; so Antonio Pelletier and associates, foreign pirates taken on the coast of Hayti, are truly guilty of attempt at piracy on the coast of Hayti.

If the penalty pronounced against Pelletier's accomplices is the same as that punished by the law of 1808, and by old laws upon the subject, they cannot vitiate the present judgment and sentence, but it is not the same in regard to the capital punishment pronounced against Pelletier, as there is no analogy, no possible similitude between the crimes considered by the criminal code and the crime of slave trading and piracy as defined by the law of 1815, and the old laws on the subject.

According to the terms of article first of the said law, if pirates were guilty of robbery at sea, they could not be punished with death, unless they had committed murder. The depredations committed at sea against John Cotis and Antonio Caño by Pelletier, according to the jury, were not attended by murder, and therefore do not come within the scope of the penal code; but as they are offences punished by all nations, with feelings of humanity, they must have due punishment in this case.

As the criminal court of Port-au-Prince has committed abuse of power, placing itself above legislative action, in condemning Pelletier to capital punishment, thus making a false application of the law on the subject, this tribunal reverses the capital punishment of Pelletier, decreed by the lower court, declaring the words "by armed force" in the verdict of the jury not applicable to his case, and send him back to the criminal court at Cape Haytien that he may be tried again, without a jury, with a just application of the penal law, taking into consideration the former verdict of the jury, and application of the law of 1815. The other dispositions of the jury relative to the sentences against Urbain Castaign, Thomas Collar, and John Henry Brown, shall be maintained; and those against Pelletier, in regard to the confiscation of the bark William for the benefit of the state. The sentence of the court for damages and interest against Pelletier, for the benefit of Antonio Caño and Juan Cotis, shall also stand.

Given by us, T. P. Dauphin, senior judge, D. Sanford, Th. Alexandre, jr., St. Laurent Leblanc, Theodore F. Portevien, judges, in presence of citizen D. Lallemande, substitute for the government commissioner at the palace of justice at the court of appeals, (cassation,) in open court, on the 14th day of October, 1861, and in the 58th year of independence.

All sheriffs are hereby ordered to execute this judgment; all officers of public justice, and those of civil courts are commanded to do the same; all commanders and officers of the army and navy will do their duty in this regard, when required by the civil authorities.

In faith whereof the present decree is signed by the judges and the clerk of the court.

T. P. DAUPHIN.
D. LAFOND.
TH. ALEXANDRE, JR.
ST. LAURENT LEBLANC.
TH. F. POITEVIN.
DUVILLA, Clerk.

One hundred and sixty-four words erased ; ten references and three lines prolonged.

S. GUILLANMETTE.

Certified copy of the present record left with Antonio Pelletier, detained in the jail at Cape Haytien ; delivered to him in person, through the wicket of said prison in that city, by me, Surcune Guillanmette, chief clerk, for the time being, of this court ; the cost being 52 gourdes, besides the original cost of the suit.

Cape Haytien, 10 June, 1862 ; in the 59th year of Haytien independence.

S. GUILLANMETTE.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1864.

SIR : I beg leave to transmit to you for file, with the papers in my case, a brief relating to the illegalities committed by the government of Hayti against me, as also a letter from Mr. Linstant Pradine, on the same subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

NO. 4 RUE GRANGE BATELIERE,
Paris, August 19, 1864.

MY DEAR MR. PELLETIER : I have received, with both regret and pleasure, your letter of July 15. Regret, because it apprises me that the state of your health is bad ; and pleasure, because I see that your affair is in a good position. May God grant that it receive a speedy solution. I have never known that the Department of State had, at the time, decided that it would not consider your affair ; had I known it, I would not have sent my document to Mr. Whidden. I cannot conceive how the Americans, who follow nearly the same criminal procedure as the English, and who, consequently, are very scrupulous upon proofs—I cannot conceive, I say, that the Americans could have told you that there were proofs against you at the Department of State. Great God ! proofs ! Where have they seen them ? Not a single deposition of the witnesses shows that you have been engaged in the slave trade ; not a single witness has testified that you had committed piracy, unless the prosecuting party be accepted as competent witnesses. But if the department had had before it the papers which we have sent to it, it would have seen that the Haytien juries have never seen the papers from the Grand Cayman ; that these papers were withheld, and that you declined to defend yourself, because, in contravention of the *lex loci*, copies of these documents had been refused you, which were so essential to your case. Can the department, by chance, have considered, as sufficient proof, the judgment rendered against you ? It would be very strange, for the only question at issue is to know whether this judgment is in accord with the laws of the country. Otherwise the most iniquitous judgment, no matter where rendered, would be sufficient to deprive a foreigner of the right of reclamation against the iniquity of the decision. And they also set aside and hid the papers from the Grand Cayman, in order to deprive you of all means of defence, and to hand you, bound hand and foot, to your enemies.

Perhaps the Department of State has considered as proofs certain correspondence and papers, which were read at the investigation, where, forcing their interpretation, they have been enabled to conclude what? to prove that you had the *intention* of engaging in the slave trade. But what tribunal has ever imagined to inculcate an intention which does not manifest itself by some overt act?

Thus, you have not committed any acts of piracy; the papers from the Great Cayman's are there to prove that these transactions took place legally; you have not attempted to carry on the slave trade upon the coasts of Hayti; not a single witness has proven it. Then what remains? The change of flag? But this does not belong to the attributes of the courts of justice of Hayti; the government of the Union (United States) alone had the right to punish that act.

But let us admit that you committed piracy *without assassination*; that you may have engaged in the slave trade, the judiciary of Hayti, judging according to the laws which then governed the matter, could only initiate the process and hand you over to your consul; this was the law of the country.

However, when the government addressed itself to the commission authorized to enlighten it respecting the jurisdiction to which you should be submitted, that commission, composed of the most eminent juriconsults of the bar and Senate, declared that you could not be tried in Hayti. This opinion of the commission, authorized by the government itself, is important, for it has prevented your being tried by a court-martial.

From the moment you intrusted us with your defence, we have asked for communication, that is to say, copies of the papers which might be useful to us. They were refused to us. We then addressed ourselves to Mr. Lewis, then the consul at Port-au-Prince; Mr. Lewis applied officially to the minister for them; the latter replied that he gave orders to the commissioner of the government to give us these copies; this was false. We made the same demand, in writing, of the criminal court, in open court, and agreeably to law. We there met with the same denial. We were merely offered the *communication* of the documents while the court was sitting, as if, while we were attending to the debates, when our attention was riveted upon the testimony of the witnesses, we could withdraw ourselves from these important cases to read papers of so much importance; this was a denial in disguise. It was then that, believing that they desired to condemn you in spite of, and without hearing your defence, we gave you the advice not to defend yourself at all, since you were condemned in advance. Therefore, as you had committed no murder upon the high seas, the tribunal at Port-au-Prince had no power to try you, neither as a pirate nor as a slave trader; and though your consul should have been unwilling to acknowledge you because you had changed your flag, the government was bound to act as though you had no consul, and to send you to the United States; this is the law of the land. To hide (withhold) the papers which would serve in your defence, without being willing to furnish copies of them, as provided by law, was in advance to condemn you. Mr. Lewis can testify to these facts, and his correspondence with the Haytian ministry is there; you must have it in your possession.

Besides, the sentence rendered against you is iniquitous, and your advocate must protest against all that has been done.

I regret that my means will not allow me to go to Washington to plead this case. But, if what I here write you can serve to guide Mr. Ruggles in the discussion of the points of law of the question, I shall be highly pleased. As to the material facts, which have preceded and followed your arrest, you are more capable than I am to establish them. But all I state in this present letter I can establish, either by papers transmitted to you or to Mr. Whidden, or under my *solemn* oath. You will, therefore, communicate this letter to your counsel, if that can serve you.

On Sunday next I intend to pass the day with the ladies, your sisters, who

are ever exceedingly kind to me. By the last steamer Madame Lissant was in excellent health, and also the children. My respects to Mr. Ruggles.

Yours, truly,

LINSTANT PRADINE.

Extract from the arguments (points) presented to the court of cassation (appeal) of the republic, against the judgment rendered, August 30, 1861, against Antonio Pelletier and associates.

*1st argument (point).—*The violation of article 211, of the criminal code of instruction, and of the sacred right of defence, in that this article requires that a copy of the verbal processes proving the offence, and of the written declarations of the witnesses, be delivered without costs to the accused or to his counsel. Now, in spite of the repeated demands of the prosecutors, made both verbally and by request to the senior judge, and by demands taken at the bar, the said copy has been unmercifully refused them, the chief justice and the criminal court being content to offer to communicate to them during the sitting of the court the said papers. Now such a communication could not take the place of, for the facilitating of preparing the defence, the copy which article 211 prescribes shall be delivered. From which it follows that the plaintiffs have been deprived of the papers which they deemed indispensable to their defence, and of which the law had assured them the delivery without expense; that the refusal to satisfy this demand in the case has militated against the sacred right of defence, and all violation of this law carries with it nullity.

*3d point.—*The violation of articles 199 and 202 of the same code, and still a violation of the sacred right of defence, in that the chief justice in interrogating the witness Thomas Collar, who does not understand the French language, and in making to him the interpellation and notice prescribed by the article 202, was not assisted by an interpreter. The said Thomas Collar, it is clear, did not receive any notice. All his rights are consequently preserved, (article 203,) and he may avail himself of them when he appeals against the final judgment.

*7th point.—*The violation of article 265 of the criminal code of instruction, in that the interpreter required to assist the accused Thomas Collar, who does not understand the French language, did not take the oath demanded by the said article, upon pain of nullity.

The character of *sworn interpreter* does not exempt the interpreter required to assist the accused before the criminal tribunal, from being sworn; for this would be otherwise to create an exception and a legislative provision foreign to the law now in force.

*9th point.—*The false interpretation, and, as a sequence, the erroneous application of articles 5 and 6 of the criminal code of proceedings, which has no connection with the case at issue. In fact, Pelletier and associates are accused neither of the counterfeiting of the national moneys having currency, nor of any of the crimes mentioned in said articles, and which make foreigners amenable to the Haytien tribunals. From this it must be inferred that these two articles have only been arrived at in the judgment to which there is no appeal, but to be enabled to reserve the cause which is without the Haytien competency.

*10th point.—*Excess of power, false interpretation, and false application of article 3d, title 2d, of the law of the 8th of April, 1815, upon piracy; and of articles 2, 10, 20, 44, 324, and 326, of the penal code, and violation of the rules of competence.

In fact it appears from the observations of Danmec, in consequence of which the law of the 1st of November, 1814, imposing the penalty of death against pirates, has been repealed, that the senate of 1815 only had in view the

defining and punishing the *local piracy of the country*, as that illustrious citizen expressed it, that is to say, piracy committed by Haytiens; this is the animus of the legislator. This intention being known, let us see if the law of 1815 is not conformable thereto, that is to say, whether it does not relate more particularly to piracy committed by the Haytiens.

In the first place, title 1st of the said law of 1815, which defines the constitutive characters of piracy, only mentions the *barges or other vessels of the country*; of the Haytiens who lend their assistance to the fitting out of the said barges or vessels of the country.

Title 2d, which enumerates the penalties which bear against pirates, presents the same fact. The penalties are death, five or six years in irons, with the confiscation of the vessel, &c. But as the pirate is without the law of nations, the legislator could not, without rendering this law incomplete, occupy himself with piracy committed by foreigners, and he has always taken care to do it in a precise manner, by designating them, or by employing expressions which have no equivocation as to his intention. Thus in articles 5 and 8 of title 1st; in the first he adds, *whatever may be its crew*—expressions which embrace foreigners as well as nationals (natives) in its provision.

In the second, foreigners are designated textually. Thus, articles 4 and 5 of title 2d; and however general may appear, at first sight, the terms of article 3d, it is evident, according to the *ensemble* of the law, that they are only applicable to Haytiens, for immediately after come the articles 4 and 5, peculiar to foreigners, which would be useless if article 3d applied to them. What proves this superabundantly, are articles 1, 4, and 5, of the same title 2d, where we see that the only penalty carried against foreigners accused and convicted of piracy is the penalty of death, and that was to be, foreigners not being amenable to the Haytien tribunals, only when they have committed piracy, accompanied by murder.

Therefore, every foreigner accused and convicted of piracy, without murder, must be, pursuant to article 5 of the law of the 24th of August, 1808, which is the common law, returned to his country there to be tried, or delivered over for that purpose to his consul. There is no exception to this rule, except in the case of piracy, accompanied by murder. Then the Haytien tribunals have the plenitude of the right of jurisdiction. In that case alone the senate derogates from the article 5 of the law of the 24th of August, 1808, and adopts the observations of Danmec. It is furthermore thus that the tribunal of cassation (appeal) has judged it by its decision of the 23d of May, 1815, in a case where the piracy was accompanied by murder. And the counsel for the accused had refrained from invoking the said article 5 of the law of 1815; he had limited himself to arguing that these pirates having been captured more than 300 leagues from Hayti, should escape the Haytien jurisdiction. The court of appeal (cassation) overruled that argument, and it did well to do so.

Far from being limited to the offences and crimes committed in our bays and ports by foreign seamen upon their own vessels and against their officers or comrades on board ship, this article 5, of the law of 1808, is general and constitutes the common law in Hayti.

This appears in the most evident manner from the circular of the Secretary of State of the department of justice, under date of the 24th May, 1815; from the observations of Danmec, reproduced in article five of the law of 1815, from a decision of the court of cassation (appeal) of the 27th March, 1860.

Therefore, piracy being a complex crime, the pretended robbery with armed force, with menaces and violences, committed on the high seas on board the *William*, would constitute in the case an act of piracy; that is to say, a special crime in its nature, surrounded by circumstances which are essential to it, and without which it could not exist. In fact, piracy without threats, violence, &c., could not be pretended by unconnecting this pretended robbery with

threats, &c.; to apply to it the penalty enjoined by article 326 of the penal code, and by making of piracy a simple act, punishable by article 3, title 2, of the law of the 8th April, 1815, the criminal court has committed an excess of power, violated this principle that a general law can never be presumed to abrogate a special law which has preceded it, falsely interpreted article 3d of the law of 1815, and articles 2, 10, 20, 44, 324, and 326 of the penal code, and violated the rules of competency.

11th point. It is true, as a general principle, that the pirate is without the pale of the law of nations; that he does not belong to any nation; and that he is the enemy of all nations. This is only to be understood with respect to the right which every nation has to fully examine him, no matter what the flag is which covers him, and under whatever latitude he may have been captured; but once captured, the pirate can never be tried but according to the special laws relevant to the matter, and enacted by the state which has made the capture. Hence the law of the 8th of April, 1815, upon piracy, and that of the 19th of November, 1839, upon the suppression of the slave trade, are the two special laws which must be consulted in the case. Article 5th, of the first, and article 4th, of the second, forbid us in a formal manner to try foreigners accused and found guilty of slave-trading and of piracy, not accompanied by murder. The question, therefore, was not, in this case, either to inquire whether Pelletier and his associates should be referred to another tribunal of the republic, since they are not triable by any, they not being accused of murder, or what penalty was applicable to them; the two laws of 1815 and 1839 not recognizing this right in any Haytien jurisdiction. The incompetency is therefore radical and absolute, and as such could be presented at any stage of the case; and the criminal court should have so officially declared it. Whence it follows that by keeping back the cause, and by trying Pelletier and associates, the tribunal has violated the rules of competency, committed an excess of power, and violated article 5th, of the law of April, 1815, and article 4th, of that of the 19th of November, 1839.

12th point. Another excess of power is that the acts of robbery, violence, and threats, imputed to Pelletier, a foreigner, by Cotes, a foreigner, if they were true, would have been committed in the common dominion of the high seas, and shortly after the departure of the William from Carthage for Hayti. Hence it is a general principle that criminal laws are essentially territorial, and that the right of punishing being but a consequence of the right of sovereignty, the jurisdiction of each nation cannot extend to acts which have occurred among foreigners and abroad.

These facts have escaped the Haytien courts, and by taking cognizance of them to judge them, the criminal court has encroached upon the jurisdiction of Pelletier's country, to which this business is devolved, and has committed an excess of power, susceptible of endangering the safety of the state. This is what our legislators have desired to avoid by respecting the principle which forbids to prosecute crimes committed without the territory of Hayti other than those mentioned in articles five and six of the code of criminal instruction.

But in order that the pretended robbery by force of arms, with violence and menaces against the parties, could have some connection with the attempts at piracy and slave trade imputed to Pelletier and associates, it would be necessary that all these acts should be committed in the course of the same voyage. Hence it appears from the examination that the pretended attempts at piracy and the slave trade, of which Pelletier and his associates are accused, would have been committed at Port Liberté; that is to say, from the departure of the William from Port-au-Prince upon the return of the vessel, when her crew was in part changed, more than five months after the pretended robbery with armed force. Whence it follows that not the slightest connection is perceived between the Cotes affair begun and concluded at the Grand Caymans, one of the

British dependencies, and the pretended attempts at piracy and slave trading of which Pelletier and his associates are accused.

Be it as the tribunal has judged it, that the Cotes affair should be detached from the fact of piracy; be it as principles demand it, that it forms an integral part thereof; that it constitutes it neither in the one nor in the other hypothesis; it does not appertain to the Haytien jurisdiction to take cognizance thereof.

Cotes and Cano must address themselves for the redress of their grievances to the natural judges of Pelletier.

LINSTANT PRADINE.

ISLAND OF GRAND CAYMANS, ss :

I do hereby certify, as a magistrate of the above named island, that I was not aware of any forcible means whatever being in any way used by Captain Pelletier, of bark William, in compelling Juan Cortes in selling to him a lot of articles, such as tobacco, corn, and soap, and that he, Juan Cortes, was not troubled or in any way interfered with whatever by the people of the island.

Given under my hand, this 15th November, 1861.

EDMUND PARSONS,
Justice of the Peace.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss :

Joseph Dubreuil, of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, being duly sworn, says, that for several years, including the period from 1855 to 1861, he was book-keeper for the firm of Delaunay, Rice & Co., of 16 Carondelet street, in said city of New Orleans, cotton brokers and merchants, and during said period was familiar with the business of the said firm.

And this deponent further says that he is acquainted with Captain Antonio Pelletier, of the city of New York, and became personally acquainted with him about the year 1859; that previous to that time and about the year 1856, said Pelletier became interested in the business of the said firm as a partner, investing in the same as capital the sum of \$30,000, which he paid in cash; that afterward, in the year 1860, there was an accounting between the members of the said firm, upon which the interest of the said Pelletier in the capital thereof was found and agreed to be \$50,000, which remained in the business of said firm.

And this deponent further says, that in the fall of the year 1860, the said Pelletier fitted out and loaded, at Mobile, the bark William, a vessel owned by him, with a cargo of lumber for Carthage, and took on board of said bark for purposes of trade in gold dust, 36,000 French five-franc pieces, \$3,000 in American gold coin, and \$2,000 in Spanish-American gold, all which coin passed through deponent's hands and was by him delivered to said Pelletier on board the said bark William, in the lower bay of Mobile, when she was ready for sea.

And this deponent further says, that he settled the accounts for the alterations and repairs of the said bark at Mobile, and for the cargo of lumber put on board, and for her provisions, all which amounted to over \$20,000.

And this deponent says, that the value of the said bark William, at the time of her sailing from Mobile for Carthage, on said voyage, was \$35,000, or more.

And this deponent further says, that there was an understanding between said Pelletier and said firm of Delaunay, Rice & Co., of which he was a member, that, after closing his business at Carthage, he should load the said bark

with guano, at some of the deposits of that material in the Caribbean sea, and return therewith to New Orleans and deliver the same on account of the said firm.

JOSEPH DUBREUIL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, November 9, 1864.

H. LOWENBERG,
Notary Public.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK :

Daniel Bowly, being duly sworn, says that he is an attorney and counsellor-at-law of the supreme court of the State of New York and of the Supreme Court of the United States; that he has been legal adviser of Captain Antonio Pelletier for many years last past, commencing before the period of his incarceration by the government of Hayti; that the legal matters and proceedings in his hands as such legal adviser and the amount of money involved therein exceeded the sum of \$400,000; and that if the said matters had been duly prosecuted or defended, as the case might be, this deponent, as such legal adviser, believes that said Captain Antonio Pelletier would have been successful therein; but that in consequence of his absence from the State of New York and the United States at the time referred to, the same could not be properly tried or defended; and that by reason thereof, the said Antonio Pelletier has lost the said sum of \$400,000, and upwards.

DANIEL BOWLY.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of November, 1864.

H. LOWENBERG,
Notary Public for and in the City of New York.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. F. W. Seward.

NEW YORK, 10 WALL STREET,
November 7, 1864.

SIR: I beg your indulgence for calling your attention to a brief relating to the illegalities committed by the government of Hayti against me, as also a letter from Mr. Linstant Pradine on the same subject, transmitted by me to the department to be filed, on the 11th ultimo.

I find that I omitted to mark or number the said papers in any way to distinguish them, and as I regard them as of very great importance I take the liberty to ask you to devote a moment of personal attention to seeing that they shall be properly marked for identification and carefully filed with the other documents in my case, so that they cannot be lost or mislaid. They are in the French language.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER.

HON. F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

NO. 109 EAST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK,
November 15, 1864.

SIR: I enclose, to be filed among the proofs in my case—O, affidavit of Joseph Dubreuil; P, affidavit of Daniel Bowley.

These affidavits are very important towards showing the losses I suffered by reason of my imprisonment in Hayti.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Whidden to Mr. Seward.

No. 82.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, November 22, 1864.

SIR : The duplicate of your No. 46 having just arrived by the last steamer will account for that despatch not being answered before.

The papers belonging to Captain Pelletier, which were in this legation, were sent to him long ago. Some papers of his which were sent to the United States consulate in 1861 have been obtained from that office recently and by his request sent to him by my clerk. I have also found in the consulate copies of correspondence between the Haytien minister of foreign relations and the United States commercial agent here in 1861, before this legation was established. They show the ground taken by the Haytien government in the Pelletier affair, and I have procured a translated copy of a note dated February 9, 1861, which is herein enclosed, marked A. I also enclose a copy of a note from the same minister to Redpath, their agent at that time in the United States, marked B. I also enclose a newspaper published in this city, under date of August 22, 1861, which contains the closing part of Pelletier's trial in the criminal court. It is marked C.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
B. F. WHIDDEN.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—He was afterwards tried and found guilty in a higher court. That has already been furnished with the charges.

A.

Mr. Pleasance to Mr. Lewis.

[Translation.]

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Port-au-Prince, February 9, 1861.

SIR : I promised you in my last letter, in reply to yours of the 3d instant, that I would lose no time in laying before you a series of documents relating to the affair of the American bark William. These documents, 15 in number, which I have combined, and which I herewith transmit to you, will show you that the Haytien government has not acted on this occasion with the brutality of which it has been gratuitously accused ; that in acting as it has it has conformed itself to the requirements of the revenue law, which prescribes its duty, and that, in the whole course of the searches which it has made it has not disregarded, as you have erroneously asserted, either the respect due to the flags of nations with whom we have commercial relations, nor to the consideration with which

it has always made it a point to treat foreigners, even when it observes on their part presumption of a nation demanding vigorous but necessary investigations. Very recently you have had a striking evidence of the extreme anxiety which causes the government to observe and prescribe circumspection whenever its agents are under the painful necessity of proceeding against foreigners. When the arrest of Mr. Lionel Jobert, a French subject concealed on board an American vessel, against whom we had very great causes of complaint, was under consideration, did not the proper authorities officially apprise the commercial agent of the United States of their intentions? Can the government justly be reproached with having departed from that entirely amicable line of conduct toward the agents of foreign powers who reside among us?

Has the government on its part ever failed to manifest deference to their complaints, even when it has been unable to satisfy them?

When the Haytien officers repaired on board the American bark William, they went solely to investigate some infractions of the revenue laws, although the government was in possession of charges against the captain of that vessel relative to misdemeanors of another sort, and unquestionably of a very serious nature, and it was only during their visit that our officials accidentally obtained a confirmation of the statements made in the charges before mentioned. Thus the government, in making lawful searches on board the bark William, exercised a right which cannot be disputed either by consignees residing in the country, or by the captains of merchant vessels, who, in coming among us, are fully apprised of all that the law requires for the preservation of our fiscal interests. It is understood that when a vessel enters our ports, custom-house officers and a guard of soldiers may be stationed on board while she is discharging. This law, although not rigorously administered, exists nevertheless in full force. That in regard to making searches, examining seals, also, the number of articles on deck, is no less undoubted; that requirement of our laws on that point are rather superabundant than insufficient. I am not aware, Mr. Agent, that for such objects, which are entirely without the province of the administrator of customs and of police, that there has been any necessity for the intervention of any consular agent.

It is the first time, I think, that such a complaint has been made, and in what case? In the case of a vessel arrived without regular papers, which claims to have cleared from Mobile for Port-au-Prince, when the contrary is evident from all the ascertained facts, and when, furthermore, the gravest presumption appears to furnish burden of overwhelming probabilities against the captain, overtaken in default. I am inclined to believe, after you have attentively examined the different documents which accompany this letter, that you will be convinced that the Haytien officers of whom you complain have acted neither with the precipitancy, nor in the arbitrary manner of which they are accused, and that you will plainly perceive the untruthfulness of the reports which have been made to you, and which have influenced your despatch.

There is even among the enclosed papers a formal protest, from the commandant of this place, from the harbor master, and from the substitute of the government commissary agent, an accusation which they indignantly repudiate, with proper reservation against whomsoever may have been its author. By my present despatch, and the papers which accompany it, you are enabled, Mr. Agent, to consider the affair of the bark William in its proper light; far from my government having anything to reproach itself for in the premises, or from having any satisfaction to make, it formally denounces to you the conduct of Captain Pelletier, reserving to itself, should it be necessary, an appeal to the justice of the United States, too elevated to condescend to tolerate acts which are reprobated by all nations who entertain self-respect.

I think then that, after taking cognizance of all these documents, you will

easily return from the first point of which, under the influence of a first impression, you have surveyed this affair.

Deign to accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

V. PLESANCE,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. F. N. LEWIS,

Commercial Agent of the United States, Port-au Prince.

Certified, true copy :

D. HUGERE,

Chief of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs.

B.

Mr. Plesance to Mr. Redpath.

[Translation.]

No. 1.]

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Port-au-Prince, March 8, 1861.

SIR : A circumstance has occurred within these few days past of which it is proper that I should give you a brief account, by way of useful information. The American vessel William sailed from Mobile, and, after touching at Carthage, Cienfuegos, and the Grand Cayman, arrived at Port-au-Prince without any regular clearance, but furnished with an equipment indicating a vessel fitted out for the slave trade. On her arrival the captain, Pelletier by name, hastily imprisoned five of his sailors under a frivolous pretext. In the interval, the carpenter on board addressed a statement to the authorities, denouncing the captain as having come to Hayti for the purpose of enticing away a certain number of men, whom he intended to sell in the southern United States. He accused him, further, with having taken an English family on board at Carthage, together with certain freight belonging to them, whom he afterwards inhumanly put ashore on the Grand Cayman, retaining a large portion of their goods upon the score of payment for passage and freight.

The authorities being warned, visited the vessel, and ascertained, beside the irregularity of clearance, the existence of a certain number of handcuffs, and a quantity of provisions exceeding the wants of an ordinary passage. Notwithstanding, the agents of government confined themselves to the fact of the irregularity of the manifest and the excess of provisions, &c., and proceeded against the vessel in the same manner as against any other vessel detected violating the revenue laws.

At the same time the English consul was officially notified of the detention of goods, made to the detriment of the English vice-consul at Carthage.

They also went to the prison, and the report of the examination of the five sailors under arrest presented charges identical with those drawn up by the carpenter on board against Captain Pelletier. Upon the complaint of the American commercial agent of encroachment upon American property, as he says, the flag of the Union trampled under foot, &c., I replied to him setting forth distinctly the truth of the matter, and even informed him that should he not come to a better appreciation of the facts it would then become the duty of the Haytian government to address itself directly to that of the United States, to complain of the conduct of Captain Pelletier, and to demand an explanation.

I send you enclosed copies of the correspondence exchanged with the American commercial agent. You will see, also, in No. 12 of the Monitor of the 3d of February, which I forward to you, the account of all that has transpired in that

affair. I call your sincere attention to the facts set forth in this journal, and I recommend to your sagacity, if occasion should serve, the making such use of these documents as may appear to you the most advantageous to the interest of justice, of truth, and for the respect of the law of nations.

I have nothing of moment to communicate to you. Our country enjoys perfect tranquillity. In running over the journal which is addressed to you, you will be able to ascertain the measures which the government continues to employ for the purpose of promoting public prosperity.

Deign, sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished regard.

V. PLESANCE,

Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.

Mr. REDPATH.

(Also see newspaper marked C.)

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

109 EAST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK,
January 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be filed among the papers in my claim against Hayti:

Q.—Depositions of persons at Grand Caymans, dated November 15, 1861.

R.—Protest of master, officers, and seamen of the bark William, of New Orleans, dated December 20, 1860.

S.—Opinion, original and translation, of Linstant Pradine, a distinguished counsellor of Port-au-Prince, dated August 7, 1863.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Q.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Grand Cayman, November 16, 1861.

I do hereby certify that the annexed depositions were sworn to and subscribed before me the date and year above written, and I am satisfied that the parties subscribing thereto, namely, James R. Watler, Thomas S. Watler, William N. Thomson, Domingo Martines, and William Eden, junior, are credible persons, and that the statements made by them under sacred oath are true.

From under my hand and seal, the above date and year.

[SEAL.]

W. E. EDEN, Sr.,
United States Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Grand Cayman, November, 1861.

GRAND CAYMAN, *to wit:*

Depositions of the following persons taken before me, William Eden, senior, United States consular agent for the island of Grand Cayman, relative to the proceedings which took place between Captain Antonio Pelletier, of the American bark William, and one Juan Cortes, passenger on said bark, which arrived at this port in December last:

James R. Watler, sworn, states that on Captain Pelletier's arrival at this port he went on board and engaged to supply him with fresh provisions, such as sheep,

pigs, turtle, potatoes, &c, for which Captain Pelletier very honorably paid him. Relative to Captain Pelletier using force of arms, assisted by the natives of this island, to force Juan Cortes into measures beneficial to said Captain Pelletier, he solemnly swears to be false, as he was a party concerned in the auction business, and acted as crier. The goods not realizing the prices suitable, the sale was stopped. The next day Captain Pelletier and Cortes arranged that he, Pelletier, would purchase certain cargo on board the bark William belonging to said Juan Cortes for the sum of \$1,000, which was amicably done. All papers relative to the sale of said cargo was done through an interpreter and apparently quite satisfactory to both parties.

J. R. WATLER.

Thomas S. Watler, sworn, states that he attended a public sale in December last on board the American bark William, Antonio Pelletier master, lying to anchor at Georgetown harbor. Goods exhibited for sale consisted of corn, soap, lumber, tobacco, &c. They not realizing prices according to expectation, the sale was stopped by the captain, apparently agreeable to all concerned, and that he saw nothing whatever contrary to a gentleman in the conduct of Captain Pelletier; and also states that he was in company with Juan Cortes twice that day, and that he heard him say nothing against Antonio Pelletier, and appeared to be quite satisfied, but very anxious to get away.

THOMAS S. WATLER, Sr.

William N. Thompson, justice of the peace, sworn, states that the bark William, Antonio Pelletier master, was at this island in December last, and that he was in company with said Pelletier, and saw nor heard of any misconduct in him; and that he heard of no complaint made by Juan Cortes, who was a passenger on said bark William; and that if he had any complaint to make against the said Pelletier he had ample time to do so. As regards Captain Pelletier using force of arms, assisted by the people of this island, to take the goods of Juan Cortes, it is positively false and unfounded.

WILLIAM N. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Domingo Martinez, sworn, states as follows: I am a native of Spain, but have been a resident of this island for seven years. Know that the American bark William, Antonio Pelletier master, arrived at this place in December last. Know Juan Cortes and his wife were passengers in said bark, and that he acted as linguister for Juan Cortes. Was informed by said Juan Cortes that the vessel was from Carthagena, and that she had put into this port at his request on account of the sickness of his wife, she being in a family way, and had suffered very much from sea-sickness; and that he, Cortes, agreed to give \$500 to land him at the first port he could make. Is cognizant of the transaction which took place between said Juan Cortes and Antonio Pelletier, relative to the portion of cargo on board said bark belonging to Juan Cortes; know that the said cargo was put up for sale at auction, but as prices could not be realized agreeable to their expectation the sale was stopped. Deponent further states all the documents relative to the transaction were read to him, as linguister, and faithfully explained to Juan Cortes, and that he expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with all and every transaction in the matter. Deponent further states that he was employed to go with said Juan Cortes to Jamaica in schooner Caspian, which vessel was chartered to take him, Cortes, and wife to Kingston; that said vessel got ashore on a reef, near Kingston, but was got off the next day without receiving any material injury, and they all arrived safe in the harbor of Kingston in said vessel, during which time Juan Cortes never stated to him anything against Antonio Pelletier.

DOMINGO MARTINEZ.

William Eden, junior, sworn, states that on the 19th of December last, the American bark William, of New Orleans, Antonio Pelletier master, arrived in the harbor of Georgetown, said island. The said master, soon after, applied to me as deputy consular agent of the United States—father, William Eden, senior, consular agent, being off the island—requiring me to note and extend a protest relative to circumstances which occurred on her voyage from Carthagena to this place, which I accordingly did, very minutely, from his log-book.

The next day the said Antonio Pelletier stated that he had certain cargo on board, consisting of tobacco, corn, and soap, belonging to a passenger on board by the name of Juan Cortez, and that he wanted a vessel to take it to Jamaica, along with Cortez and family, at the same time stating that he had a claim against Cortez for \$500 up to date, for putting himself out of the way to land said Cortez to the first port he could make. The vessel was got ready, and commenced to take in cargo, which I agreed to advance on to the amount due Pelletier, agreeable to the wishes of Juan Cortez, but as the cargo came out of the bark it proved to be considerably damaged. I then refused to advance on it. A public sale was then called, agreeable to all parties, by me as agent, and the articles were put up to public competition, but not realizing prices suitable the sale was stopped, and the parties, namely, Juan Cortez and Pelletier, had some contention about it in Spanish which I did not understand; after which I was made to understand, by Domingo Martinez, the linguister employed, that Cortez agreed to sell the said cargo to Pelletier for the sum of \$1,000, which was more than it would have realized at auction, for which a bill and receipt, made out by me, was passed between the parties, apparently satisfactory. Cortez left this in a small schooner belonging to me, chartered to take him to Kingston, for which I received from Cortez \$100 and from Pelletier \$150, equal to \$250, being the amount of charter. Juan Cortez took breakfast with me the morning he left, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with my proceedings.

WILLIAM EDEN, JR.

GRAND CAYMAN, UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
November 15, 1861.

I do hereby certify that the within protest is a true copy of the original filed in this office.

Given under my hand and seal, the date and year above written.

[SEAL.]

W. EDEN, SR.,

U. S. Consular Agent, for Grand Cayman.

R.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
At Grand Cayman, December 20, 1860.

By this public instrument of declaration and protest be it known and made manifest unto all to whom these presents shall come or may come, that on the 19th day of December, 1860, before me, William Eden, junior, deputy vice consul of the United States of America for Grand Cayman and the dependencies thereof, personally came and appeared Antonio Pelletier, master of the ship or vessel called the William, of New Orleans, of the burthen of two hundred and fifty tons, or thereabouts, now lying in the port of Georgetown laden with a cargo of pitch-pine lumber, bales of tobacco, boxes of soap, and bags of corn, who duly noted and entered with me, the said consul, his protest for the uses and pur-

poses hereafter mentioned ; and now, on this day, to-wit : the day of the date hereof, before me, the said consul, again comes, the said Antonio Pelletier and requires me to extend this protest ; and together with the said Antonio Pelletier also comes Samuel B. Gordon, mate ; Charles Tiscomer, carpenter ; James Anderson, and William Smith, seamen of, and belonging to, the said ship, all of whom being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did severally, voluntarily, freely, and solemnly declare, depose, and state, as follows, that is to say, that these appearers, on the 6th day of December, 1860, in their capacities aforesaid, sailed in and with the said ship from the port of Carthagena, laden with a cargo as aforesaid, and bound to the port of Rio Hacha ; that the said ship was then tight, staunch, and strong ; had her cargo well and sufficiently stored and secured ; had her hatches well caulked and covered ; was well and sufficiently manned, victualled, and furnished with all things needful and necessary for a vessel in the merchant service, and particularly for the voyage she was about to undertake ; that on the 6th instant, at 5 30 p. m., got under way and stood to sea from the harbor of Carthagena ; at 8 a. m. came to anchor off Boca Chica ; at 10 a. m. got under way and stood to sea ; fresh breezes and clear ; on the 7th pleasant weather, beating to windward ; on the 8th commenced strong northeast gales ; at 3 7 a. m. came to anchor off Point Canoe, blowing heavily, both anchors ahead with a heavy sea ; at 5 p. m. hove up the best bower ; at 6 a. m. parted the chain, blowing heavily from northeast, made sail and stood to sea ; on the 9th fresh gales and clear ; at 2 p. m. carried away the outer bob-stay, the ship pitching very heavily ; on the 10th strong gales and clear, ship laboring heavily, carried away the lashing of the spars and lost four pipes of water ; nothing remarkable happened until the 16th, strong northeast gales and squally ; at 2 a. m. sprung the main port trussel-trees ; at 6.30 p. m. pleasant weather ; at 1 a. m. cloudy and squally weather ; at 3.30 a. m. wore ship and stood to the northward and westward ; experienced strong current running to the westward, latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $79^{\circ} 52'$ west. On the 19th commences pleasant breezes from the north and east, all sail set. At 1 a. m. Mr. Juan Cortes, passenger, came to the said captain and requested him to change his course for the first port he could make on account of the sickness of his wife, (passenger,) who was in danger of abortion, and offering to pay all expenses that may be incurred, to which the said captain consented and kept away for the island of Grand Cayman, and anchored at the port of Georgetown in said island on the evening of the 19th ; and these appearers, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further declare and say, that during the said voyage they, together with the others of the said ship's company, used their utmost endeavors to preserve the said ship and cargo from all manner of loss, damage, and injury.

Wherefore the said Antonio Pelletier, master, hath protested, as by these presents I, the said consul, at his special instances and request, do publicly and solemnly protest against all and every person and persons whom it doth or may concern, and against winds, waves, and billows of the seas, and against all and every accident, matter, and thing, had and met with as aforesaid, whereby and by reason whereof the said vessel or cargo already has or hereafter shall appear to have suffered or sustained injury or damage ; and do declare that all losses, damages, cost, charges, and expenses, that have happened to the said vessel or cargo, or to either, are and ought to be borne by those to whom the same by right may appertain by way of average or otherwise, the same having occurred as before mentioned, and not by or through the insufficiency of said vessel, her tackle or apparel, or default or neglect of this appearer, his officers, or any of his mariners.

This done and protested in the port of Georgetown, Grand Cayman, this 20th day of December, 1860. In testimony whereof these appearers have hereunto

subscribed their names, and I, the said consul, have granted to the said master this public instrument under my hand and seal of this consulate, to serve and avail him and all others whom it doth and may concern, as need and occasion may require.

ANTONIO PELLETIER, *Master*.
SAMUEL B. GERDON, *Chief Mate*.
CHARLES TISCOMER, *Carpenter*.
WILLIAM SMITH, *Seaman*.
JAMES ANDERSON, *Seaman*.

WM. EDEN, JR.,
Deputy Consul or Agent, United States.

S.

In the matter of Antonio Pelletier, an alleged pirate. Opinion of Linsant Pradine, esq., attorney, at Port-au-Prince, and certified translation. Couderd Brothers, attorneys, New York.

The undersigned, attorney of the civil tribunal of Port-au-Prince, having been consulted in the matter of Antonio Pelletier, master of the American bark William, after having examined the documents in the suit, and the laws governing the subject in Hayti, has come to the following conclusions :

Facts. The bark William had formerly been engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Having been captured and condemned, she was sold at Key West, Florida. Captain Antonio Pelletier, of French origin, naturalized an American in 1852, purchased her for the firm of Delaunay, Rice & Co., of New Orleans.

In November, 1860, the William took on board a cargo of wood at New Orleans, and sailed for Carthage, where the cargo could not be sold on account of the troubled state of the country. At Carthage, Captain A. Pelletier took some freight from one Juan Cotes, who himself sailed on board the vessel with his wife and child and one servant. This was at the time of the year when the northeast winds blow at this place, and the William was unable to reach Rio Hacha, its intended destination. The provisions were beginning to give out, and as Mrs. Juan Cotes was suffering much, being pregnant, her husband proposed to Captain A. Pelletier to put him in at the first convenient port, in order to allow him and his family to go ashore. The captain then sailed for the Grand Cayman, the port most easily entered. He there lauded the above passengers. Juan Cotes having no ready money to pay either the passage of himself or family, or the freight on his merchandise or the expense of putting into port, had his merchandise put up at public auction ; but the prices offered not corresponding with his expectations, he stopped the sale, and offered a part of his goods to Captain A. Pelletier, in payment of what was due him, which offer was accepted, and the transaction was effected in presence of Mr. Eden, American vice-consul, at Port Georges, (Grand Cayman,) through an interpreter, Juan Cotes speaking neither English nor French.

The American vice-consul purchased of Pelletier the merchandise that had been given him in payment, and which were put, together with the rest of the stock of Juan Cotes, on a schooner bound for Jamaica.

The parties separated on good terms, and satisfied with each other ; Juan Cotes bound for Jamaica and A. Pelletier for Hayti, the latter taking with him the several documents relating to his transactions with J. Cotes, drawn up and legalized by the American vice-consul at Port George, (Grand Cayman.)

The bark William arrived at Port-au-Prince, (Hayti,) in January, 1861, and her cargo was there sold to Mr. Cervel, merchant, son-in-law of the President of

Hayti. Captain A. Pelletier being accused by one of his sailors, whom he had previously punished for insubordination, had some difficulty with the Haytien government, which was easily settled, and he left Port-au-Prince for New Orleans.

The Haytien government caused the William to be escorted outside the waters of the republic, by the steam aviso Getpard, of four guns, with 75 men of the regiment of sharpshooters of the guard, the William having on board only 13 men and one woman.

Finding that the William did not sufficiently obey her helm, Captain Pelletier went to the Grande Juague, in order to increase her ballast, but a squall overtook him while there and he was forced to slip the cable and lose his anchor. When the calm returned he went back to the Grande Juague to recover his anchor. The pilot brought the vessel on a reef, where she remained in distress for 18 hours, having lost her false keel, her two topmasts, and her rudder being badly damaged.

Fearing the desertion of his crew and the great expense of putting into a port of repairs, the captain was unwilling to enter any port and searched for a quiet harbor where he might easily repair his rudder.

Drifting, struggling against bad fortune, he again neared the island of Hayti, and coming in sight of a bay and a small fort on the coast, he took observations, and calculated by his chronometer that he was at Porto Plate, (Dominican republic;) he entered, but on nearing the land he recognized the Haytien flag. He wished to steer around and get away, but a brisk breeze prevented him from retracing his steps; he was at Fort Liberté.

Considering what had occurred at Port-au-Prince, and fearing other difficulties, he consulted his officers, all of whom except the mate spoke French, and it was decided that the vessel should be declared French; that its name should be the Guillaume Tell, going from Havana to the Havre; and Pelletier took the name of Letellier. He needed only two days to make the vessel fit for sea, but the affair of the William at Port au-Prince had become known; the newspapers had given it circulation, and the commander of Fort Liberté obliged Pelletier to write to the French vice-consul at the Haytien cape. Pelletier wrote, and in his letter used the above names, and declared that, being in distress, he desired only to repair his rudder and leave.

In the mean time a sailor of very bad reputation, whom Pelletier had taken at Port-au-Prince, and who had told the other sailors that advantageous offers had been made him at the latter city should he testify against the captain, deserted during the night, and accused Pelletier before the authorities of Fort Liberté of piracy, slave trading, &c.

The French vice-consul of the Haytien cape arrived at Fort Liberté, had Pelletier and his crew arrested, put into prison, and taken to the cape; thence they were removed to Port-au-Prince, all the while in irons.

When they reached the latter city Captain Pelletier and the crew of his vessel went through all the streets leading from the wharf to the prison, their feet in irons, hooted by the multitude, pelted with sticks and stones, the blood flowing from their wounds. Such was the bad treatment received by them from the police in charge of them, that one of these unfortunate men, being no longer able to walk, was literally dragged and thrown as dead in the yard of the prison.

The secretary of state of the general police immediately summoned to his hotel all the foreign consuls actually at Port-au-Prince, declared to them that Pelletier was a pirate and a slave trader, and asked them whether they claimed him. The latter responded in the negative, and declared that the captain and his crew should be submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of Hayti. The honorable Mr. Lewis, American consul, alone refused to sign.

The government, upon this declaration, called together a *court-martial* (special military assembly) to try the captain and the sailors of the William, as if

these people were military men, and the taking of proof for the prosecution commenced under this unusual and extraordinary jurisdiction.

Scruples and objections arose, however, and the government thought proper to discontinue the arbitrary course that it had given to the proceedings. It formed a commission composed of the men most learned in the legislation of Hayti—Senators Duval and S. Lamort Dauphin, president of the *tribunal de cassation*, Andre Germain, commissary of the government at the same tribunal, A. Deslandes and St. Armand, lawyers—who all declared that the crimes of piracy and slave trading were within the province of a jury, but that Pelletier and his companions, being strangers, and having committed no murder, were not, by the especial laws of the country, within the jurisdiction of the tribunals of Hayti. Mr. St. Armand, alone, was of a contrary idea, and refused to sign his opinion. He had already taken part with the civil prosecution pending against Pelletier.

Pelletier and his companions were therefore summoned before the criminal tribunal of Port-au-Prince the 19th of August, 1861, to answer the double accusation of piracy and slave trading. Their counsel objected to the tribunal, and on the 21st of the same month it was decided that the Juan Cotes matter was not within the jurisdiction of the court.

The civil prosecution, knowing that if the Juan Cotes matter were thrown out of the case there remained no manner of proceeding against Pelletier, and with the concurrence of the minister of foreign affairs, appealed from this judgment, which was reversed three days thereafter.

Pelletier and his companions were then sent back before the criminal tribunal. But the French vice-consul at the cape, who had caused them to be arrested at Fort Liberté, had at the same time taken their papers and sent them, under seal of the consulate, to the government of Hayti. These papers were therefore only to be opened in presence of Pelletier, or at least in presence of the French and American consuls. Instead of this, the package was opened by the commissary of the government, and all the documents were given to Mr. St. Armand, counsel for J. Cotes. The counsel for Pelletier and his co-defendants demanded, by virtue of the law, a copy of the papers, which they needed for the defence of their clients. This was pitilessly refused them, as well verbally as by decision of the court; seeing which, Pelletier and his companions, under advice of their counsel, refused to take any part in this *semblance* of a proceeding. Consequently, Pelletier was condemned to death, and his companions to five years' imprisonment. Pelletier appealed from this iniquitous decision; but, by a decision still more unrighteous, the court of appeals affirmed it in every particular except the sentence of death, the revision of which was referred to the criminal tribunal of the Haytien cape; but not without having (which appears incredible) modified the verdict of the jury.

The criminal tribunal of the cape, in compliance with the order for revision, sentenced Pelletier to five years' confinement in irons. The latter again appealed from this decision. The appellate court affirmed it by a decree delivered nine months after appeal, while the law requires that it should be pronounced within thirty days.

LAW.

The question, therefore, is: Were Pelletier and his companions, being charged with piracy and slave trading, without any charge of murder, amenable to the tribunals of Hayti?

The undersigned does not hesitate one moment to answer, no.

It appears from the remarks of Danméc, in consequence of which the law of November 1, 1814, imposing the death penalty on pirates, was abrogated, that the Senate of 1815 had in view only to define and punish the *local* piracy of the country; that is, piracy committed by Haytiens. This is the idea of the legis-

lators, for Danmec had been careful to remark that our laws forbade us to try foreigners. This opinion being known, it remains to be seen whether the law of April 8, 1815, conforms thereto.

In the first place, title 1 of the said law of 1815, which defines the distinctive character of piracy, mentions only *barges and other craft of the country*, and the Haytiens that may have aided in arming the said barges or craft of the country.

Title 2, which enumerates the penalties against pirates, is in the same spirit. The penalties are death, five or ten years of confinement in irons, confiscation of vessel, &c.

But as the pirate is outside of the pale of the *jus gentium*, the legislator could not make his law complete without inserting a provision against piracy committed by foreigners. He has been careful in every instance to do so with care and precision, always describing them or employing expressions which leave no doubt as to his idea. Such are the articles 5 and 8 of title 1.

In the former he adds, *whoever may compose the crew*, which expression comprises both foreigners and citizens. In the latter the foreigners are designated in the text. Such, also, are articles 4 and 5 of title 2; and however general may appear at first sight the text of article 3, it is evident from the general purport of the law that it applies only to Haytiens, as it is immediately followed by the said articles 4 and 5, specially concerning foreigners, which would be unnecessary if article 3 had reference to them. It is proven beyond any doubt, by articles 1, 4 and 5 of the same title 2, which mention as the only punishment of foreign pirates the death penalty; and very properly so, as the latter are only amenable to the tribunals of Hayti, when to piracy they join murder.

Therefore any foreigner, indicted and convicted of piracy without murder, should, in compliance with article 5 of the law of August 24, 1808, which is the common law of Hayti, be returned to his country to be there tried, or placed, to be so returned in the custody of his consul. The only exception to this rule is in the case of piracy coupled with murder. In such a case the tribunals of Hayti have ample and complete jurisdiction. In this case only does the Senate derogate from article 5 of the law of August 24, 1808, and adopt the argument of Danmec. (See article 5 of the law of April 8, 1815.) This is, moreover, the view taken by the court of appeals, by decree of 23d May, 1815, in a case of piracy with murder, and in which the counsel for the accused had been careful not to invoke the said article 5 of the law of 1815, but had confined himself to the argument that the pirates having been captured at a distance of more than 300 leagues from Hayti, were not within its jurisdiction.

The court of appeals very properly rejected this argument.

Far from being applicable only to crimes and misdemeanors committed in our ports and harbors by foreigners on their own vessels, against their officers or shipmates, the article 5 of the law of 1808 is general, and forms the common law of Hayti, as is evident from the circular of the secretary of state and justice, dated May 24, 1845; from the remarks of Danmec, reproduced in article 5 of the law of 1815; from a decree of the court of appeals of the 27th May, 1860, (Mat. of Hidalgo;) and from the observations of the commission charged with the investigation of the present case.

If it is admitted on general principles that the pirate is an outlaw, a citizen of no nation and an enemy of all, this should only be so understood for the purpose of giving to all nations the right of minute search, without regard to the flag under which he may seek shelter, nor to the latitude in which he may be captured; but when captured the pirate can only be tried by the particular laws on the subject, passed by the nation that captured him. Now, the law of April 8, 1815, on piracy, and the law of the 19th November, 1839, on the suppression of the slave trade, are the two particular laws to be consulted in the case. Article 5 of the first, and article 4 of the second, expressly prohibit us from trying foreigners indicted and convicted of slave trade or piracy, not accompanied with

murder. It is therefore not the question whether Pelletier and his companions should have been sent before any other tribunal of the republic, since they are amenable to none, not being accused of murder, nor what penalty they were subject to, the two laws of 1815 and 1819 denying such right to any authority of Hayti. The want of jurisdiction is therefore clear and absolute.

The criminal tribunal should so have officially declared.

From which it results that in trying Pelletier and his companions, the said tribunal exceeded its authority, and the court of appeals, in affirming its decision, sanctioned an abuse of power and the violation of article 5 of the law of April 8, 1815 ; of article 4 of the law of 19th November, 1834 ; and of article 5 of the law of 1808.

That the law of April 8, 1815, in relation to piracy, may be incomplete, is admitted ; but it was the only one that the republic could pass at the time, and, incomplete or not, it was the law of the land, and should have been obeyed. It was the province of the legislature to modify it, if deemed advisable. In the mean time it was entitled to respect.

We have already remarked that the alleged violence, threats, ill-usage, &c., of which Pelletier, a foreigner, was accused by J. Cotes, also a foreigner, was the only ground of the prosecution. In fact the acts, if it is proven that they were committed, must indeed have been committed on the high seas, and shortly after the William left Carthagena for Hayti. Now, it is a general principle that criminal laws are strictly territorial, and that the right to punish being but a consequence of the right of dominion, the jurisdiction of a nation does not extend to acts between foreigners in a foreign land.

These acts are not within the jurisdiction of the tribunals of Hayti, and the court of appeals, in taking cognizance of them and trying them, countenanced a transgression upon the jurisdiction of Pelletier's country, where this matter should have been tried, and was guilty of an abuse of power that might well have endangered the safety of the state. It is this that our legislators desired to avoid, in respecting the principle which forbids prosecution for crimes committed outside of the territory of Hayti, other than those mentioned in articles 5 and 6 of the code of criminal procedure.

But we have already proved that the transactions between Pelletier and Cotes had every characteristic of the strictest good faith, and that Pelletier was never allowed to examine the documents, because the prosecution was interested in concealing them.

From which it must appear that it was not the province of the tribunals of Hayti to entertain the complaint of Cotes against Pelletier ; that the said complaint should have been dismissed, and the complainant referred, for the redress of his alleged grievances, to the proper judges of Pelletier.

Considered at Port-au-Prince, August 7, 1863.

L'INSTANT PRADINE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss :*

I, Louis Léonce Coudert, a notary public of the State of New York, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing translation with the original thereof hereto annexed, (in the French language,) and that the same is a true, faithful and correct translation of said original, and of every part thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at the city of New York aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL.]

L. LÉONCE COUDERT,
Notary Public for the State of New York.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

109 EAST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK,
March 11, 1865.

SIR: I enclose the affidavit of the Rev. Father Célestin Pitholat, late curate of Cape Haytien, Hayti, in relation to my claim against the government of that republic.

I wish this affidavit filed with the other documents in my case.

You will observe that it possesses special importance as establishing the determination of President Geffrard to sacrifice me in pursuance of his ideas of policy, regardless of right.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. PELLETIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

109 EAST 27TH STREET, NEW YORK,
January 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be filed among the papers in my claim against Hayti:

Q.—Depositions of persons at Grand Caymans, dated November 15, 1861.

R.—Protest of master, officers and seamen of bark William, of New Orleans, dated December 20, 1860.

S.—Opinion, original and translation, of Linstant Pradine, a distinguished counsellor of Port-au-Prince, dated August 7, 1868.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss:*

Célestin Pitholat, a priest of the Catholic church, a native of Savoy, being duly sworn, says that for several years up to the beginning of the present year, 1865, he has been resident, in the exercise of his professional office as pastor, at Cape Haytien, in the republic of Hayti. That in the year 1861 or 1862 he knew, as matter of public notoriety, of the arrest and detention of Captain Antonio Pelletier, on a charge of slave-trading, and that he was subjected to great hardships and sufferings. That in the summer of 1862 the said Pelletier was brought from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haytien in a state of extreme distress and suffering from want of food and clothing, being at the same time sick and sighing for sympathy and charity; that he received the charitable aid of Father Pascal, the vicar general, and Monsieur DuCosquer, the archbishop; and, by direction of Father Pascal, his ecclesiastical superior, this deponent, as pastor of Cape Haytien, many times visited the said Captain Pelletier in the dungeon in which he was confined, and contributed to his relief in the supply of necessary food. That he heard from most respectable persons that during the period of said Pelletier's confinement his silver plate and valuable furniture was taken from his vessel and publicly sold and appropriated by Haytiens.

And this deponent further says that while said Pelletier was so confined in the dungeon at Cape Haytien, the President of Hayti, Geffrard, came to that place, and this deponent, at said Pelletier's request, applied to him to grant said Pelletier an interview in order that he might urge his plea for justice or mercy ; but President Geffrard refused to see him, saying that Pelletier was a man dangerous to Hayti, and if set at liberty would array three or four nations against the republic, and that he must sacrifice him to the interests of the state, and he, Geffrard, would be the worst enemy of his own country if he should consent to his, said Pelletier's, release.

And this deponent further says that during said Pelletier's confinement in said dungeon his privations and sufferings were such that he, this deponent, thinks that if he had not received assistance from charitable persons his life would have been in danger.

CÉLESTIN PITHOLAT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, March 10, 1865.

E. STEVENSON,
Notary Public, New York City.

Mr. Pelletier to Mr. Seward.

NO. 237 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
August 22, 1865.

SIR : Enclosed herewith I send you two affidavits, marked AA and BB, which please cause to be filed with the papers in reference to my claim against the government of Hayti. Please acknowledge their receipt and oblige,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTONIO PELLETIER.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York, ss :*

Domingo T. Castro, of the city, county, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says : That he is well acquainted with Antonio Pelletier, formerly owner of the bark William, and has known him for upwards of fifteen years, having had many business transactions with him, and been familiar with his means and property during most of that time. That in the year 1859 the said Pelletier was the owner of several patents for the manufacture of shoes by machinery, and had a large amount of such machinery at the city of Troy, New York. That he was also engaged at the city of Chicago, Illinois, in a distillery and rectifying business, and while he was there deponent wrote to him proposing to introduce the manufacture of shoes into the island of Cuba, and offering to undertake the formation of a company in Havana for that purpose. That an arrangement was made, and in the year 1860 Pelletier and deponent went to Havana and perfected the scheme, by virtue of which said Pelletier was to send out a large amount of machinery, and contribute \$20,000 in money to the capital of the company. That in 1861 the said machinery, to the amount of \$30,000 in value, was sent to Havana, and the said contribution to the capital of the company of \$20,000 was made, a part of said sum having been raised for Pelletier by deponent, upon the pledge of certain contracts for the purchase of lands in the State of Iowa, held by Captain Pelletier, on which he

had paid upwards of \$20,000, and was thereafter to pay a further large amount to complete the purchase and secure a perfect title. That when the notice of the execution of Captain Pelletier in Hayti, which was copied into the Cuban papers from the New York Herald, was published in Havana, the affairs of the company, which before that had needed the personal attention of Captain Pelletier, fell at once into disorder, and all the property and investment which he had provided and made was lost.

And deponent further says that the said Pelletier at the same time was the owner of the exclusive privilege of introducing and selling railroad chairs, which was granted to him by the government of Cuba, and was a monopoly of great value, for which he was offered \$75,000 in cash, but which he refused to sell, and remained the owner of and continued to supply the demand himself until his imprisonment by the Haytiens deprived him of the power to attend to his business, and caused the forfeiture of the grant.

And deponent further says that in consequence of said imprisonment of Captain Pelletier and his reported execution, his contracts for the purchase of the aforesaid lands in Iowa were forfeited, and the money he has paid was lost, as well as the prospective value he would have received from the advance in value of the lands, and he, deponent, has also understood that property in Chicago which was held by Captain Pelletier under a contract of purchase, was also lost for the same reason, and that in addition a large amount of personal property was sacrificed.

And deponent can safely say that the damage to Captain Pelletier from the failure of the shoe company was at least \$50,000, and from the forfeiture of the grant for railroad chairs was not less than \$75,000. The loss to him by the forfeiture of his contracts for lands in Iowa was much more than \$20,000.

And he has been informed that the losses of property, real and personal, in Chicago, which the captain suffered in consequence of his protracted imprisonment in Hayti and reported death by execution, were more than \$100,000 in amount. And further saith not.

D. T. CASTRO.

Subscribed and sworn before me August 22, 1865.

[SEAL.]

S. HOSFORD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York*, ss:

George Gray, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, says that in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, he resided in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and has been there frequently since, or until 1862. That he was acquainted with Captain Antonio Pelletier, who was carrying on a large distillery and rectifying business and also an importing liquor business, having a large store at the corner of Lasalle and Illinois streets. That the store property of Pelletier was very valuable; that he did a large business and had a large stock of goods in his store at all times. That deponent was in the habit of making large transactions with him for the firm with whom deponent was employed, and in the course of deponent's employment it became necessary for him to ascertain and become acquainted with Pelletier's condition, and deponent found he had real property to the amount of not less than \$100,000. That in October, 1861, the notice hereto affixed was published in the New York Herald, and thereupon the creditors of Pelletier seized his property by legal process and it was sold at auction by the sheriff. That deponent attended the sale; that there was in distilling apparatus, fixtures, and merchandise not less than \$50,000 worth at a fair valuation, all of which was sacrificed and went for a mere fraction of their actual worth.

And deponent further says that the damage to Captain Pelletier, from his imprisonment and reported execution, by the sacrifice and loss of his property in Chicago must have been at least \$150,000. And further saith not.

GEORGE GRAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, August 22, 1865.

[SEAL.]

E. STEPHENSON,
Notary Public, New York City.

[From the New York Herald, October 2, 1861.]

NEWS FROM HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Intelligence from Hayti to the 7th ultimo has been received.

The slaver, Captain Pelletier, has been tried, condemned, and executed. Three companions have been sentenced, each to five years' imprisonment.

The Haytien journal *La Progres* has been suspended and superseded by another. President Geoffrard had made a tour through the republic, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm.

Commercial affairs were active, with a large number of American, English, and French vessels in port.

From St. Domingo we learn that the Spanish officers there had protested against the summary manner in which General Santana had executed General Sanchez and seventeen others as being disgraceful to the Spanish arms, but they were told in reply that Santana had full powers from the Queen, and there was no power to interfere.

OFFICE OF THE LEWELLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 138 South Third street, second story, front room
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in the matter of the claim of Captain Antonio Pelletier, filed in your office, and by the government of the United States being prosecuted against the government of Hayti, for and on account of the seizure and withholding of the bark *William* and for damages and losses therefrom arising, the said Antonio Pelletier, by an instrument in writing, dated April 6, 1866, duly sold, assigned and transferred all his right, title and interest in and to said claim to me, (C. T. Benedict,) in trust to secure the payment of certain moneys to Henry Lewis, Jacob Rigel and others, and that, therefore, I shall require payment to me of all moneys received or collected thereon from said government of Hayti.

Will you please inform me what is the present condition of negotiations with said government of Hayti relative to this claim, and whether there is prospect that it will soon be adjusted and liquidated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. BENEDICT.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

H. Ex. Doc. 260—10

VESSELS IN REVENUE SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

The number of vessels in the revenue service, and the further requirements of the service.

APRIL 24, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 23, 1868.

SIR: Referring to my letter of 23d January last, transmitting a list of the whole number of vessels comprising the revenue cutter service, and detailing the wants of the service, the department called the attention of the House of Representatives to the special need of four steam vessels, viz.: one for Alaska, one for Columbia river and coast of Oregon, one for Charleston, South Carolina, and one for Mobile, Alabama. I have now the honor to transmit estimates of cost of these vessels, namely: that for Alaska, the sum of \$115,000; for Columbia river, the sum of \$75,000; for Charleston, South Carolina, the sum of \$95,000; for Mobile, Alabama, the sum of \$65,000.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

SIoux INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A letter from General H. H. Sibley, relative to the destitute condition of the Sioux Indians near Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory.

APRIL 24, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1868.

SIR: For the consideration of Congress, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 17th instant, from General H. H. Sibley, giving additional information relative to the destitution prevailing among the Sioux Indians near Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 17, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the information conveyed to you of destitution among the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, in my letter of December last, has been verified by more recent advices from that remote region. The number of lives lost by starvation and exposure cannot be accurately stated, but be that as it may, there is no doubt that the survivors are very much in need of relief as soon as it can reach them. If there is any fund at your disposal applicable to such an object I respectfully suggest that it be promptly employed, and that some competent and reliable agent be appointed to proceed with the supplies of food and clothing without unnecessary delay to the scene of suffering. The number of Indians in the camps at or near Devil's Lake is probably between five and six hundred, although some estimates are much higher than these figures.

It is very important, apart from any considerations of humanity, that these savages should be assured of the friendly feeling of the government towards

them by some tangible demonstration, otherwise they may be enticed or driven by sheer necessity into hostilities, which will involve other bands of the same tribe on the north and east of the Missouri river, and endanger the white settlements on the frontiers of this State, Iowa, and Dakota Territory.

If I am not in error, the Indians at Devil's Lake, on the reservation, when 500 in number, are entitled to a United States agent by treaty stipulations. If so, I trust a good and faithful man will be selected to take charge of them in that capacity.

I trust you will not consider me as intrusive in volunteering these suggestions to the department over which you preside. They are prompted by a desire for the establishment of friendly relations between the government and the Indians, and a hope that the latter may be saved, by a just and liberal policy, from impending destruction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN TRIBES IN KANSAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of A. R. Banks, relative to the destitute condition of various Indian tribes in Kansas.

APRIL 24, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a copy of the report, dated the 9th instant, of Special Indian Agent Alexander R. Banks, containing a statement of the destitute condition of various Indian tribes in Kansas.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
Lawrence, Kansas, April 3, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles E. Mix, dated January 8, 1868, I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations as special United States Indian agent. Immediately upon the receipt of my instructions, I consulted with Superintendent Thomas Murphy, in relation to the condition of the Indians within the limits of the central superintendency.

It was the opinion of Colonel Murphy that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the pressing necessities of the Osage and Kaw Indians. In order that I might more fully satisfy myself respecting the actual condition of these tribes, I addressed letters to Agents Snow and Stover, requiring from them written statements as to the number, location, and present condition of the tribes under their charge. Without waiting for replies to these letters, I proceeded at once to visit the Kaw Indians on their reservation, and found from personal inspection that they were in a state of extreme destitution, and I have no doubt

but that for the prompt action of Agent Stover in supplying them with such scanty provisions as was in his power, many of these people would have perished from actual starvation. The fact that this tribe is now at war with the powerful confederated tribes of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches is, of itself, a sufficient explanation of their destitute circumstances, as they are not numerically strong enough to venture upon the plains in pursuit of their almost sole support, the buffalo.

Agent Stover having reported that it would be necessary to supply eight hundred (800) of these people with food, I at once notified the contractor, Colonel Thomas A. Osborn, to commence the delivery at the Kaw agency of that number of rations daily, under and in accordance with the stipulations of his contract.

After supplying the immediate wants of the Kaws, I visited the tribe of Great and Little Osages, on their reservation on the Verdigris river, in the southern part of the State of Kansas. I found the Osages in the same condition as the Kaws, destitute and at war with the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches. Agent Snow represents this tribe, numbering three thousand four hundred and forty-nine souls, as being very greatly in need of assistance. He says many of them were robbed of all they had by the plain Indians, and all were driven in from the buffalo range about the first of last November, which deprived them of obtaining a supply of meat and tallow or any robes or furs. From personal acquaintance with this tribe I am well satisfied that Agent Snow has fairly represented the necessities of the Indians under his charge, and that they absolutely require assistance from the government in the way of food until the difficulties at present existing between them and the Indians of the plains can be amicably adjusted. In view of these facts I have therefore transferred to Agent Snow for the use of these Indians three thousand five hundred rations daily since the first day of February last. Agent Snow having strongly represented the entire destitution of the Quapaw Indians, numbering three hundred and fifty souls, I have instructed the contractor to deliver that number of rations daily at the temporary Neosho agency for the use of this tribe.

After supplying the above-mentioned tribes, I visited Fort Larned, for the purpose of conferring with Agent Wynkoop, in relation to the condition of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apache Indians. Major Wynkoop states that, according to the best information he can obtain and the census taken by Commissioners Bogy and Irwin, in the month of November, 1866, the tribes under his charge number eight thousand six hundred souls. But a part of this number having gone north he is of the opinion that about seven thousand four hundred still remain within the limits of his agency.

In regard to their condition Agent Wynkoop reports these Indians to be much in need of assistance, and states that in his opinion their being liberally supplied with food will render them satisfied and prevent any disposition toward hostilities on their part during the coming summer. As far as these Indians are concerned, they have, up to the present time, faithfully fulfilled the condition of the treaties made with them last fall, evincing no desire to commit depredations, either on individuals or trains passing through their hunting grounds.

Agent Wynkoop decided to issue the supplies for these tribes at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and in making this decision I was governed by the fact that it was the point nearest to the Indian camps, and the only place where I could procure sufficient storage for supplies furnished.

The impossibility of concentrating the Indians at any point on a given day, explains the necessity of having to store the supplies. I find it entirely out of the question to supply these different tribes at the Big Bend of the Arkansas river.

The nearest camps are one hundred miles distant from that point, and the country in the immediate vicinity completely destitute of grass. Therefore,

after consultation with the agent, I have issued a requisition upon the contractor for seven thousand four hundred rations daily, to be delivered at Fort Dodge. The number of Indians, and consequently the amount of supplies necessary to subsist them, will vary somewhat, as soon as the grass affords pasturage for their horses and permits them to wander at will over the prairie. The general belief on the frontier and among those who are well acquainted with the habits of the Indians of the plains is, that the subsistence of these Indians by the government will avert hostilities and prevent depredations by these tribes during the summer. I fully concur in this belief, and feel well satisfied that in no other manner can the government so rapidly and easily acquire complete control over these wild tribes as by a continuance of the present humane and successful policy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DESTITUTE FRIENDLY INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the necessity of an appropriation to furnish supplies to destitute friendly Indians.

APRIL 24, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1868.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, enclosing to this department the accompanying copies of letters from Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, relative to furnishing supplies to destitute friendly Indians.

Under the circumstances, I have the honor to invite the immediate consideration of Congress to the subject, and would respectfully suggest that if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs' recommendation meets with the approval of Congress, a resolution may be passed without delay authorizing the department to take the necessary steps to provide for the present urgent necessities of the Indians in advance of an appropriation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of letters received from Messrs. Louis Stettauer and Thomas A. Osborn, dated yesterday and to-day respectively, both in answer to office letters, notifying them to cease furnishing supplies under their contracts made with this bureau on the 12th of November, 1867, for friendly Indians at and near Fort Cobb, in the Indian territory, at and near the Big Bend of the Arkansas river, in Kansas, and at and near North Platte City, in Nebraska.

It will be seen that both parties offer to continue furnishing the necessary

subsistence, upon the terms mentioned in their respective contracts, if it is the opinion of the department and of this office that Congress will make appropriations for the purpose.

Not being sufficiently advised respecting the intention of Congress in regard to appropriating funds to continue the feeding of such friendly Indians as may require assistance, to respond to the offers made by said parties, the matter is respectfully referred to your consideration, and for such instructions in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

I would suggest, in this connection, whether it would not be advisable, before responding to Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, to ascertain, if possible, the views of the members of the Indian committee in each branch of Congress, regarding the probability of an appropriation being made to feed the Indians in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received, in which you inform me that the appropriations for feeding friendly Indians are now nearly exhausted, and that I will, therefore, cease feeding under my two contracts of 12th November last, within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

You further inform me that this action is rendered necessary by the fact that, although you have recommended Congress to appropriate funds to continue feeding the Indians, it has not yet done so.

If you think that Congress will make appropriations for this purpose, and desire me to do so, I will go on feeding under my contracts until Congress shall have had time to act on the recommendation for further appropriations.

Please advise me what are your views and wishes on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1868.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date informing me that the appropriations for feeding the friendly Indians, under my contract with the department of 12th November last, are nearly exhausted, and although further appropriations have been asked for, they have not yet been made; and directing me, therefore, to cease furnishing supplies under said contract within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

If the department thinks that Congress will make the appropriations, I am willing to go on feeding the Indians under my contract until Congress shall act on the recommendation referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,

LOUIS STETTAUER.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SALES OF GOLD.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 18th ultimo, statements of sales of gold, commissions paid, &c., since March, 1861.

APRIL 25, 1868.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 23, 1868.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 18th of March, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, without delay, to report to this House the amount of commissions paid for the sale or disposal of United States bonds or securities since the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, to whom paid, and if commissions are still paid for similar services to the same parties; if not, to whom commissions, if any, are paid. Also, what amount of gold has been sold by the Treasury Department since the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, and what amount of commissions have been paid on the sales of gold, and to whom paid; whether said commissions on the sales of gold were paid in coin or currency. That he state separately the aggregate amount of commissions paid on the sales of government securities, and the sales of gold,—

I have the honor to furnish herewith the following papers containing the information called for:

First. A statement of sales of gold, of the commissions paid thereon, and of the currency realized on such sales, from March 2, 1861, to March 18, 1868, marked A.

Second. A letter from Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, the assistant treasurer at New York, under date of the 11th instant, explaining his action in regard to sales of gold, marked B.

Third. A statement of the commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ notes, issued under the act of July 17, 1861, marked C.

Fourth. A statement of the commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to 5-20 bonds, issued under the act of February 25, 1862, marked D.

Fifth. A statement of commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to 10-40 bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1864, marked E.

Sixth. A statement of commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to 5-20 bonds, issued under the act of June 30, 1864, marked F.

Seventh. A statement of commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to 5-20 bonds, issued under the act of March 3, 1865, marked G.

Eighth. A copy of a letter from Secretary Fessenden, under date of January

28, 1865, appointing Mr. Jay Cooke agent of the Treasury Department for the sale of $7\frac{3}{8}$ notes, and fixing the amount to be allowed to him for his commissions, including those of sub-agents and expenses, marked H.

Ninth. A copy of a letter from Jay Cooke to H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 15, 1865, proposing to furnish the department with three hundred millions of dollars, (\$300,000,000,) on or before a certain date named, by sales of $7\frac{3}{8}$ notes for a specified commission, covering commissions to sub-agents and other expenses, marked I.

Tenth. A copy of a letter from H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, to Jay Cooke, under date of March 30, 1865, accepting, with certain modifications, Mr. Cooke's proposition, marked J.

Eleventh. A statement of commissions paid agents and subscribers for sales of and subscriptions to $7\frac{3}{8}$ notes, under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, marked K.

It was the intention of the department, from the commencement of Mr. Cooke's agency, that his commission should be limited to one-eighth of one per cent., and that all that was allowed to him over this amount should be paid to sub-agents and subscribers, or used in payment for advertising and in defraying other necessary expenses.

It will be noticed by Mr. Fessenden's letter under date of January 28, 1865, (marked H,) that, having failed in negotiating the $7\frac{3}{8}$ notes as rapidly as the necessities of the department required, through the instrumentality of depository banks and other general agencies, he deemed it necessary to avail himself of the services of Mr. Cooke to popularize the loan, and to this end to increase the commission from one-half per cent., which had been allowed to the banks and general agencies, to three-quarters of one per cent. on the first fifty millions, and five-eighths of one per cent. on the next fifty millions. It was understood, however, that this increase of commission was not to inure to the benefit of Mr. Cooke, inasmuch as he was directed to allow to sub-agents and others the same rates of commissions that had been allowed to them, and to pay all the expenses of negotiating the notes.

This arrangement was continued on a larger scale by the present Secretary, as will be noticed by the letter of Mr. Cooke, under date of March 15, 1865, marked I, and the letter of the Secretary in reply under date of March 30, marked J.

The exigencies of the treasury and the necessities for prompt and efficient action in raising money to meet existing requisitions and for the payment of the soldiers of the great Union army, the daily expenses of which amounted to some \$2,000,000, was explained in the last annual report of the Secretary to Congress. Extraordinary efforts were required and extraordinary efforts were made to put the treasury in a condition to meet present and prospective demands upon it. Fortunately these efforts were successful; and that they were so was mainly the result of the skill and energy of the agent.

By his letter of March 30, 1865, the Secretary agreed to allow to Mr. Cooke three-quarters of one per cent. on \$100,000,000, and the same rate on \$200,000,000 more, provided the whole amount of \$300,000,000 should be subscribed and paid into the treasury by the 10th of July following. This commission was to cover the usual commissions to sub-agents and subscribers, and all the expenses of the agency for advertising, &c., &c., so as to reduce the amount to be retained by the agent to one-eighth of one per cent. Three hundred millions of notes were negotiated on these terms, and the proceeds paid into the treasury a month earlier than the time specified. On the balance of the notes negotiated by Mr. Cooke, with the exception of \$150,000,000, there was allowed to him a commission of five-eighths of one per cent. On the last \$150,000,000 the commission was reduced, with the consent of Mr. Cooke, to one-half of one per cent., all of which was yielded to sub-agents and subscribers.

It will be noticed by the schedules of the sales of the 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ notes, that the commissions paid to some subscribers were higher than those paid to others. The explanation of this fact is, that, in order to induce large subscriptions, one-half of one per cent. was allowed by the department, as well as by Mr. Cooke, to those subscribing for \$1,000,000 and upwards, and from an eighth to three-eighths of one per cent. to those making smaller subscriptions. Wherever it appears in the schedule that less than one-half per cent. was allowed on sums of over \$1,000,000, it will be understood that these sums, although aggregated in the schedule, represent small subscriptions of various persons.

Although Mr. Cooke was the agent of the government in the sale of 5-20 bonds and 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ notes, and these securities were chiefly negotiated by him, subscriptions were received directly at the department, and the same rules in regard to allowances of commissions to subscribers were adopted and adhered to by both the department and the agent.

It will be perceived that larger commissions were paid, or rather, larger expenses were incurred in the negotiation of the seven three-tenth notes than in the negotiation of the five-twenty bonds. This was owing to the fact that the five-twenty loan was one of the earlier loans put upon the market, and that when the seven three-tenth notes were offered, the market was so well supplied with government securities that extraordinary efforts and extraordinary outlays were necessary to popularize them and to secure rapid subscriptions. At the time subscriptions were thus stimulated government vouchers were at a heavy discount, and holders of such as were being paid were compelled to receive in part payment one year's certificates of indebtedness, worth in the market considerably less than par. It may be proper, also, to remark, that a week's delay in providing funds for the prompt payment of troops which were ready to be mustered out of service, would have cost the government more than the whole amount paid for commissions for the negotiation of all government loans during and after the war. As an evidence of the success of the negotiation of these notes, and the influence which was exerted upon the public by the agents through the press, and other instrumentalities throughout the country, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that no sooner was the loan disposed of than the notes began to decline, and within a few months were a dull sale, at from 94 to 95 cents on the dollar.

It is not too much to say that the popularizing and successful negotiation of this loan, as well as that of the five-twenty loan, saved the government many millions of dollars.

These explanations are made in order that the action of the department in regard to the sales of government securities and the payment of commissions, as stated in the schedules, may be properly understood.

Since Mr. Jay Cooke's agency for the sale of government securities terminated, the sales, when not made by the assistant treasurer at New York, or by brokers employed by him in special cases, have been conducted through the agency of the First National Bank of Washington.

The sales of gold have been made through agencies selected by the assistant treasurer at New York, and under his direction. Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co. have for nearly three years past been the principal agents, but other persons or firms have been occasionally employed, as will be perceived by the statement of gold sales and Mr. Van Dyck's letter.

The commissions on sales of gold have always been paid in currency.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin at the United States Treasury,
New York, from March 2, 1861, to March 18, 1868.*

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
Jay Cooke & Co.....	\$1,600,000	\$2,000 00	\$2,841,346 25
Do	1,600,000	2,000 00	2,770,893 75
Do	1,300,000	1,625 00	2,222,012 50
Do	395,000	493 75	671,615 62
Do	1,500,000	1,875 00	2,518,162 50
Do	800,000	1,000 00	1,339,893 75
Do	505,000	631 25	840,962 50
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.....	190,000	237 50	361,937 50
John A. Stewart.....	255,000	318 75	486,368 75
Do	565,000	706 25	1,065,593 75
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.....	250,000	312 50	470,037 50
Do	310,000	387 50	568,600 00
John A. Stewart.....	225,000	281 25	425,831 25
Do	200,000	250 00	379,737 50
Knautch, Nachod & Kuhne.....	380,000	475 00	725,106 25
Do	240,000	300 00	456,993 75
John A. Stewart.....	400,000	500 00	759,750 00
Do	500,000	625 00	954,237 50
Knautch, Nachod & Kuhne.....	400,000	500 00	766,537 50
Do	200,000	250 00	387,131 25
John A. Stewart.....	230,000	287 50	441,100 00
Do	320,000	400 00	616,475 00
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.....	300,000	375 00	576,712 50
Do	300,000	375 00	587,600 00
Do	320,000	400 00	626,587 50
Do	350,000	437 50	698,637 50
John A. Stewart.....	35,000	43 75	83,325 00
Do	210,000	262 50	509,887 50
Do	50,000	62 50	123,637 50
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	300,000	375 00	624,406 25
Do	200,000	250 00	419,150 00
Colgate & Hoffman.....	50,000	-----	104,000 00
J. M. Hartshorn & Co.....	200,000	250 00	416,293 75
J. B. Wallace & Co.....	200,000	250 00	421,025 00
John A. Islin.....	50,000	62 50	106,300 00
Do	100,000	125 00	207,787 50
Livermore, Clews & Co.....	125,000	156 25	278,606 25
William Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	221,626 57
F. H. Palmer.....	150,000	187 50	333,133 26
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	500,000	625 00	1,114,562 50
W. R. Griffith.....	700,000	875 00	1,539,085 29
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	780,000	975 00	1,840,837 50
John Thompson.....	50,000	62 50	117,987 50
Colgate & Hoffman.....	50,000	-----	111,187 50
Thomas Slocum.....	30,000	-----	68,850 00
John Thompson.....	60,000	75 00	140,250 00
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	810,000	1,012 50	1,920,206 25
Do	480,000	600 00	1,118,575 00
John Thompson.....	170,000	212 50	396,937 50
Do	120,000	150 00	282,225 00
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	895,000	1,118 75	2,090,059 38
William Hoge.....	110,000	137 50	259,232 75
Do	290,000	362 50	679,897 20
W. R. Griffith.....	100,000	125 00	229,022 27
John Thompson.....	200,000	250 00	479,075 10
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	470,000	587 50	1,122,331 26
Daniel Drew.....	1 000,000	1,250 00	2,406,607 93
Do	150,000	187 50	366,562 50
First National Bank.....	500,000	625 00	715,620 66

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
Trevor & Colgate	\$500,000	\$625 00	\$713,972 19
First National Bank	250,000	312 50	356,830 00
Trevor & Colgate	750,000	937 50	1,073,299 68
Do	400,000	500 00	578,220 70
First National Bank	600,000	750 00	867,967 92
Vermilye & Co	250,000	312 50	359,989 65
Robert Baile	100,000	125 00	144,730 00
Trevor & Colgate	150,000	187 50	217,532 06
Do	100,000	125 00	143,481 25
Vermilye & Co	250,000	312 50	358,415 92
Trevor & Colgate	500,000	625 00	716,513 39
First National Bank	250,000	312 50	358,465 88
Drexel, Winthrop & Co	250,000	312 50	357,947 64
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,463 00
W. Hoge & Co	500,000	625 00	717,094 07
First National Bank	250,000	312 50	358,016 31
Vermilye & Co	250,000	312 50	357,716 64
Trevor & Colgate	450,000	562 50	644,154 64
Drexel, Winthrop & Co	250,000	312 50	358,497 09
William Hoge & Co	50,000	62 50	71,615 75
Trevor & Colgate	500,000	625 00	717,456 20
F. T. Walker & Bro	250,000	312 50	357,966 37
William Hoge & Co	200,000	250 50	286,463 00
Trevor & Colgate	450,000	562 50	647,164 12
First National Bank	150,000	187 50	215,452 90
Vermilye & Co	250,000	312 50	359,414 92
F. T. Walker & Bro	250,000	312 50	359,876 95
Robert Baile	100,000	125 00	144,105 63
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000	250 00	284,465 00
Trevor & Colgate	300,000	375 00	427,989 96
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	351,810 02
P. M. Myers & Co	150,000	187 50	211,662 94
F. T. Walker & Bro	100,000	125 00	140,509 23
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	281,430 54
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000	250 00	283,028 94
First National Bank	100,000	125 00	141,127 36
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,169 54
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,356 38
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,487 97
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	125 00	143,356 37
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,268 96
Trevor & Colgate	150,000	187 50	215,034 56
F. T. Walker & Bro	100,000	125 00	143,418 82
P. M. Myers & Co	150,000	187 50	215,303 04
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	125 00	143,231 50
Trevor & Colgate	150,000	185 50	214,990 86
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	358,453 38
G. L. & L. Haight	100,000	125 00	143,356 38
Vermilye & Co	150,000	187 50	215,409 38
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	125 00	143,731 00
P. M. Myers & Co	150,000	187 50	215,783 81
Trevor & Colgate	150,000	187 50	215,509 09
F. T. Walker & Bro	100,000	125 00	143,980 75
W. Hoge & Co	100,000	125 00	143,918 33
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,981 23
G. L. & L. Haight	100,000	125 00	143,855 88
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,606 13
Trevor & Colgate	100,000	125 00	143,980 75
Trevor & Colgate	150,000	187 50	216,071 02
G. L. & L. Haight	50,000	62 50	71,940 43
F. T. Walker & Bro	100,000	125 00	143,980 75

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
P. M. Myers & Co	\$100,000	\$125 00	\$143,855 88
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	287,961 50
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	287,961 50
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,980 75
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	360,663 66
First National Bank	100,000	125 00	144,380 35
G. F. Herbert	50,000	62 50	72,177 69
F. T. Walker & Bro.	100,000	125 00	144,480 25
P. M. Myers & Co	150,000	187 50	216,545 55
G. L. & L. Haight	100,000	125 00	144,411 57
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	361,238 09
First National Bank	100,000	125 00	144,605 1
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	100,000	125 00	144,580 15
Vermilye & Co.	100,000	125 00	144,605 25
G. F. Herbert	50,000	62 50	72,240 13
G. L. & L. Haight	100,000	125 00	144,474 28
F. T. Walker & Bro.	100,000	125 00	144,505 23
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000	250 00	288,804 41
First National Bank	100,000	125 00	144,230 50
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	360,588 74
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	144,355 38
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	360,888 44
G. L. & L. Haight	100,000	125 00	144,355 38
G. F. Herbert	50,000	62 50	72,177 69
F. T. Walker & Bro.	100,000	125 00	144,355 38
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	144,374 11
Trevor & Colgate	250,000	312 50	359,789 54
Robert Baile	100,000	125 00	143,855 88
F. T. Walker & Bro.	50,000	62 50	71,865 50
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,780 86
Birch, Murray & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,803 06
Birch, Murray & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,490 27
Smith, Martin & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,509 61
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,025 94
Robert Baile	100,000	125 00	143,081 65
G. L. & L. Haight	50,000	62 50	71,615 75
Robert Baile	100,000	120 00	143,481 25
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	286,669 04
William Hoge & Co.	100,000	125 00	143,312 67
P. M. Myers & Co	50,000	62 50	71,553 31
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	285,501 46
Robert Baile	100,000	125 00	142,794 44
Birch, Murray & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,366 00
F. T. Walker & Bro.	50,000	62 50	71,428 44
P. M. Myers & Co	50,000	62 50	71,191 18
Smith, Martin & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,428 44
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	285,152 00
Robert Baile	50,000	62 50	71,366 00
First National Bank	50,000	62 50	71,303 57
G. L. & L. Haight	50,000	62 50	71,303 57
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	285,962 50
G. L. & L. Haight	50,000	62 50	71,678 19
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	143,421 25
F. T. Walker & Bro.	50,000	62 50	71,728 14
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	285,962 50
Birch, Murray & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,859 16
G. L. & L. Haight	50,000	62 50	71,927 94
P. M. Myers & Co	150,000	187 50	215,783 21
Smith, Martin & Co.	50,000	62 50	71,803 07
Trevor & Colgate	200,000	250 00	285,962 50
Robert Baile	50,000	62 50	71,803 07

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
E. D. Morgan & Co.....	\$85,000	.....	\$122,400 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	70,000	\$37 50	103,034 28
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.....	200,000	250 00	294,142 82
Trevor & Colgate.....	250,000	312 50	370,416 40
Lawrence & St. John.....	50,000	62 50	73,863 50
G. L. & L. Haight.....	100,000	125 00	146,459 52
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	146,728 00
H. Clews & Co.....	200,000	240 00	293,805 65
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	292,606 85
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	100,000	125 00	146,228 50
Vermilye & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,378 48
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	130,000	162 50	191,585 56
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,728 00
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	292,219 74
G. L. & L. Haight.....	100,000	125 00	146,353 38
Birch, Murray & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,176 69
H. Clews & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,228 50
Lawrence & St. John.....	50,000	62 50	73,114 25
Trevor & Colgate.....	300,000	375 00	437,698 99
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	291,957 50
Birch, Murray & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,176 69
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	100,000	125 00	146,353 38
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,114 25
Dakin, Olcott & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,176 69
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	291,920 04
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,853 88
G. L. & L. Haight.....	50,000	62 50	72,895 72
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,903 82
Dakin, Olcott & Co.....	55,000	62 50	72,920 70
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,697 79
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 00	72,352 52
Trevor & Colgate.....	250,000	312 50	362,143 43
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	72,365 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	144,742 50
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	288,960 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,252 61
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	144,374 11
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	289,709 75
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	144,892 34
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	72,240 13
P. M. Myers & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,240 12
A. D. Silleck.....	100,000	.....	145,250 00
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	288,804 41
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	293,710 75
F. T. Walker & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,504 23
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	291,458 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	200,000	250 00	291,582 88
First National Bank.....	200,000	250 00	291,707 75
Birch, Murray & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,516 71
First National Bank.....	200,000	250 00	291,083 38
G. L. & L. Haight.....	100,000	125 00	145,841 39
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	291,458 00
Vermilye & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,604 25
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,802 06
Trevor & Colgate.....	200,000	250 00	291,208 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,729 00
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	72,839 53
H. Clews & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,802 07
Dakin, Olcott & Co.....	50,000	62 50	72,827 04
W. Hoge & Co.....	250,000	312 50	366,745 08
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	200,000	250 00	293,156 30
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
First National Bank.....	\$200,000	\$250 00	\$292,906 55
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,615 62
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,340 89
Trevor & Colgate.....	100,000	125 00	146,328 40
Bolles & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,207 91
Dakin, Olcott & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,176 69
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	145,916 32
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	145,978 75
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	145,853 88
Trevor & Colgate.....	100,000	125 00	145,978 75
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 00	73,239 12
P. M. Myers & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,114 25
W. Hoge & Co.....	250,000	312 50	364,384 94
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	293,268 69
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,426 44
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,603 13
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,484 50
H. Clews & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,515 71
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
G. L. & L. Haight.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13
Dakin, Olcott & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,653 02
P. M. Myers & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,326 54
Bolles & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,239 13
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,326 54
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,728 00
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	136,478 25
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,251 61
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,189 18
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,484 50
Trevor & Colgate.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
A. D. Silleck.....	150,000	-----	220,312 50
A. Speyers.....	100,000	-----	146,750 00
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,364 00
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,251 62
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	146,534 45
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,603 13
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	293,018 94
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,528 20
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,503 22
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,301 56
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
A. Speyers.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
First National Bank.....	200,000	250 00	293,100 11
Do.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
Do.....	200,000	250 00	292,975 24
A. H. Keely.....	150,000	187 50	219,717 38
O. W. Joslyn.....	100,000	125 00	146,503 22
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	146,603 13
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	146,478 25
Beebe Bros.....	50,000	62 50	73,364 00
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,613 75

A—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
Robinson & Ogden.....	\$100,000	\$125 00	\$147,190 04
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,364 86
H. Clews & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,626 24
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	147,227 50
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,289 94
O. W. Joslyn.....	100,000	125 00	147,233 75
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,246 23
Limbert & Leland.....	50,000	62 50	74,050 81
A. H. Keely.....	150,000	187 50	220,653 94
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,664 56
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	147,976 75
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	148,226 50
A. Speyers.....	100,000	125 00	148,101 63
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	148,101 62
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	150,000	187 50	222,214 83
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	74,050 81
G. L. & L. Haight.....	50,000	65 50	74,050 82
P. M. Myers & Co.....	150,000	187 50	222,227 37
W. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,702 03
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	100,000	125 00	148,226 50
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	147,727 00
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,739 49
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,801 06
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,863 50
Smith, Martin & Co.....	50,000	62 50	73,863 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,758 22
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,783 20
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,727 00
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	73,801 06
H. Clews & Co.....	100,000	125 00	147,602 13
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	147,727 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,329 13
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,454 00
G. L. & L. Haight.....	50,000	62 50	73,801 06
W. Hoge & Co.....	250,000	312 50	369,092 73
First National Bank.....	200,000	250 00	296,260 45
O. W. Joslyn.....	100,000	125 00	147,727 00
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	100,000	125 00	147,764 47
Stuckle & Becker.....	100,000	125 00	147,727 00
Robert Baile.....	50,000	62 50	73,801 07
First National Bank.....	100,000	125 00	147,358 62
A. Speyers.....	100,000	125 00	147,352 38
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	368,068 75
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,258 72
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	73,676 19
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	148,101 63
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,602 13
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	294,455 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,953 50
W. Hoge & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,015 94
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,703 75
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,109 60
H. B. Claffin & Co.....	200,000	250 00	296,250 00
Robert Baile.....	100,000	125 00	147,664 57
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	147,689 54
O. W. Joslyn.....	100,000	125 00	147,352 38
P. M. Myers & Co.....	840,000	1,050 00	1,236,723 50
F. T. Walker & Bro.....	50,000	62 50	72,802 06
Robinson & Ogden.....	100,000	125 00	145,691 54
P. M. Myers & Co.....	360,000	450 00	524,050 00
O. W. Joslyn.....	50,000	62 50	72,864 50

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	\$100,000	\$125 00	\$145,479 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....	200,000	250 00	291,458 00
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	100,000	125 00	144,406 33
P. M. Myers & Co.....	545,000	681 25	788,778 50
Do	185,000	231 25	268,062 70
Do	100,000	125 00	144,854 88
Do	150,000	187 50	217,282 31
Do	300,000	375 00	434,564 62
Do	1,745,000	2,181 25	2,526,063 00
Do	425,000	531 25	594,248 38
Do	410,000	512 50	570,003 91
Do	710,000	887 50	933,439 69
Do	835,000	1,043 75	1,158,445 60
Do	1,100,000	1,375 00	1,526,096 00
Do	510,000	637 50	703,151 75
Do	260,000	325 00	357,466 85
Do	190,000	237 50	261,225 77
Do	775,000	968 75	1,065,526 19
Do	100,000	125 00	137,237 50
Do	350,000	437 50	479,457 13
Do	2,370,000	2,962 50	3,246,609 68
Do	4,015,000	5,018 75	5,500,058 16
Do	200,000	250 00	273,975 50
Do	2,660,000	3,325 00	3,645,572 45
Do	2,600,900	3,250 00	3,376,616 75
Do	2,595,000	3,243 75	3,370,591 55
Do	4,300,000	5,375 00	5,584,404 63
Do	4,500,000	5,625 00	5,844,144 38
Do	8,240,000	10,300 00	10,710,899 32
Do	9,800,000	12,250 00	12,743,219 26
Do	3,405,000	4,256 25	4,428,075 73
Jay Cooke & Co.....	380,000	475 00	580,266 92
Do	200,000	250 00	301,632 30
Do	500,000	625 00	743,238 10
Do	100,000	125 00	146,985 28
Do	100,000	125 00	146,485 33
Do	200,000	250 00	292,345 73
P. M. Myers & Co.....	1,000,000	1,250 00	1,469,427 91
Do	200,000	250 00	293,790 57
Do	500,000	625 00	721,995 23
Do	250,000	312 50	354,027 06
Do	250,000	312 50	361,213 84
Do	250,000	312 50	357,839 18
Do	500,000	625 00	702,492 18
Do	250,000	312 50	353,089 65
Do	250,000	312 50	353,439 62
Do	250,000	312 50	351,527 31
Do	500,000	625 00	705,241 90
Do	500,000	625 00	704,248 25
Do	250,000	312 50	343,965 56
Do	250,000	312 50	344,028 06
Do	500,000	625 00	664,633 46
Do	250,000	312 50	334,654 00
Do	250,000	312 50	336,216 34
Do	500,000	625 00	678,744 55
Do	500,000	625 00	681,937 98
Do	250,000	312 50	343,653 10
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	342,303 23
P. M. Myers & Co.....	500,000	625 00	681,244 30
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	340,903 38
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	336,528 81

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
P. M. Myers & Co	\$200,000	\$250 00	\$269,229 29
Do	425,000	531 25	570,486 64
Do	250,000	312 50	335,966 36
Do	250,000	312 50	336,003 86
Do	250,000	312 50	338,447 37
Do	250,000	312 50	338,778 58
Do	250,000	312 50	341,840 78
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	342,303 23
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	342,528 21
Do	100,000	125 00	136,611 32
Do	150,000	187 50	205,104 46
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	341,622 05
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	341,653 30
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	341,215 84
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	343,965 56
Do	215,000	268 75	297,476 47
Do	250,000	312 50	344,777 98
Do	250,000	312 50	344,034 31
Do	500,000	625 00	678,394 59
Do	250,000	312 50	334,966 46
Do	250,000	312 50	334,872 76
Do	500,000	625 00	672,932 64
Do	750,000	937 50	1,011,998 68
Do	250,000	312 50	334,872 72
Do	750,000	937 50	1,006,836 71
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 59	334,654 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	335,903 87
Do	250,000	312 50	335,278 93
Do	250,000	312 50	335,591 40
Do	250,000	312 50	335,591 40
Do	750,000	937 50	1,008,924 00
Do	250,000	312 50	335,591 40
Do	250,000	312 50	334,654 00
Do	500,000	625 00	670,870 34
Do	680,000	850 00	912,808 62
Do	500,000	625 00	669,308 00
Do	250,000	312 50	334,529 01
Do	250,000	312 50	335,591 40
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	335,591 40
P. M. Myers & Co.....	500,000	625 00	669,932 93
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	334,966 46
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	333,610 35
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	334,154 05
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	332,435 47
Joseph Walker.....	100,000	125 00	132,611 72
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	331,841 78
Do	500,000	625 00	665,890 84
Do	250,000	312 50	338,366 12
Do	500,000	625 00	679,057 02
Jay Cooke & Co.....	200,000	250 00	290,847 88
Jay Cooke & Co.....	100,000	125 00	135,236 46
P. M. Myers & Co.....	150,000	187 50	203,042 17
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	344,653 00
Jay Cooke & Co.....	100,000	125 00	137,861 20
Jay Cooke & Co.....	100,000	125 00	138,098 67
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	344,902 97
Jay Cooke & Co.....	100,000	125 00	137,986 18
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100,000	125 00	137,986 18
Joseph Walker.....	50,000	62 50	69,055 58
P. M. Myers & Co.....	250,000	312 50	346,965 26
Do	100,000	125 00	138,661 12

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
P. M. Myers & Co	\$250,000	\$312 50	\$339,747 24
Do.....	250,000	312 50	340,090 95
Do.....	200,000	250 00	273,722 60
Jay Cooke & Co.....	250,000	312 50	338,653 60
P. M. Myers & Co	350,000	437 50	476,289 62
P. M. Myers & Co	750,000	937 50	1,014,710 92
Jay Cooke & Co.....	200,000	250 00	270,554 16
J. Walker	50,000	62 50	67,643 22
Jay Cooke & Co.....	200,000	250 00	272,228 75
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	679,619 46
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,347 63
P. M. Myers & Co	450,000	562 50	614,500 98
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,910 06
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,472 62
P. M. Myers & Co	400,000	500 00	547,301 46
Jay Cooke & Co.....	200,000	250 00	273,472 62
Jay Cooke & Co.....	200,000	250 00	273,972 57
P. M. Myers & Co	1,000,000	1,250 00	1,369,944 11
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,435 12
P. M. Myers & Co	1,000,000	1,250 00	1,367,363 12
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,222 65
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	684,425 23
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	273,972 57
P. M. Myers & Co	550,000	687 50	755,236 90
Do.....	500,000	625 00	683,619 06
Do.....	500,000	625 00	681,550 52
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	272,910 18
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	350,277 43
Do.....	500,000	625 00	701,867 24
Do.....	250,000	312 50	349,964 96
Do.....	370,000	462 50	517,948 15
Do.....	250,000	312 50	349,964 96
Do.....	250,000	312 50	349,964 96
Do.....	500,000	525 00	700,679 86
Do.....	250,000	312 50	350,277 43
Do.....	270,000	337 50	377,799 68
Do.....	480,000	600 00	671,695 26
Do.....	400,000	500 00	559,693 97
Do.....	460,000	575 00	646,060 33
Do.....	500,000	625 00	702,873 39
Do.....	750,000	937 50	1,052,832 11
Do.....	200,000	250 00	280,721 90
Do.....	500,000	625 00	701,773 50
Do.....	500,000	625 00	702,035 97
Do.....	300,000	375 00	421,901 51
Do.....	500,000	625 00	706,329 29
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	282,671 66
Do.....	200,000	250 00	282,652 88
Do.....	100,000	125 00	140,773 40
P. M. Myers & Co	750,000	937 50	1,056,144 28
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	703,179 61
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	281,540 53
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	291,371 79
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	703,367 09
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	351,583 55
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	281,159 31
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	702,692 16
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	281,184 33
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	281,746 79
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	281,731 80
P. M. Myers & Co	550,000	687 00	773,859 83

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
P. M. Myers & Co	\$400,000	\$500 00	\$586,068 33
Smith & McGinnis	100,000	125 00	142,085 76
P. M. Myers & Co	400,000	500 00	566,580 78
Smith & McGinnis	100,000	125 00	141,573 31
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	283,784 08
Jay Cooke & Co	400,000	500 00	571,942 75
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	286,621 26
P. M. Myers & Co	800,000	1,000 00	1,146,372 75
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	286,908 75
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	718,428 08
Smith & McGinnis	300,000	375 00	434,600 21
Jay Cooke & Co	100,000	125 00	144,360 55
Jay Cooke & Co	100,000	125 00	145,360 45
P. M. Myers & Co	700,000	875 00	1,016,085 79
Smith & McGinnis	250,000	312 50	360,876 35
Jay Cooke & Co	100,000	125 00	144,298 05
Jay Cooke & Co	250,000	312 50	359,963 96
P. M. Myers & Co	600,000	750 00	864,913 42
Smith & McGinnis	350,000	437 50	506,574 25
P. M. Myers & Co	750,000	937 50	1,083,841 51
P. M. Myers & Co	400,000	500 00	577,754 68
Smith & McGinnis	800,000	1,000 00	1,154,009 48
P. M. Myers & Co	650,000	812 50	930,219 38
Smith & McGinnis	250,000	312 50	357,264 20
P. M. Myers & Co	400,000	500 00	571,492 79
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	285,321 41
P. M. Myers & Co	450,000	562 50	643,185 61
Jay Cooke & Co	150,000	187 50	214,291 05
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	286,908 74
Smith & McGinnis	350,000	437 50	501,156 01
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	357,651 70
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	286,527 54
P. M. Myers & Co	300,000	375 00	429,706 98
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	286,221 35
P. M. Myers & Co	300,000	375 00	429,419 51
Do	500,000	625 00	718,053 12
Do	250,000	312 50	361,838 78
Do	250,000	312 50	362,151 25
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	289,346 02
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	361,607 55
P. M. Myers & Co	350,000	437 50	502,199 73
Smith & McGinnis	150,000	187 50	216,728 29
Do	50,000	62 50	72,242 76
Do	250,000	312 50	359,495 25
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000	250 00	287,596 21
Smith & McGinnis	250,000	312 50	358,714 09
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	358,089 15
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	280,846 87
Smith & McGinnis	100,000	125 00	139,736 00
P. M. Myers & Co	275,000	343 75	383,630 34
Smith & McGinnis	250,000	312 50	349,152 54
Smith & McGinnis	200,000	250 00	278,972 04
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000	250 00	278,847 08
Jay Cooke & Co	200,000	250 00	280,221 95
P. M. Myers & Co	500,000	625 00	704,117 01
P. M. Myers & Co	250,000	312 50	352,877 17
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000	250 00	280,221 92
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	139,486 03
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	100,000	125 00	139,861 00
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000	125 00	138,986 08
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000	312 50	347,652 65

A.—Detailed statement of the sales of gold coin, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gold sold.	Commissions paid.	Currency realized.
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	\$200,000 00	\$250 00	\$278,847 09
P. M. Myers & Co	200,000 00	250 00	278,815 84
P. M. Myers & Co	100,000 00	125 00	138,361 15
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	200,000 00	250 00	276,872 25
Certificates issued for custom duties	8,396,782 42	.....	13,858,066 04
Certificates issued for cotton sales	3,657,188 22	.....	5,010,788 76
Do.....	2,186,885 87	.....	3,116,232 78
	200,325,856 51	231,650 00	293,782,359 92

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New York, April 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement showing the amount of gold sold since 1861, the names of the persons through whom the same was sold, the amount of commissions paid for the services rendered, and the proceeds in currency realized by the exchange. Ever since the reception of the resolution of inquiry, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 18th of March, two clerks have been diligently employed in searching the records of this department for the last seven years, to gather the details of this report, of which nearly every substantive fact has already been communicated to Congress in annual or special reports from the Treasury Department.

It will be seen from this statement that the whole amount of gold sold at this port from March 2, 1861, to March 18, 1868, is \$200,325,856 51; the currency realized from such sales, \$293,782,359 92; and the amount of commissions paid, \$231,650. These commissions have invariably been made in *currency* on the par value of the gold sold.

In regard to commissions it is proper to observe, that whilst no commissions have been allowed or paid on transactions directly with this department, (as in the case of customs, cotton, and tobacco certificates,) no higher compensation than *one-eighth of one per cent.* has been paid for services requiring the intervention of a broker. The rules of the New York Stock Exchange prescribing the commission to be charged by its members, the custom of private citizens in the transaction of their own business, and the uniform practice under my predecessors in office, seemed to mark this compensation as fair and reasonable. Close observation has confirmed my opinion that whatever apparent economy there might be in accepting proffered services in this particular branch of business, there would be in reality no saving to the treasury or benefit to the commercial community, in a nominal reduction of the commissions allowed. Abundant opportunities would be found to more than compensate for any reduction in the customary rate of brokerage, and whether this indemnity was drawn from the treasury in the reduction of its premiums, or from the community in virtue of knowledge possessed, its extent would probably be graduated by the adroitness rather than the conscientiousness of the individual employed.

In the early stage of my connection with the treasury, it was my custom to confide the sales of gold to various firms and individuals enjoying good reputations for responsibility and experience. The desire to share in this business, as well for the compensation granted as a knowledge of the operations of the treasury which it involved, soon filled my office with applicants and their friends, until the annoyance from this source became intolerable. Satisfied, also, that

the information imparted was used for individual profit, and that the employment of a number of agents facilitated disclosures affecting the premium on sales, I deemed it expedient to intrust the business to two or three firms of established character and credit. By this means the treasury was relieved from the responsibility of minor deliveries to purchasers, the gold being handed over each day on the receipt of a certified check for the gross amount of sales. To the broker employed was left the distribution of the gold and the risk of any default in payment or delivery to his customers. This method has operated satisfactorily, and, though jealousies may have been created on the part of non-participants, I am satisfied the public interests have been subserved by the measure.

With the exception of the sales of custom-house certificates, (made under the administration of Secretary Chase,) of cotton and tobacco certificates, issued to facilitate the sale of captured and abandoned property belonging to the government, and two or three instances where a sale of gold was made without the intervention of a broker, (in none of which cases were any commissions paid,) all the sales detailed in this report have been made in the open market, at the rates prevailing at the time, and with full opportunity for any person desiring to purchase to acquire the same on the terms governing individual transactions.

* * * * *

It has uniformly been my endeavor to manage the affairs of this office according to my estimate of the public interests, and without particular regard to the wishes of classes. I am not conscious of having used the large discretion with which you have from time to time invested me other than for the promotion of the general welfare, deeming the business of this great commercial and financial centre intimately related to the prosperity of the whole country.

* * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

Hon. H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

*Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions to 7-30 notes,
act of July 17, 1861.*

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commis- sion.	Amount of com- mission.
John Shippen	Pottsville, Pa	\$45,154	1-5th	\$90 30
C. E. Du Bois	Doylestown, Pa	10,850	1-5th	21 70
John Hopkins	Baltimore, Ind	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	142,397	1-8th	178 00
C. F. Livermore	New York	100,000	1 5th	200 00
Do	do	2,293,000	1-8th	2,866 25
Christopher Hagar	Lancaster, Pa	48,424	1-5th	96 84
John O'Brien	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	373,400	1-8th	466 73
John Clark	Baltimore, Md	100,000	1-5th	155 64
Do	do	124,573	1-8th	155 64
William G. Read	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	1,624,850	1-8th	2,031 06
E. Morrison	do	100,000	1-5th	200 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Con'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. Morrison	New York	\$100,000	1-8th	\$125 00
J. H. Butler	Northampton, Mass	64,855	1-5th	129 71
C. M. Reed	Washington, Pa	43,785	1-5th	87 55
Franklin Nichols	Norwich, Conn	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	198,783	1-8th	248 42
John B. Hill	New Brunswick, N. J.	59,373	1-5th	118 75
Sam Lord	Portsmouth, N. H.	64,698	1-5th	129 39
James Purdy	Mansfield, Ohio	4,398	1-5th	8 77
J. P. Elton	Waterbury, Conn	74,647	1-5th	149 29
S. H. Alden	Albany, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	104,821	1-8th	131 02
D. Thomas Vail	Troy, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	205,742	1-8th	257 17
J. S. Seymour	Auburn, N. Y.	31,967	1-5th	63 93
A. W. Spencer	Boston, Mass	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	457,100	1-8th	571 37
Horace Staples	Westport, Conn.	23,350	1-5th	46 70
W. W. Scarborough	Cincinnati, Ohio	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	29,205	1-8th	36 50
T. J. W. Pray	Dover, N. H.	15,307	1-5th	30 61
Joseph A. Halsey	Newark, N. J.	83,797	1-5th	167 59
William H. Phelps	West Winsted, Vt.	25,189	1-5th	50 38
Haslett McKim	Baltimore, Md.	68,493	1-5th	136 98
William Keep	Lockport, N. Y.	12,181	1-5th	24 36
J. H. Frothingham	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	138,534	1-8th	173 16
Ezekiel Fowler	Woonsocket, R. I.	29,632	1-5th	59 26
Sam Little	Roxbury, Mass	96,564	1-5th	193 12
William G. Deshler	Columbus, Ohio	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	31,610	1-8th	39 51
D. Brush	Zanesville, Ohio	44,652	1-5th	89 30
William Mintzer	Pottstown, Pa.	5,313	1-5th	10 62
J. Murray Howe	Boston, Mass	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	619,229	1-8th	774 04
W. M. Vermilye	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	915,100	1-8th	1,143 87
James Emott	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	30,045	1-8th	37 55
J. J. Reynolds	Wickford, R. I.	19,740	1-5th	39 47
T. M. Rodney	Wilmington, Del.	54,041	1-5th	108 08
Isaac Spalding	Nashua, N. H.	35,972	1-5th	71 94
Philo C. Calhoun	Bridgeport, Conn	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	37,503	1-8th	46 88
Glapp Spooner	do	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	5,976	1-8th	7 47
Ammi Doubleday	Binghamton, N. Y.	16,385	1-5th	32 77
Charles B. Hoffman	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	928,000	1-8th	1,157 50
Henry Martin	Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	4,512	1-8th	5 64
E. A. Rollins	Great Falls, N. H.	8,924	1-5th	17 84
Stephen Salisbury	Worcester, Mass	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	59,042	1-8th	73 80
O. H. Fitch	Ashtabula, Ohio	4,287	1-5th	8 53
E. H. Shelton	Birmingham, Conn	21,610	1-5th	43 21
E. D. Holton	Milwaukee, Wis	41,015	1-5th	82 03
John Wilkinson	Syracuse, N. Y.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	8,452	1-8th	10 56

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Morris Ketchum	New York	\$100,000	1-5th	\$200 00
Do	do	1,206,462	1-8th	1,508 08
H. Alexander, jr.	Springfield, Mass	69,750	1-5th	139 50
Bradly Barlow	St. Albans, Vt.	10,692	1 8th	21 38
Gibson T. Williams	Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000	1 5th	200 00
Do	do	59,179	1-5th	73 95
Alfred Trader	Xenia, Ohio	5,166	1-5th	10 23
Preston Hussey	Terre Haute, Ind	34,605	1-5th	69 20
Albert H. Blanchard	Richmond, Ind	21,184	1-5th	42 32
Stiles Stanton	Stonington, Conn	23,192	1-5th	46 38
N. B. Williston	Brattleboro', Vt.	21,276	1-5th	42 55
John C. Tallman	Bridgeport, Conn	18,297	1-5th	36 59
James Cheney	Logansport, Ind	7,894	1-8th	15 78
J. W. Leeds	Stamford, Conn	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	21,868	1-8th	27 33
Amasa Stone, jr	Toledo, Ohio	13,397	1-5th	26 77
Vernon P. Noyes	Burlington, Vt.	59,955	1-5th	119 90
Seth Padelford	Providence, R. I.	100,000	1 5th	200 00
Do	do	169,124	1-8th	211 40
William Heyser	Chambersburg, Pa	59,834	1-5th	119 66
Isaac C. Elston	Crawfordsville, Ind	5,080	1-5th	10 16
R. P. Waters	Salem, Mass	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	42,289	1-8th	52 86
Ezra C. Read	New Haven, Conn	100,000	1-5th	200 00
S. W. Stickney	Lowell, Mass.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	50,818	1 8th	63 52
Hall Roberts	Concord, N. H.	59,983	1-5th	119 97
Hervey Lines	Kenosha, Wis	254	1-5th	50
H. Whittemore	Kankakee, Ill	407	1-5th	81
T. H. Leverett	Keene, N. H.	25,725	1-5th	51 45
Andrew Whitney	Nantucket, Mass	51,950	1-3th	103 90
W. W. Huntington	Galena, Ill	16,799	1-5th	33 59
E. Quimby, jr	Wooster, Ohio	15,145	1-5th	30 29
Sam. Bayard	Evansville, Ind.	23,471	1-5th	46 94
J. H. Watkinson	Middletown, Conn	92,999	1-5th	185 99
Fred. Smith	Manchester, N. H.	48,694	1-5th	97 38
Henry Manning	Youngstown, Ohio	5,319	1-5th	10 63
Henry Welsh	York, Pa	96,145	1-5th	192 29
Taylor Brothers	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	74,000	1-8th	92 50
R. B. Kingsley	Newport, R. I.	79,752	1-5th	159 50
Ezra C. Read	New Haven, N. Y	63,038	1-8th	78 87
Jona Mills	Marietta, Ohio	24,827	1-5th	49 65
George Downes	Calais, Me	5,019	1-5th	10 00
E. S. Comstock	Ravenna, Ohio	25,528	1-5th	51 05
Oliver Chace	Fall River, R. I	42,149	1-5th	84 30
T. H. Camp	Watertown, N. Y	19,971	1-5th	39 94
S. Benedict	Pawtucket, R. I	71,994	1-5th	143 99
Jefferson Borden	Fall River, Mass	100,473	1-5th	200 00
H. A. Perkins	Hartford, Conn	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	16,208	1-8th	20 25
Charles R. Tucker	New Bedford, Mass	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	344,300	1-8th	430 37
R. H. Pomeroy	Mohawk, N. Y.	19,863	1-5th	39 72
S. S. Osborn	Painesville, Ohio	28,006	1-5th	56 01
Joseph Mayo	Louisville, Ky	17,020	1-5th	33 04
H. B. Perkins	Warren, Ohio	38,121	1-5th	76 24
Peter Odlin	Dayton, Ohio	17,350	1 5th	34 70

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O. Follett	Sandusky, Ohio	\$10,429	1-5th	\$20 85
H. H. Campbell	Westerly, R. I.	2,482	1-5th	4 96
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,125,050	1-8th	5,155 06
Fred. Schley	Frederick, Md.	3,676	1-5th	7 35
Amos D. Smith	Providence, R. I.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Amos D. Smith	Providence, R. I.	994,016	1-8th	1,242 52
Sam. F. Hersey	Bangor, Me.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Sam. F. Hersey	Bangor, Me.	32,261	1-8th	40 32
Geo. Carlisle	Cincinnati, Ohio.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Geo. Carlisle	Cincinnati, Ohio.	33,978	1-8th	42 50
R. R. Robinson	Wilmington, Del.	52,291	1-5th	104 58
Dan. Lamb	Wheeling, Va.	15,502	1-5th	31 00
James Mitchell	Freeport, Ill.	101	1-5th	20
H. Williams	Delaware, Ohio	11,150	1-5th	22 29
Geo. W. Paterson, jr.	Corning, N. Y.	3,057	1-5th	6 11
Geo. Smuller	Middletown, Pa.	45,766	1-5th	91 53
J. H. Dunham	Chicago, Ill.	63,085	1-5th	126 17
J. E. Thompson	St. Paul, Minn.	8,600	1-5th	17 20
J. Ault	Marion, Ohio.	4,113	1-5th	8 22
E. Marsh	Alton, Ill.	15,487	1-5th	30 97
Jas. H. Smith	Norwich, N. Y.	11,959	1-5th	23 91
B. S. Russell	Towanda, Pa.	4,615	1-5th	9 23
Wm. H. Fogg	Jeffersonville, Ind.	3,640	1-5th	7 29
James M. Ray	Indianapolis, Ind.	36,738	1-5th	73 47
Allen Hammond	Rockville, Conn.	11,016	1-5th	22 03
Melancthon Starr	Rockford, Ill.	2,728	1-5th	5 45
Wm. T. Johnson	Angusta, Me.	72,584	1-5th	145 12
Thomas J. Stryker	Trenton, N. J.	27,897	1-5th	55 79
Henry B. Curtis	Mt. Vernon, Ohio.	14,837	1-5th	29 67
Isaac Steese	Massillon, Ohio.	32,815	1-5th	65 63
Wash'n Kinney	Portsmouth, Ohio.	16,414	1-5th	32 82
L. G. Fisher	Beloit, Wis.	1,317	1-5th	2 63
Lorenzo Bull	Quincy, Ill.	5,834	1-5th	11 67
J. Harrison Darling	Warsaw, N. Y.	4,975	1-5th	9 95
Charles D. Bond	Fort Wayne, Ind.	6,675	1-5th	11 35
F. W. Brooks	Burlington, Iowa.	16,427	1-5th	32 85
Noah Woods	Gardiner, Me.	14,968	1-5th	29 93
Wm. M. Tallman	Janesville, Wis.	651	1-5th	10
John Magee	Bath, N. Y.	5,690	1-5th	11 38
J. Boyd Headley	Peoria, Ill.	5,478	1-5th	10 95
Richard Mather	Ironton, Ohio.	12,384	1-5th	24 72
C. Dancy	Cadiz, Ohio.	18,251	1-5th	36 50
Theodore Hempel	Whitewater, Wis.	1,117	1-5th	2 23
J. H. Rhorer	Louisville, Ky.	9,089	1-5th	18 18
Joel E. Gay	Meriden, Conn.	8,689	1-5th	17 37
Walter Mann	New Albany, Ind.	64,928	1-5th	129 85
Willard Warner	Newark, Ohio.	6,420	1-5th	12 84
Joshua Hanna	Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000	1-5th	200 00
Joshua Hanna	Pittsburg, Pa.	420,405	1-8th	525 50
C. C. Washburne	La Crosse, Wis.	1,060	1-5th	2 11
A. H. Hatch	Jersey City, N. J.	9,800	1-5th	19 60
Lewis Johnson	Washington, D. C.	5,100	1-5th	10 20
George A. Thornton	Bedford, Ind.	1,221	1-5th	2 44
O. Ballard, jr.	Circleville, Ohio.	27,415	1-5th	54 82
G. M. Hollenbeck	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	28,681	1-5th	57 36
Thompson Bros	New York	100,000	1-5th	200 00
J. J. Bayard	Vincennes, Ind.	15,729	1-5th	31 45

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
H. C. Follett	La Porte, Ind	\$12, 114	1-5th	\$24 22
H. Chapin	South Bend, Ind	962	1-5th	1 94
Jas. W. Weir	Harrisburg, Pa.	52, 623	1-5th	105 22
A. H. Dunlevy	Lebanon, Ohio	2, 243	1-5th	4 48
J. C. Breckenbrough	La Fayette, Ind	4, 661	1-5th	9 32
D. O. Mills	Sacramento, Cal	84, 204	1-5th	168 40
Jacob H. Loud	Plymouth, Mass	36, 667	1-5th	72 73
James Walker	Bellefontaine, Ohio	4, 418	1-5th	8 83
Robert Sherrard, jr	Steubenville, Ohio	10, 116	1-5th	20 23
Sam. T. Howard	Washington, D. C	15, 250	1-5th	30 50
Sam. Bayard	Evansville, Ind	2, 032	1 5th	4 06
Wm. G. Deshler	Columbus, Ohio	40, 752	1-5th	50 94
E. P. Jewett	Montpelier, Vt	18, 150	1-5th	36 30
James H. Smith	Norwich, N. Y	11, 969	1-5th	23 91
J. H. Hutchinson	Easton, Pa	18, 448	1-5th	36 90
H. B. Hurlbut	Cleveland, Ohio	100, 000	1-5th	200 00
Do	do	61, 287	1-8th	76 60
Do	do	50, 800	1-8th	63 50
D. McIntyre	Ann Arbor, Mich	2, 291	1-5th	4 58
Jay Cooke & Co	Philadelphia, Pa	100, 000	1-5th	200 00
Jay Cooke & Co	Philadelphia, Pa	900, 000	1-8th	1, 125 00
				36, 109 10

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions to 5-20 loan, act of February 25, 1862.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Bank of Commerce		\$250, 000	1-8th	\$312 50
George Lovett		10, 000	1-8th	12 50
James Horn		8, 000	1-8th	10 00
James Horn		2, 000	1-8th	2 50
D. E. Case		1, 000	1-8th	1 25
S. C. Williams & W. J. Hop-		7, 000	1-8th	8 75
pin, guardians of Anna D. Witmore.				
Mrs. Marie Boker		2, 500	1-8th	3 12
James Horn		8, 000	1-8th	10 00
Charles Johnson		10, 000	1-8th	12 50
S. C. Williams, trustee		3, 000	1-8th	3 72
George Lovett		8, 000	1-8th	10 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier		15, 000	1-8th	18 75
Alexander Dalrymple		5, 000	1-8th	6 25
William D. Murphy		8, 000	1-8th	10 00
Clark Durant		20, 000	1-8th	25 00
G. M. Snow		1, 700	1-8th	2 12
A. S. Murray, president		7, 000	1-8th	8 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c. —Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
New Haven Savings Bank		\$50,000	1-8th	\$62 50
William T. Horn		800	1-8th	1 05
Thompson Brothers		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George W. Cuyler, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. T. Lawrence		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Samuel S. Long		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James Walker, president		50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. B. Hale, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. R. Holmes, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company		15,000	1-8th	18 75
John L. Everett, cashier		200,000	1-8th	250 00
James Horn		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William S. Carman, cashier		12,000	1-8th	15 00
William H. Webb		56,000	1-8th	70 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Ketchum, Son & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ezra C. Read, president		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Ezra C. Read, president		11,000	1-8th	13 75
W. B. Scott & Co.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Lynds L. Jones		500	1-8th	62
Theron H. Butterworth		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Dry Dock Savings Institution		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles A. Macy, cashier		54,000	1-8th	67 50
Adams S. Hill		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Dewey Philips		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Chemical Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Security Fire Insurance Company		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John Belden		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George M. Snow		500	1-8th	62
Samuel C. Woodward, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
William S. Carman, cashier		1,250	1-8th	1 56
A. R. Holmes, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. Amanda Chase		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William T. Horn		400	1-8th	50
J. E. Southworth, president		13,000	1-8th	16 25
George M. Snow		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. L. Everett, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Thompson Brothers		25,000	1-8th	31 25
John Slade & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George M. Snow		300	1-8th	37
Edward F. Jones		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William W. DeForest & Co.		104,000	1-8th	130 00
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		12,500	1-8th	15 62
Thomas E. Walker		21,550	1-8th	26 93
DeLauney, Clark & Co.		15,000	1-8th	18 75
E. J. Hamilton		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Thompson Brothers		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Arther Gillender.....	\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
George S. Stephenson.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Nassau Bank.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
United States Trust Company of New York, in trust.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
B. E. Clark & Co.....	75,000	1 8th	93 75
F. P. Farnald, president.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. L. Everett, cashier.....	130,000	1-8th	162 50
Uriah Smith & Samuel T. Mitchell, executors and trustees.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Thompson Brothers.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mrs. M. A. Hawkins, president Am. Female Guardian Society.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
George H. Stone, cashier.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. A. Macy, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Insurance Company.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	1,400	1-8th	1 75
Mary G. C. Greeley.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Horn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thompson Brothers.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Hallett & Cornwell.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
L. W. Merritt.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
E. W. Switzer.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas E. Walker.....	2,700	1-8th	3 37
J. L. Taylor, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Union Dime Savings Bank.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
H. C. Cranston.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. S. Carman.....	700	1-8th	87
George H. Stone, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. D. Pardee, treasurer of New Haven Savings Bank.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ezra C. Read, president.....	11,000	1-8th	13 75
Thompson Brothers.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Samuel Wetmore.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
Ezra C. Read, president.....	14,000	1-8th	17 50
Clark Durant.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Grant & Son.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Quick & VanBuskirk.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Corn Exchange Insurance Company.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Bank of Commerce New York.....	500,000	1-8th	625 00
Eli M. Robbins.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
John Slade & Co.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
William S. Carman.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Read, Drexel & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. R. Kearney.....	900	1-8th	1 12
John Greenwood, jr.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
William S. Carman.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
George Johnson & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Slade & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Harrison P. Liscomb.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
E. J. Hamilton.....	900	1-8th	1 12
William H. Phelps, president of Hurlbut Bank.....	000	1-8th	

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Caleb Swan, treasurer		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
A. R. Holmes, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Chemical Bank		64,000	1-8th	80 00
Holmes & Brother		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Robt. J. Cheesbrough, trustee		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Bank of Commerce, New York		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Walsh, Carver & Chase		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. B. Scott & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thompson Brothers		20,000	1-8th	25 00
William R. Tibbitts		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William G. Read		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Delaney, Clark & Co		12,000	1-8th	15 00
H. Sandford, president		30,000	1-8th	37 50
South Brooklyn Savings Institution		80,000	1-8th	100 00
Esra C. Read, president		9,000	1-8th	11 25
John Slade & Co		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Cushman A Gignoux		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John J. Pickering, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Joseph R. Kearney		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Joseph Walker, president of Security Fire Insurance Company		15,000	1-8th	18 75
T. B. Denton		10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. R. Kearney		550	1-8th	68
A. B. Johnson		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Walsh, Carver & Chase		10,000	1-8th	12 50
M. C. Morgan		25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. R. Holmes, cashier		6,000	1-8th	7 50
H. C. Crauston		50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. Mills		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Napoleon B. Kukuck		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
M. D. Mercer & Co		3,000	1-8th	3 75
William F. Horn		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Russell T. Benedict		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hullett & Cornwell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. P. Morgan & Co		400,000	1-8th	500 00
Troy Savings Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York		400,000	1-8th	500 00
J. & J. Stuart & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Erie County Savings Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Brown, Wilson & Co		12,000	1-8th	15 00
W. T. Lawrence		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Atlantic Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Pacific Mercantile Insurance Company		50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. P. Van Ransselaer, trustee		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Catherine Lawson		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Mary E. McKee		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Harriet Flint		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alexander Van Ransselaer		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. D. Brown, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co		3,500	1-8th	4 37

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Wm. S. Carman		\$6,500	1-8th	\$8 12
Thompson Brothers		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Daniel Stanton		50,000	1-8th	62 50
John Slade & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Gilman, Son, & Co.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
George Lovett		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Manhattan Savings Institution ..		10,000	1-8th	25 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Robert Reade		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Gideon Frothingham		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Richards		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Sweet		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas T. Fisher		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John J. Pickering, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
John Slade & Co		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Trustees of Columbia College, New York.		53,100	1-8th	66 37
J. G. & H. G. DeForest, ex'rs.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
H. A. Willard		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.		7,500	1-8th	9 37
W. B. Scott & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Phebe A. Glover		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Erie County Savings Bank		7,100	1-8th	8 87
E. D. Brown, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Do.		70,000	1-8th	87 50
George A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. A. & A. M. White		60,000	1-8th	75 00
John H. Sherwood		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Elias G. Brown		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Erie County Savings Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. A. Dibble		35,000	1-8th	43 75
H. G. Stebbins & Sons		110,000	1-8th	137 45
Thomas D. Taylor		15,000	1-8th	18 75
A. R. Holmes, cashier		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Erie County Savings Bank		7,900	1-8th	9 87
John Cryder, executor		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Estate of John C. Cheesman		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		500	1-8th	62
E. G. Brown		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Nathaniel Hayden, president		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. E. Southworth, president		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James S. Lawrence		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William T. Horn		1,250	1-8th	1 56
W. T. Lawrence		600	1-8th	75
Wolf & Dike		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George Lovett		25,000	1-8th	31 25
M. D. Mercer & Co.		700	1-8th	87
John B. Colman		4,000	1-8th	5 00
F. Leland		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Bank of Salina	Syracuse, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Clarkson & Co		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Sillick Nichols		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. B. Scott, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
M. D. Mercer & Co		400	1-8th	50
Superintendent of the insurance department, in trust, for Liverpool and L. Fire and Life Insurance Comp'y.		15,000	1-8th	18 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
W. B. Scott, & Co.		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
Thomas Nelson		22,000	1-8th	27 50
J. C. Woodward, cashier		64,000	1-8th	80 00
John Caswell & Co		40,000	1-8th	50 00
J. E. Southworth, president		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Gwynne & Day		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Mrs. Julia L. Tallmadge		6,700	1-8th	8 37
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Grant & Son		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Samuel Wetmore, trustee		2,400	1-8th	3 00
The Tribune Association		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Read, Drexel & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Switzer		4,000	1-8th	5 00
M. D. Mercer & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lynds L. Jones		4,500	1-8th	5 62
G. Mortimer Belden		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Edward L. Tead, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
R. P. Jenks		400	1-8th	50
Arthur Gillander		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William Tilden		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Chemical Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. B. Johnson		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. & J. Stuart & Co.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
S. J. Spiegelberg		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. E. Southworth, president		8,000	1-8th	10 00
D. F. Clapp, cashier		14,000	1-8th	17 50
The Chemical Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
George Lovett		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Ernest Fiedler		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Mrs. Sophia Louisa Belden		5,500	1-8th	6 87
John H. McGaw		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		300	1-8th	37
Luther C. Saxton		15,000	1-8th	18 75
The Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.		15,000	1-8th	18 75
E. Chamberlin, treasurer		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John C. T. Hoes		1,100	1-8th	1 37
North Bank, Boston, Mass.		100,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Nelson		26,000	1-8th	32 50
A. R. Holmes, cashier		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Richard Mount		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. E. Southworth, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. R. Scott & Co.		1,200	1-8th	1 50
John L. Bunce, president		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James J. Van Allen and Robt. J. Cheesbrough, trustees.		1,700	1-8th	2 13
R. J. Cheesbrough, attorney		700	1-8th	87
Gwynne & Day		7,000	1-8th	8 75
H. K. Corning, Son & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John L. Moore		25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. B. Scott, cashier		9 500	1-8th	11 87
E. D. Brown, president		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Moses Taylor, in trust		3,500	1-8th	4 37
James Codd		2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. H. Learned, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
H. Sanford, president.....	\$20,000	1-8th	\$25 00
Gillespie & Pierce.....	28,000	1-8th	35 00
W. S. Carman.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. J. Cheesbrough, attorney.....	1,400	1-8th	1 75
C. A. Macy, cashier.....	26,000	1-8th	32 50
Bank of the Republic.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Peoples' Bank.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Gilman, Son & Co.....	21,000	1-8th	26 25
W. B. Scott & Co.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Moses Taylor, in trust.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Horn.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	500	1-8th	62
Miss Jane Brinckerhoff.....	16,000	1-8th	20 00
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	13,000	1-8th	16 25
S. F. Cowdrey.....	400	1-8th	50
S. F. Cowdrey, executor.....	5,900	1-8th	7 37
G. A. Stone, cashier.....	3,100	1-8th	3 87
S. C. Woodward, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
T. S. Faxton.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
Mary Ann Hawkins, president of Am'n Female G. Society.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Joel S. Oatman.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
John Greenwood, jr.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles Johnson.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. W. Vose.....	1,600	1-8th	2 00
James J. Van Allen and R. J. Cheesbrough, trustees.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Montauk Fire Insurance Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Richard E. Mount, jr.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John T. Waring & Co.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	250	1-8th	31
Thomas Beals.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. B. Scott & Co.....	20,200	1-8th	25 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. Julia L. Tallmadge.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
M. D. Mercer & Co.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
James Fallen.....	8,800	1-8th	11 00
J. & J. Stuart & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. A. Macy, cashier.....	24,150	1-8th	30 18
S. C. Williams and W. J. Hop- pin, guardians.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Curtis Noble.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Arnold, Constable & Co.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. T. Lawrence.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
John H. Rhoades.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin.....	8,300	1-8th	10 37
D. F. Clapp.....	14,000	1-8th	17 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. Tilden & David Dowes, trustees.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Elias L. Smith.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Grant & Son.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Gilman, Son & Co.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Simeon Draper.....	2,700	1-8th	3 37
C. F. & C. O. Stevens.....	7,200	1-8th	9 00
E. D. Brown, president.....	18,500	1-8th	23 12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		\$650	1-8th	\$0 81
Homer Bostwick		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		7,500	1-8th	9 37
J. W. Vose		300	1-8th	37
Richard L. Suydam, executor		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. W. Vose		300	1-8th	37
George P. Rogers		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Erie County Savings Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. W. Leeds, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
T. L. Knapp		4,000	1-8th	5 00
R. J. Cheesbrough, attorney		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Ketchum, Son & Co		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Ketchum, Son & Co		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Joshua Atwater		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Arnold, Constable & Co		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mary Ann Place		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Tredwell B. Place		500	1-8th	62
Joshua Wood		500	1-8th	62
James Thompson, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Erie County Savings Bank		6,000	1-8th	7 50
S. J. Spiegelberg		9,600	1-8th	12 00
Joseph Tuckermann		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Wm. D. Thompson		100,000	1-8th	125 00
J. E. Southworth, president		4,000	1-8th	5 00
M. C. Morgan		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Tribune Association		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Nassau Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Gwynne & Day		42,700	1-8th	53 37
J. W. Vose		1,100	1-8th	1 37
North Bank, Boston		75,000	1-8th	93 75
Homer Bostwick		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Thompson Bros		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Rob't J. Cheesbrough, trustee		3,500	1-8th	4 38
Market Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
John Greenwood, jr		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. D. Murphy		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		700	1-8th	87
Lewis G. Morris, president		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. S. Carman		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Simeon Draper		500	1-8th	62
Louisa M. Stenton		400	1-8th	50
Thompson Bros		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Pacific Mer. Ins. Company		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Institute for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Clarkson & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. Gray		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chemical Bank		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Merchants and Traders' Bank	Jersey City	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mrs. Julia C. West		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chemical Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Irving Fire Ins. Company		10,000	1-8th	12 50
State Bank	New Brunswick, N. J	20,000	1-8th	25 00
George Lovett		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Peoples' Bank		13,000	1-8th	16 25
James Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell, cashier		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Emma Sanderson		700	1-8th	87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Ernest Fielder		\$8,000	1-8th	\$10 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		800	1-8th	1 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		150	1-8th	18
Union Dime Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Tunis W. Quick		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Vose		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust.		45,000	1-8th	56 25
H. F. Vail, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Sophia C. Lawrence		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Joseph C. Johnson		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Jesse DeGraff		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John Turner		700	1-8th	87
Warren Strickland		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Gwynne & Day		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George Lovett		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Edward Haight, president		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Nassau Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. S. Roberts		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lydia S. Horn		200	1-8th	25
Clarkson & Co		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Alex. Van Rensselaer		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Walter Langdon, A. W. Bradford, and A. L. Ely, trustees.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Commercial Bank	Albany, N. Y.	51,500	1-8th	64 37
George A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. A. & A. M. White		32,000	1-8th	40 00
Bowery Savings Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Ketchum, Son & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Nassau Bank		40,000	1-8th	50 00
E. R. Gurley		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Edward L. Tead		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Charles Campbell		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Wm. S. Carman		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. B. Minturn, treasurer		32,000	1-8th	27 50
Erie County Savings Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
The Bank of Salina		1,350	1-8th	1 68
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		9,000	1-8th	11 25
The Hadley Falls Bank	Holyoke, Mass.	3,000	1-8th	3 75
The Pittston Bank of Penn'a		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Rufus L. Lord		50,000	1-8th	62 50
The North River Ins. Company		30,000	1-8th	37 50
The Essex County Bank	Newark, N. J.	37,600	1-8th	47 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Walter B. Palmer		25,000	1-8th	31 25
The Pittston Bank of Penn'a		150,000	1-8th	187 50
The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Ch.	New York	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Alex. Holland, treasurer		50,000	1-8th	62 50
E. R. Gurley		500	1-8th	62
Joel Foster		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. F. Clapp, Cashier		16,000	1-8th	20 00
Henry Youngs and Caroline F. Lewis, executors.		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
William Quinn.....		\$100	1-8th	\$0 12
Thomas Dunham.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. T. Vail, cashier.....		77,500	1-8th	96 88
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. E. Southworth, president..		10,600	1-8th	13 25
Canastota Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George Newbold, jr.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hadley Falls Bank.....	Holyoke, Mass.	500	1-8th	62
Adams Bank.....	North Adams, Mass.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Edward Pierpont.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. S. Carman.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
The U. S. Fire Ins. Company.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. E. Stilwell.....		2,700	1-8th	3 37
The Equitable Life Ins. Society.	New York	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Chemical Bank.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Zophar Mills.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ezra C. Read, president.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
Mrs. Marie Boker.....		2,500	1-8th	3 13
Superintendent of banking department of the State of New York, in trust.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Wm. A. Bigelow.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. E. Southworth, president..		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Edward Ferguson.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John and Edward Ferguson, with benefit of survivorship.		500	1-8th	62
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles H. Voorhis.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. Alfred Jones.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Ezra C. Read, president.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Caleb Swan.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. A. Kissam.....		125,000	1-8th	156 25
The Mohawk Bank.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. W. Vose.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Erie County Savings Bank...		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William S. Carman.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
L. J. Spiegelberg.....		6,700	1-8th	8 37
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		4,150	1-8th	5 18
George Smith.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
George Lovett.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Johns & Bird.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
James Gallatin.....		12,550	1-8th	15 68
D. M. Farnum.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Nicholas Dimond.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
The Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church.	New York city	5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. B. Johnson.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
William Tilden.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Alexander Van Rensselaer...		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William H. Scofield.....		10,200	1-8th	12 75
State Bank.....	New Brunswick, N. J.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank...		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. T. Taylor.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hudson River Bank.....	Hudson, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Hadley Falls Bank.....	Holyoke, Mass.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mutual Bank.....	Troy, N. Y.	11,000	1-8th	13 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	\$30,000	1-8th	\$37 50
Henry Delafield		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Bank of Commerce	New York	22,500	1-8th	28 12
Abraham Becker		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. E. Southworth, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Union Bank	Kinderhook, N. Y.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Canastota Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Union Bank	Kinderhook, N. Y.	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Seabury Brewster		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		3,450	1-8th	4 31
Cornelius Rapelye		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John Cryder		11,250	1-8th	14 06
D. P. Webster		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. Willard		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Erie County Savings Bank		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Thomas Denny & Co.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Thomas Denny & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. B. Johnson		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Thompson Bros		100,000	1-8th	1 25
Fallkill Bank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Richard P. Buck & Co		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Richard P. Buck		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Thompson Bros		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Geo. P. Rodgers		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Marcus Spring		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Clarkson & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Tracy Beedle, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
N. Y. Life Insurance Co		100,000	1-8th	125 00
John Greenwood, jr.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
J & J. Stuart & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. B. Palmer		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thomas Denny & Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. M. Myers & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Philip R. Kearney		5,700	1-8th	7 12
The Hanover Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Grant & Son		8,300	1-8th	10 37
J. D. Leffingwell		6,500	1-8th	8 12
Geo. A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John Slade & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. G. Hubbell		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. S. Carman		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. W. Vose		10,000	1-8th	12 50
The Farmers' Bank	Hudson	10,000	1-8th	12 50
The New Haven Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. B. Johnson		700	1-8th	87
Gideon Staats		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Ketchum, Son & Co.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Tennis W. Quick		5,000	1-8th	6 25
The Equitable Life Assurance Society.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Elias L. Smith		12,000	1-8th	15 00
The Erie County Savings B'k.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Philip R. Kearney		5,300	1-8th	6 62
Walter B. Palmer		20,000	1-8th	25 00
The American Exchange B'k.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. E. Southworth, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clarkson & Co		8,000	1 8th	10 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Gideon Skaats		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
D. D. Campbell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. L. Dodge, president		40,000	1-8th	50 00
C. V. De Forest, in trust		20,000	1-8th	25 00
The Central Bank	Worcester, Mass.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier	East Haddam, Conn.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		800	1-8th	1 00
Gwynne & Day		10,050	1-9th	12 56
Laighton Bank	Lynn, Mass.	17,000	1-8th	21 25
R. L. Suydam, ex		5,000	1-8th	6 25
David L. Youngs		12,000	1-8th	15 00
The Hudson County Bank		30,000	1-8th	37 50
W. S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. Tilden & David Dows, trustees		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Nesmith & Sons		15,700	1-9th	19 62
Merchants and Mechanics' B'k	Troy, N. Y.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. & J. Stuart & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. J. Baird		6,100	1-8th	7 62
O. F. Hawley & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
The Commissioners of Emigration of State of New York		20,000	1-8th	25 00
The Washington Life Insurance Company		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. D. Brown, president		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Charles P. Gulick		5,500	1-8th	6 87
American Exchange Bank		3,000	1-8th	3 75
The Shoe and Leather Bank	New York	150,000	1-8th	187 50
Wm. S. Carman		4,000	1-8th	5 00
The Greenwich Savings Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
S. Van Duzen, president		31,650	1-8th	39 56
J. E. Southworth, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. A. & A. M. White		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Isaac M. Bell		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Isaac N. Phelps		25,000	1-8th	31 25
The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Thomas Denny & Co		800	1-8th	1 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Benjamin R. Winthrop		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Charles Johnson		5,000	1-8th	6 25
The Rockingham Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.	14,000	1-8th	17 50
The Fallkill Bank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. S. Harburger, cashier		500,000	1-8th	625 00
J. S. Harburger, cashier		250,000	1-8th	312 50
Waverly Bank	Waverly, N. Y.	9,000	1-8th	11 25
Market Bank	New York	60,000	1-8th	75 00
Henry G. Marguand		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Isaac N. Phelps		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Erie County Savings Bank		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Ketchum, Sou & Co		1,500	1-8th	1 87
John J. Phelps		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Culver, Penn & Co		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Atlantic Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. S. Harburger, cashier		250,000	1-8th	312 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Wm. S. Carman		\$7,000	1-8th	\$8 75
Tracy Beadle, president.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
Wm V. Brady.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
American Exchange Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
The Savings Bank.....	Utica, N Y.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Tracy Beadle, president.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
American Exchange Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. Vose.....		400	1-8th	50
Arthur Gillender.....		500	1-8th	62
C. S. Graham, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Benj. L. Swan.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Amos R. End.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. H. Humphreys.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Importers and Traders' Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Nathaniel Hayden.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Underhill & Haven.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
The Mechanics and Traders' Bank.....	Jersey City.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
C. A. Macy, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Clarkson & Co.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Thompson Bros.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
B. P. Bucherns.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
The Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
The Irving Insurance Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Abner L. Ely.....		24,500	1-8th	30 62
Wm. S. Carman.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Eliose L. Lawrence.....		10,000	1-8th	15 50
E. H. Learned, cashier.....	Norwich, Conn.....	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Wm. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John Guy Vassar.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Vermilye & Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
State Bank.....	Troy, N. Y.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
The Merch'ts and Farmers' B'k.....	Albany, N. Y.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Elisha Brooks.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles McLean.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Sup't banking dep't, in trust.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Dolence, Potter & Co.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
William E. Smith.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
American Exchange Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Peter A. Hegeman.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
William T. Horn.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. W. England.....		100	1-8th	12
Matilda E. Coddington.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles T. Curtis.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Willets & Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		850	1-8th	1 06
Thomas Nelson.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of New York.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Thomas Denny & Co.....		700	1-8th	87
George I. Seney, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
American Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
George & Samuel Brown.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
David Leavitt.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Fiak & Hatch.....		125,000	1-8th	156 25
Do.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Clark, Dodge & Co.....		\$11,100	1-8th	\$13 87
Tracy Beadle, president.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
James Munroe, president.....		14,500	1-8th	18 12
Hudson River Bank.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
George H. Stone, cashier.....		2,050	1-8th	2 56
Charles Johnson.....		26,000	1-8th	32 50
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John L. Bunce, president.....	Hartford, Conn.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
H. A. Marsh, cashier.....	Worcester, Mass.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
F. D. Tappan, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William B. Meeker, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
The Fallkill Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		200	1-8th	25
The Farmers' Bank.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	17,000	1-8th	21 25
Gerard Crane.....		500	1-8th	62
R. M. Hedden.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Thomas Denny & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
The Market Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Gwynne & Day.....		11,100	1-8th	13 87
The Commercial Bank.....	Providence, R. I.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Sanford R. Gifford.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Young & Hullock.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Benjamin L. Swan.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
S. R. Jacobs.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William S. Carman.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Elizabeth C. Jay.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. B. Hurlbut, cashier.....		200,000	1-8th	250 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		2,900	1-8th	3 62
Julia M. Potter.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Vincent M. Potter.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Jane H. Porter.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Albert Aug. Porter.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. H. Lamport.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. L. Everett, cashier.....		108,000	1-8th	135 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,900	1-8th	6 12
O'Brien Bros.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
S. R. Jacobs.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Henry Delafield.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Union Dime Savings Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Thomas Denny & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Randolph Lorene.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Hadley Falls Bank.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Bolter, cashier.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
J. A. Butler, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Newburgh Savings Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George W. Kerr.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mrs. P. L. Thayer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Samuel H. Lane.....		200	1-8th	25
Reuben P. Lane.....		200	1-8th	25
Merchants' Bank.....	Albany, N. Y.....	19,000	1-8th	23 75
Niantic Bank.....	Westerly, R. I.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Thomas F. Cornell.....		100	1-8th	12
Thomas F. Cornell, jr.....		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Stephen E. M. Cornell.....		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Charles Cornell.....		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. H. Alden, president.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. J. Stuart & Co.....		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
A. S. Murray, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Alonzo Kent.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Hegeman, trustee.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Nathaniel Hayden.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Alonzo Kent, president.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
E. H. Learned, cashier.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
S. M. Noyes.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. S. Fraser, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Edsall.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Henry S. Tubell.....		10,500	1-8th	13 12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Andrew Anderson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Trustees sink'g fund P.R.R.Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
William S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William F. Coles.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
Thomas Denny & Co.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Joseph W. Alsop.....		400	1-8th	50
David Hoadley.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
Edwin Bartlett.....		16,500	1-8th	20 62
Elizabeth S. Brayton.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
American Exchange Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
Do.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		5,900	1-8th	7 37
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Waverly Bank.....	Waverly, R. I.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. W. Vose.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Vermilye & Co.....		68,000	1-8th	85 00
Sidney Mason.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Vermilye & Co.....		200,000	1-8th	250 00
The Corn Exchange Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier.....		3,300	1-8th	4 13
R. S. Williams, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. Vose.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Gallatin.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Gwynne & Day.....		8,000	1-8th	10 12
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George I. Seney, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mary C. Parker.....		500	1-8th	62
Mary E. Kellogg.....		500	1-8th	62
S. M. Noyes.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Simeon Draper.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Chemical Bank.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
American Exchange Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Israel Corse, guardian.....		43,300	1-8th	54 12
P. M. Myers & Co.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		500	1-8th	62
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Simeon Draper.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William S. Carman.....		16,000	1-8th	20 00
Vermilye & Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Do.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
J. P. Cooper.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Vose.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. A. Bassett.....		50	1-8th	06
W. H. Merrill.....		250	1-8th	31
George W. Kerr.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Mary J. Fisk.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Hadley Falls Bank	Holyoke, Mass	\$1, 000	1-8th	\$1 25
William Muenschner	100	1-8th	13
William Baltz	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
W. B. Scott & Co.	200	1-8th	25
James B. Childs	2, 500	1-8th	3 12
Thomas Martin	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
Importers & Traders' Ins. Co.	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
John L. Street	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel G. Hayden	4, 500	1-8th	5 62
Edward H. Stokes and Mrs. Hannah Stiles, executors.	7, 000	1-8th	8 75
F. G. Stiles	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
O. Kellogg	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
Merchants' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
W. A. Freeborn	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
E. B. Judson, president	29, 000	1-8th	36 25
John Rutherford	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
O'Brien Bros.	8, 350	1-8th	10 43
C. S. Wilson	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
Mrs. Sophia L. Belden	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
John Greenwood, jr.	6, 000	1-8th	7 50
Noble & Douglass	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Meigs D. Benjamin, in trust.	500	1-8th	62
Commissioners of emigration ..	New York	20, 000	1-8th	25 00
S. J. Spiegelberg	12, 000	1-8th	15 00
D. Thomas Vail, president	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Fennis W. Quick	3, 400	1-8th	4 25
A. K. Williams & Co.	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Whaling Bank	New London, Conn.	25, 000	1-8th	31 25
E. Partridge, president	Seneca Falls	7, 000	1-8th	8 75
James Wager	10, 500	1-8th	13 12
L. Morse	7, 500	1-8th	9 38
C. S. Wilson	2, 400	1-8th	3 00
Bowery Savings Bank	17, 000	1-8th	21 25
C. S. Wilson	3, 800	1-8th	4 75
Sarah H. Gilmore	300	1-8th	37
Eliza A. Strickman	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
Lovett Morse	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
Mary J. Fisk	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
William S. Carman	2, 100	1-8th	2 62
A. Becker	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
J. Lambert	550	1-8th	62
Bierhoff & Livingston	1, 800	1-8th	2 25
George I. Seney, cashier	41, 650	1-8th	52 06
United States Trust Company.	15, 000	1-8th	18 75
Edward Schell	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.	4, 500	1-8th	5 62
Susan K. Wilson	1, 400	1-8th	1 75
Lucy A. Brown	2, 800	1-8th	3 50
Charles W. Durant	50, 000	1-8th	62 50
Gwynne & Day	11, 200	1-8th	14 00
American Exchange Bank	1, 200	1-8th	1 50
John Maxwell	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Denney & Co.	2, 500	1-8th	3 12
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.	15, 000	1-8th	18 75
John Masker	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
William W. Fessenden	2, 000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. K. Kearney, trustee.....		\$3,500	1-8th	\$4 37
E. Kaupé & Cummings.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. Vose.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
Francis K. Williams.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. B. Sproat.....		100	1-8th	12
George Bennett.....		200	1-8th	25
Samuel A. Dean.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Augustus Belknap.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. E. Southworth, president..		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Grant & Son.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Edward Schell.....		3,700	1-8th	4 62
Merchants and Traders' Bank.	Jersey City.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. B. Scott & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
North Atlantic Steamship Co..		70,000	1-8th	87 50
James Horn.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
R. P. Ferrin, cashier.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Lucinda Gambill.....		800	1-8th	1 00
J. W. Vose.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Edward Haight.....		1,750	1-8th	2 18
John F. Hull.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. Cross, cashier.....		6,500	1-8th	8 13
Do.....		12,500	1-8th	15 62
First New Haven.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. Sanford, president.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. W. Runlet, cashier.....				
Hadley Falls Bank.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bridgeport Bank.....	Bridgeport, Conn.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Woodman, Lawrence & Co.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
G. Burroughs, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. E. Southworth, president..		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Walsh, Carver & Clause.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. N. Sill.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
The National Bank of New York.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Williamsburg Savings Bank.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Geo. I. Seney, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Kent & Co.....		75,000	1-8th	93 75
W. B. Scott & Co.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Mechanics' Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....		2,700	1-8th	3 37
Charles Easton.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Amy & Heye.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. Q. Preble.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Superintendent of Insurance Department of the State of New York.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
William A. Brown & Co.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
H. G. Hubbell.....		500	1-8th	63
W. Cross.....		25,500	1-8th	31 87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		\$25,000	1-8th	\$31 25
Thomas W. Olcott, president.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. Vose.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
W. Murray, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		900	1-8th	1 12
Central Bank.....	Middletown, Conn	500	1-8th	62
R. A. Packard, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Emma Sanderson.....		700	1-8th	87
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lucinda Gambill.....		2,700	1-8th	3 37
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John M. Francis.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Alex. Dalrymple.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George Lovett.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
The St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....		15,000	1-3th	18 75
Edward Haight.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
J. B. Powell.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
William S. Carman.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Security Fire Insurance Co.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
T. F. Hand, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Seyton & Wainwright.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Simeon Draper.....		2,300	1-8th	2 87
Thomas Beals.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sarah S. Hunt.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jacob Burt.....		400	1-8th	50
E. R. Ware.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Sage & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Alex. Fraser.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Mrs. Maria Richardson.....		700	1-8th	87
William M. Allen.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Continental Bank.....		20,100	1-8th	25 12
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,200	1-8th	5 25
Francis Hathaway.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
People's Bank.....		1,900	1-8th	2 37
Seyton and Wainwright.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
R. W. Ropes.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John Paret.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
S. R. Lounsbury.....		1,500	1-8th	1 88
R. H. Farnham.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Black River Bank.....	Watertown, N. Y.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Berner & Brown.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Commissioners of Allencounty, Ohio.....		65,000	1-8th	106 25
Tracy Beadle, president.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
E. Partridge, president.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Norwich Savings Society.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Meigs D. Benjamin, examiner.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. R. Jacobs.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Codd.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas S. Cushman.....		400	1-8th	50
James Bolter, cashier.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
James Bolter, cashier		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
William S. Cump, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
M. D. Mercer & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clarkson & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edward Haight		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Samuel Davis		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Amy and Heye		9,000	1-8th	11 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Samuel Davis		500	1-8th	62
Nathaniel Hayden		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. N. Bates		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Max. Strakosch		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John Slade & Co		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. S. Carman		7,000	1-8th	8 75
W. A. Brown & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Thomas Beals		3,200	1-8th	4 00
L. L. Jones		1,300	1-8th	1 62
W. B. Scott & Co		400	1-8th	50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do		500	1-8th	62
James Andariese		4,000	1-8th	5 00
East Brooklyn Savings Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Nathan T. Beers		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mariners' Savings Bank		25,000	1-8th	31 25
C. A. Macy, cashier		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Samuel Wetmore		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. J. Hamilton		100	1-8th	12
Clarissa Hodges		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Vose		500	1-8th	62
Alfred W. Paul		300	1-8th	37
H. W. Bassett		250	1-8th	31
Mary H. Kelly		150	1-8th	19
J. H. Baldwin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. F. Horn		300	1-8th	37
Samuel Davis		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles Payen & Co		13,000	1-8th	16 25
People's Bank		5,300	1-8th	6 62
G. I. Seney, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Do		800	1-8th	1 00
M. O. Roberts		80,000	1-8th	100 00
C. A. Macy, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Arthur Collum		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas White		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Adelia B. Althouse		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Nathaniel Hayden		1,400	1-8th	1 75
United States Trust Company		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ketchum, Son & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		8,500	1-8th	10 63
Charles W. Runlet, cashier		2,900	1-8th	3 62
James Bolter, cashier		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Do		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Troy Savings Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. B. Powell		200	1-8th	25
Mary E. Crandall		300	1-8th	37
E. D. Tisdale		250	1-8th	31

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
John C. Tracy, president.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
J. C. Brockenbrough, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Ward.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas C. Pollock.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Caroline A. Richardson.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Cornelius Ackerman.....		4,100	1-8th	5 12
Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
People's Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		800	1-8th	1 00
George I. Seney, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
O'Brien Brothers.....		5,350	1-8th	6 68
H. Sandford, president.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
James Munroe, president.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Susan H. Hall.....		600	1-8th	75
James M. Nichols.....		600	1-8th	75
Silas Dean.....		200	1-8th	25
Benjamin Lawton.....		100	1-8th	12
P. T. Parnum.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
O. H. Schreiner.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. W. Vose.....		4,250	1-8th	5 31
B. F. Wheelwright.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Elisha Brooks.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. B. A. Hart.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Willimantic Linen Co.....		80,000	1-8th	100 00
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. D. Brown, president.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
H. W. Palmer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. Emery Perkins.....		50	1-8th	6
James M. Leonard.....		500	1-8th	63
Benjamin Lawton.....		50	1-8th	6
J. E. Southworth, president.....		700	1-8th	87
J. M. Cooper.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. J. Seney, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Lowell Holbrook.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Reformed Dutch Church.....	Bergen, N. Y.	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn	30,000	1-8th	37 50
James Wescott.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
Wm. S. Carman.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. E. Southworth.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Gerard Crane, president.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Kirtland & Co.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Thomas Denney & Co.....		2,700	1-8th	3 37
H. Lamarche.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Beals.....		500	1-8th	62
F. Cateaux.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Simeon Draper.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Edgar H. Richards and John H. Swift, in trust.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Garret Sip.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Continental Bank		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
Sophia C. Lawrence		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Laban W. Williams		100	1-8th	13
Orville B. Sweet		200	1-8th	25
Wm. Rockwell		800	1-8th	1 00
Benjamin C. Sweet		100	1-8th	12
Robert S. Dean		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. F. Clapp, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
R. W. Ropes		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Henry A. Kerr		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. Ellen E. Dalrymple		850	1-8th	1 06
James R. Rapelye		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. J. Stuart & Co.		12,600	1-8th	15 75
James M. Gay		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Joseph H. Orvis		5,000	1-8th	6 25
The United States Trust Co		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Thomas Denney & Co		500	1-8th	62
Wm. Pond Harris		250	1-8th	31
Mary Lester Harris		250	1-8th	31
Emma Willard Harris		250	1-8th	31
Allen Foster Harris		250	1-8th	31
Simeon Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Samuel Hopkins		600	1-8th	75
Samuel J. Hopkins		50	1-8th	06
R. King		105,000	1-8th	131 25
J. D. Atwell, cashier		800	1-8th	1 00
E. H. Learned, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
James Bolter, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
H. G. Hubbell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James M. Drake & Co.		28,000	1-8th	35 00
Thomas Denny & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. B. Hulse		1,150	1-8th	1 43
Mrs. Ellen E. Dalrymple		200	1-8th	25
H. F. Vail, cashier		150,000	1-8th	187 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Tracy Beadle, president		12,000	1-8th	15 00
C. A. Macy, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Elias L. Smith		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Nicholas Fejeroary		6,350	1-8th	7 92
N. W. Kittson		18,000	1-8th	22 50
F. H. Williams		2,650	1-8th	3 31
C. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
O'Brien Bros		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. D. Russell		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. A. Brown & Co		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Francis Campbell		8,000	1-8th	10 00
G. A. Stone & Co.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Thomas Olcott, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. L. Chapman, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. Outwater, jr., cashier		13,000	1-8th	16 25
J. B. Powell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. S. Wilson		50	1-8th	06
Do		200	1-8th	25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Andrew Pollard		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
Mrs. Fanny M. Wells		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Housatonic Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. Cotheal		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Fuller & Lawrence		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Alfred Smith		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Henry J. Scamman, jr.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,600	1-8th	3 25
E. L. Corning		21,000	1-8th	26 25
O. H. Schreiner		2,400	1-8th	3 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		500	1-8th	62
Hugh Whittell		5,000	1-8th	6 25
George & Samuel Brown		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Sillick Nichols		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Charles Walker		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Waterfield		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edward Coles		4,500	1-8th	5 62
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Gideon Parker, cashier		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Chester Bank	Chester, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Leonard Hodges, treasurer		1,100	1-8th	1 38
Hodges Read		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James H. Dean		500	1-8th	62
James M. Cook		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. B. Blandin		250	1-8th	31
Walter B. Palmer		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Garret Sip		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. S. Camp, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		900	1-8th	1 12
H. L. Chapin, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. Jane McLandburgh		200	1-8th	25
Maggie McLandburgh		200	1-8th	25
Sallie McLandburgh		200	1-8th	25
John D. Cocks		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. S. Terbell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Rev. Charles Jones		500	1-8th	62
E. M. Robbins		5,000	1-8th	6 25
M. Humphreys		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles J. Harris		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
L. C. Partridge, cashier		12,000	1-8th	15 00
C. S. Wilson		100	1-8th	12
H. Kent		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Beals		1,800	1-8th	2 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. R. Tillson		5,100	1-8th	6 37
Jane W. Colwell		2,600	1-8th	3 25
J. B. Powell		500	1-8th	63
George W. Bond, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Martha E. Coles		5,000	1-8th	6 25
David Hoadley		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Hanover Bank		16,000	1-8th	20 00
E. W. Dunham, treasurer		45,000	1-8th	56 25
Wm. H. Schofield		1,550	1-8th	1 93
O. H. Schreiner		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		64,800	1-8th	81 00
Edward Schell		4,500	1-8th	5 62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
H. H. Martin, cashier		\$100,000	1-8th	\$125 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Continental Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. S. Carman		2,800	1-8th	3 50
G. F. Cobb		200	1-8th	25
S. D. Presby		500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier		32,000	1-8th	40 00
James H. Covert		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Harriette L. Hodges		500	1-8th	62
C. F. Hubbard		100	1-8th	13
H. B. Hubbard		200	1-8th	25
H. F. Vail, cashier		350,000	1-8th	437 50
W. A. Brown & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mary E. Van Brunt		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ephraim T. Tucker		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Reuben D. Baldwin		5,200	1-8th	6 50
Housatanic Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Carman		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Alfred Smith		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Cobb		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Z. Rudd, cashier		5,600	1-8th	7 00
Mrs. N. Allen		50	1-8th	06
Richard Hanson		2,200	1-8th	2 75
J. W. Vose		600	1-8th	75
John L. Dodge, president		15,000	1-8th	18 75
People's Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Francis Williams		3,300	1-8th	4 13
Mary Cushman		400	1-8th	50
Rathbone Field		1,500	1-8th	1 87
L. M. Perkins, cashier		50	1-8th	06
Arm & Heye		5,550	1-8th	693
Ketchum, Son & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
United States Trust Company		10,000	1-8th	12 50
O. H. Schreiner, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		1,000	1-8th	1 25
South Brooklyn Savings Institution		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Panama Railroad Company		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Chemical Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John S. Griswold		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Louisa M. Stenton		400	1-8th	50
Charles Bard, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. W. De Forest		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Alonzo C. Monson, trustee		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. W. Rodman		5,500	1-8th	6 31
James Buell, cashier		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Nicholas Figueroray		500	1-8th	62
Henry A. Hurlbut		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. E. Southworth, president		60,000	1-8th	75 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Caroline Burnet		5,500	1-8th	6 87
New York State Colonization Society		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Westfield		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. W. Ropes		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thomas Beals		1,400	1-8th	1 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
James McCall		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
W. Cross, cashier		11,500	1-8th	14 37
W. J. Tuttle		15,000	1-8th	18 75
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Cornelia V. R. Van Horn		600	1-8th	75
Cornelius C. Van Reyphen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Cornelis V. R. Van Horn, adm'r		450	1-8th	56
Ann Maria Van Allen		100	1-8th	12
Bowery Savings Bank		400,000	1-8th	500 00
Lovett Morse		25,000	1-8th	31 25
G. W. Kerr		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles Thompson, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. L. Noyes, cashier		800	1-8th	1 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Superintendent Insurance Department, State of New York, in trust.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. S. Camp, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Hanover Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
United States Trust Company		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Grant & Son		70,000	1-8th	87 50
Do		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Chemical Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
John N. Tuttle		2,100	1-8th	2 62
W. S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. Meeker		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. Payen & Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,500	1-8th	3 12
People's Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. Robinson, jr.		500	1-8th	62
O. H. Schreiner, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mariners' Saving Institution		40,000	1-8th	50 00
W. J. Tuttle		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Richard King, assistant cash.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. E. Southworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. A. Macy, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. A. Macy, cashier		35,250	1-8th	44 06
John Gardiner, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
D. R. Williams, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Gwynne & Day		11,000	1-8th	13 75
George & Samuel Brown		2,000	1-8th	2 50
M. C. Morgan		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		200	1-8th	25
Fuller & Lawrence		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. P. Williams		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George A. Stone, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. K. Williams & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bassillar Eddy		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. D. Tisdell		250	1-8th	31
F. G. Schalling		100	1-8th	12
Wm. Foster Lee		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John Benson		350	1-8th	43
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		300	1-8th	37
Nathaniel Hayden		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Hayden, president		100,000	1-8th	125 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Geo. W. White.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
American Exchange Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. C. Read.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
V. T. Stone.....		700	1-8th	87
Continental Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
Bowery Savings Bank.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Abner L. Ely.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benj. S. Mead.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
I. McDowell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George & Samuel Brown.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
H. W. Palmer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. A. Macy, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. G. Howard.....		100	1-8th	12
C. R. Robert.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Erie County Savings Bank.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
F. C. Shepard, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Black River Bank.....	Watertown, Conn.	2,500	1-8th	3 12
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		106,000	1-8th	132 50
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. A. Macy, cashier.....		600	1-8th	75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		11,050	1-8th	13 81
James G. King's Sons.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Read, Drexel & Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. B. Preston.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas, Denny & Co.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Mrs. Lucy A. Gilbert.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. C. Johnson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John McKnight.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Alfred Smith.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Everett Case, cashier.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Bank of Salem.....	Washington co., N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Tracy Beadle, president.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ezra C. Reed, president.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thos. Olcott, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. L. Chapman, cashier.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
W. B. Hale, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Eliphalet Wicks, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James Woodward.....		250	1-8th	31
Silas Dean.....		400	1-8th	50
George W. Dean, jr.....		650	1-8th	81
James Bolter, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
C. S. Wilson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. H. Phelps, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Z. Rudd, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Wilson.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. B. Carpenter.....		50	1-8th	06
Alby C. Carpenter.....		100	1-8th	12
A. R. Holmes, cashier.....		20,000	1 8th	25 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
T. D. Stetson.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Mrs. J. F. Woodhead.....		5,750	1-8th	7 18
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
W. A. & A. M. White.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
John Maxwell.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Young & Hallock.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. E. Southworth		\$12,000	1-8th	\$15 00
C. A. Macy, cashier		27,500	1-8th	34 37
W. A. Freeborn		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. M. Reed		20,000	1-8th	25 00
James B. Adriaance, executor ..		1,500	1-8th	1 57
Henry Norris, trustee		10,000	1-8th	12 50
F. A. Platt, cashier		32,500	1-8th	40 62
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin ..		5,900	1-8th	7 37
Chas. F. Ogden		400	1-8th	50
G. I. Seney, cashier		6,100	1-8th	7 62
James M. Drake & Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
George Snedecor		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. S. Chapin		500	1-8th	62
M. Humphreys		1,500	1-8th	1 57
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,900	1-8th	2 37
Stephen Van Allen		200	1-8th	25
Ann Maria Van Allen		100	1-8th	12
F. A. Bodling		20,000	1-8th	25 00
People's Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. H. Learned, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
D. H. Rushbach, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Spraker Bank		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Orange H. Cleaver		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. M. Welch, president		1,300	1-8th	1 62
James Allen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. B. Wheelwright		400	1-8th	50
Preston King		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Charles Dollar		450	1-8th	57
Deep River Savings Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Wilson		350	1-8th	44
A. Van Allen, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Z. Rudd, cashier		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Benj. Blossom		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. Milton Smith		500	1-8th	62
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. S. Camp, cashier		1,800	1-9th	2 25
A. D. Trapagan and H. Carter, trustees		8,400	1-8th	10 50
Merchants Exchange Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mary Jane A. Leveridge		250	1-8th	31
C. W. Levings, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Continental Bank		7,500	1-8th	9 37
Thomas Beals		500	1-8th	63
W. A. & A. M. White		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Cushman & Ginox		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. S. Carman		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin ..		8,750	1-8th	10 93
G. I. Seney, cashier		26,000	1-8th	32 50
P. M. Myers & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. Thayer, jr.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
People's Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Jefferson County Savings B'k.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Union Bank of Watertown		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. Tarbell		250	1-8th	31
R. H. Farnham		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Black River Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Holmes & Bro		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Everett Case, cashier		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
L. Morse		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John S. Brayton		25,000	1-8th	31 25
H. M. Welsh, president		600	1-8th	75
W. Mayce, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. Tarbell		50	1-8th	06
W. Cross		8,000	1-8th	10 00
John F. Hull		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Henry P. Copeland		50	1-8th	06
Cyrus M. Wheaton		100	1-8th	12
Henry S. Hart		100	1-8th	12
James F. Potter		100	1-8th	13
Eliza W. Leonard		100	1-8th	13
S. D. Willson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. R. Davenport		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Rebecca Van Alet		1,200	1-8th	1 50
John F. Delaney		400	1-8th	50
Hanover Fire Insurance Company.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mary Ann Ferris		1,250	1-8th	1 56
Isaac N. Ferris		1,250	1-8th	1 56
Superintendent of Banking Department State of New York, in trust.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. D. Murphy		6,560	1-8th	8 12
Maturin L. Delafield		10,500	1-8th	13 12
Adams S. Hill		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Beals		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Robert Somerville		350	1-8th	43
Martha E. Coles		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Robert Dix		500	1-8th	62
H. W. Palmer		500	1-8th	62
J. D. Atwell, cashier		53,300	1-8th	66 62
Henry Delafield		16,900	1-8th	21 12
Simeon Draper		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Schenectady Savings Bank		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Thomas Beals		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William Tracy		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. E. Southworth		3,300	1-8th	4 12
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hanover Fire Insurance Company.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
George Lovett		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Andrew W. Leggett		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Beals		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		4,500	1-8th	5 62
L. Marx & Co		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Hanover Fire Insurance Company.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. B. Cushman		17,700	1-8th	22 12
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Thompson Brothers		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. G. Smith, treasurer		5,000	1-8th	6 25
D. B. Chapman		4,400	1-8th	5 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Young Men's Library Association.	Taunton	\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Flora Washburn	100	1-8th	12
James Davis	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Tracy, trustee	30,000	1 8th	37 50
Tracy Beadle, president	1,000	1-8th	1 25
De Rham & Co.	2,500	1-8th	3 12
G. I. Seney, cashier	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Clarkson & Co.	1,500	1-8th	1 57
George P. Rodgers	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Isaac N. Cushman	300	1-8th	37
J. M. Pendleton, cashier	700	1-8th	87
W. Getman, cashier	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Thomas Beals	4,500	1-8th	5 62
George F. Elliott	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Arny & Heye	300	1-8th	37
J. S. Harberger, cashier	220,000	1-8th	275 00
G. I. Seney, cashier	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Drexel & Co.	100,000	1-8th	125 00
Cushman & Ginoux	4,000	1-8th	5 00
F. A. Platt, cashier	150,000	1-8th	187 50
Mrs. Helen M. Rockwell	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Bela H. Bliss	200	1-8th	25
J. & J. Stuart & Co	13,000	1-8th	16 25
Everett Case, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
William S. Carman	1,000	1-8th	1 25
President of Institution for Savings, Jersey City.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
L. Marx & Co	10,000	1-8th	12 50
N. F. Palmer, cashier	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Mechanics' Bank	Boston	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thompson Brothers	20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. Strong, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Tracy Beadle, president	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Anthony Chabot	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Francis W. Haines	7,500	1-8th	9 37
Napoleon J. Haines	4,250	1-8th	5 31
Mrs. H. N. Herrins	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Phillips	500	1-8th	63
Alpheus Sanford	300	1-8th	37
Mrs. A. F. Cobb	250	1-8th	31
Nathaniel S. Mason	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Eliel Parker	500	1-8th	62
C. P. Williams, cashier	12,000	1-8th	15 00
Hurlbut Bank	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Union Dime Savings Institution.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
William Tilden and D. Dorrs, trustees.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. W. Palmer	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. R. Johnes, guardian	7,000	1-8th	8 75
E. R. Johnes	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. C. Angell	7,500	1-8th	9 37
H. N. Gage	25,000	1-8th	31 25
F. A. Platt, cashier	140,000	1-8th	175 00
Ketchum, Son & Co	11,000	1-8th	13 75
First National Bank of city of New York.	30,000	1-8th	37 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Superintendent of Insurance Department State of New York.		\$50,000	1-8th	\$62 50
Brewster Valentine		1,000	1-8th	1 25
East Brooklyn Savings Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. Tyler Read		750	1-8th	93
Thompson Brothers		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John H. Draper		1,400	1-8th	1 75
George W. Gage		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Dr. R. Pratt		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Tracy Beadle, president		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Salina	Syracuse, New York	25,000	1-8th	31 25
James M. Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Anna B. Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mary M. Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Maria E. Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Cornelia R. Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jacob Haisan Halsted		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Harberon		250	1-8th	31
A. B. Scott, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. F. Hawes		3,000	1-8th	3 75
William Mensher		200	1-8th	25
Willard Gay, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 60
Continental Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Eli White		40,000	1-8th	50 00
William S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Robert Somerville		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Gallatin, J. J. Astor, jr., and T. H. Delano, trustees.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brooklyn Savings Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
R. R. Graves		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Catharine Bellany		1,500	1-8th	1 87
E. D. Brown, president		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Russell E. Glover, trustee		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Robert Dix		500	1-8th	62
Barnard Rice		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Lewis Switzer		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Kent & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John H. Draper		2,150	1-8th	2 68
Thomas E. Walker		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Thompson Brothers		5,000	1-8th	6 25
George and Samuel Brown		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James A. Corning		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. Chapin		200	1-8th	25
A. Van Allen, cashier		5,100	1-8th	6 37
W. B. Hale, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Cross		2,100	1-8th	2 62
J. B. Powell		900	1-8th	1 12
Charles W. Ranlet, cashier		2,150	1-8th	2 69
Edward R. Johnes		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. R. Johnes, guardian		2,300	1-8th	2 87
Mrs. Harriet Burnett		1,500	1-8th	1 88
C. M. Willard, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
O. H. Schreiner, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
R. W. Townsend	\$2,500	1-8th	\$3 12
Schafer Brothers	1,500	1-8th	1 57
Thompson Brothers	20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. E. Southworth	2,150	1-8th	2 69
O'Brien Brothers	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Samuel Bayliss	500	1-8th	62
H. Sanford, president	20,000	1-8th	25 00
James M. Pendleton, cashier	500	1-8th	62
W. B. Hale, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier	2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. R. Holmes, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
M. D. Mercer & Co.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. Sara B. Dean	300	1-8th	37
W. Gay, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
St. Nicholas Insurance Company.	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Gerardus Boyce	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Walter R. Wood	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas Beals	700	1-8th	87
Arm & Heye	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin	1,350	1-8th	1 68
Sarah E. Leman	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Dr. R. Pratt	5,000	1-8th	6 25
William L. Mitchell	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Savings Bank of Utica	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Launa Battelle	600	1-8th	77
Ralph Battelle	300	1-8th	37
Dr. R. Pratt	15,000	1-8th	18 75
C. S. Wilson	2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. H. Shepard, cashier	4,000	1-8th	5 00
John S. Brayton	40,000	1-8th	50 00
W. S. Camp, cashier	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Buffalo Savings Bank	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Benjamin L. Swan	4,500	1-8th	5 62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Robert S. Stenton	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. M. P. H. Luguier	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. B. Powell	500	1-8th	62
Estate of Augustus Chapman	5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Sency, cashier	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. E. Southworth	1,500	1-8th	1 87
D. F. Clapp, cashier	2,000	1-8th	2 50
F. H. Butterworth	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Robert Dix	500	1-8th	63
J. Cousins	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. N. Sill	500	1-8th	62
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	100,000	1-8th	125 00
Mrs. M. P. H. Luguier	100	1-8th	12
Erie Company Savings Bank	22,000	1-8th	27 50
E. L. Corning	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. S. Wilson	1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. W. Powers	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Brooklyn Savings Bank	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Hosea Webster	11,000	1-8th	13 75
H. H. Gage	10,000	1-8th	12 50
James M. Lewis, cashier	140,000	1-8th	175 00
C. W. Ranlet, cashier	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chester Bank	Chester, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O'Brien Bros		\$750	1-8th	\$0 92
John M. Holloway		50	1-8th	06
H. A. Washburn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thompson Bros		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Jno. F. Hull		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. H. Mallory		50,000	1-8th	62 50
O'Brien Bros		700	1-8th	87
J. H. Draper		700	1-8th	87
J. E. Southworth		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Hale, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. Sarah C. Guild		700	1-8th	87
Abigail A. Harding		500	1-8th	63
Daniel G. Roberts		800	1-8th	1 00
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. B. Hale, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
I. McDowell		500	1-8th	62
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		6,200	1-8th	7 75
Merchants' Exchange Bank		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Daniel Channcey		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		600	1-8th	75
W. Edgar, Bird, & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. S. Murray, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. S. Harberger, cashier		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Cushman & Ginoux		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Clarkson & Co.		2,900	1-8th	3 62
Trumbull Carey		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Louisa M. Stenton		600	1-8th	75
James M. Cook		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ester Hart		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Camp, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James M. Lewis, cashier		70,000	1-8th	87 50
J. S. Harberger, cashier		110,000	1-8th	137 50
J. & J. Stewart & Co.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Salter		250	1-8th	31
H. B. Johnson		6,000	1-8th	7 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. & J. Stuart & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thompson Bros		100,000	1-8th	125 00
E. D. Brown, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Gwynne & Day		5,200	1-8th	6 50
Do		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Dunham		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Salina	Syracuse, N. Y.	300	1-8th	37
J. F. Hull		500	1-8th	62
Z. Rudd		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James Bolter, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Stephen H. Holloway		200	1-8th	25
James P. Ellis		200	1-8th	25
Patrick Galligan		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Scott, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Nathaniel Hayden		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Lucius Hopkins		10,000	1-8th	12 50
O'Brien Bros		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. S. Carman		6,000	1-8th	7 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Joseph W. Orris.....		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
Gilbert L. Hall.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas F. Carhart.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. E. Southworth.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Do.....		120,000	1-8th	150 00
H. M. Humphrey, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. Sandford.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. B. Powell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. F. Hull.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Z. Rudd, cashier.....		700	1-8th	87
L. M. Stanton.....		200	1-8th	25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Reformed Dutch Church.....	Bergen, N. J.....	650	1-8th	81
James Eaton.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Theo. P. Doggett.....		2,700	1-8th	3 32
A. F. Haines.....		1,700	1-8th	2 12
R. P. Perrin, cashier.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
O'Brien Bros.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. T. Wright.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Mary E. Armour.....		1,900	1-8th	2 37
R. H. Farnham.....		1,500	1-8th	1 88
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Harberger, cashier.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
J. E. Sanford.....		500	1-8th	62
J. C. Tracy, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Lowville.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John F. Hull.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank.....		7,200	1-8th	9 00
N. B. Kirkuck.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Washington Durbrow.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Kirtland & Co.....		2,400	1-8th	3 00
Thompson Bros.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bull's Head Bank.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
James G. King's Sons.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
L. A. Lockwood.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Terrance Kierran.....		1,950	1-8th	2 43
Henry Harrison.....		500	1-8th	62
Taylor Bros.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
American Exchange Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. Halsey, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. R. Holmes, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. B. Hale, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Kirtland & Co.....		300	1-8th	37
William Cotheal.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James G. King's Sons.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Continental Bank.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. S. Harberger, cashier.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Richard H. Ellis.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. B. Powell.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Sarah H. Gilmore.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Denny & Co.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
George & Samuel Brown.....		\$20,000	1-8th	\$25 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. & J. Stuart & Co.....		17,000	1-8th	21 25
John V. Voghte, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
M. O. Roberts.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
A. B. Scott, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John F. Hull.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. H. N. Haines.....		800	1-8th	1 00
J. B. Powell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
D. Van Cleef.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Henry Hanks.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
H. Sanford.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
James Horn.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James G. King's Sons.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
M. L. Delafield.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Continental Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of the Republic.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
W. S. Carman.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
George Lovett.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George A. Stone, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Culver, Penn & Co.....		200,000	1-8th	250 00
George W. Howe.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
M. D. Mercer & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. B. Johnson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. Waring.....		400	1-8th	50
Daniel S. Waring.....		600	1-8th	75
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Thos. Denny & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Gwynne & Day.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Atlantic Savings Bank.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Taylor Bros.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. Gay, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. R. Holmes, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
E. J. Hanks, cashier.....		600	1-8th	75
Willard Gay, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Chester Bank.....	Chester, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Henry D. Lamater.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Bolter, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Jacob Burt.....		150	1-8th	19
Ann L. Cushman.....		50	1-8th	66
E. D. Tisdale.....		200	1-8th	25
Backman & Laurent.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
N. Y. Exchange.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Mariners' Savings Bank.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
American Savings Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Corn Exchange Insurance Co.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Sup't of Banking Dep't, in trust.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. J. Cogswell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Rich'd King, assistant cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Edwin Flye.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. Lamarche.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. J. Stuart & Co.....		8,700	1-8th	10 87
Charles Allardin.....		700	1-8th	87
Thomas Denny & Co.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
F. D. Tappan.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. L. Worth, cashier.....		\$200,000	1-8th	\$250 00
Philip Speyer & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Holmes & Bro.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. H. Shepard, cashier.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
S. A. Dean.....		500	1-8th	62
W. B. Hale.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. S. Wilson.....		700	1-8th	87
G. W. Kerr.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Bank of Lowville.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. S. O. Wilson.....		150	1-8th	19
Continental Bank.....		51,000	1-8th	63 75
J. E. Southworth.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jonathan Godfrey.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. J. Searing.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nassau Bank.....		55,000	1-8th	68 75
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
W. F. Van Wagenen.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
E. B. Bishop & Son.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. E. Glover, trustee.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
P. Speyer & Co.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
M. Maas.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Seabury Brewster.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Harberger, cashier.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Charles Salter.....		750	1-8th	93
Bank of the Republic.....		110,000	1-8th	137 50
M. A. Cohen.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Continental Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Deep River Savings Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Louisa C. Still.....		600	1-8th	75
Abner Lane.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. T. Wilson.....		400	1-8th	50
James M. Peudleton, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Alfred Smith.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. R. Holmes, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
H. W. Palmer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. W. Palmer.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. Tilden and D. Dows, trustees.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Annie Dows.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
F. Chase.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Joseph R. Kearney.....		2,700	1-8th	3 37
G. L. Seney, cashier.....		7,700	1-8th	9 62
Ernest Fiedler.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		7,600	1-8th	9 50
Geo. M. Miller.....		15,850	1-8th	19 81
George Ward.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Aaron Ward, jr.....		500	1-8th	62
Charlotte B. Ward.....		500	1-8th	62
Lucinda Ward.....		500	1-8th	62
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Underhill & Haven.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
John Watt.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
G. F. Talman.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	\$450	1-8th	\$0 56
W. S. Carman	10,500	1-8th	13 12
John H. Draper	450	1-8th	56
P. M. Myers & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Park Bank	300,000	1-8th	375 00
Le Roy C. Partridge, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. B. Upham, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. H. Norris	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Eveline J. Norris	3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. I. Seney, cashier	1,450	1-8th	1 81
P. Speyer & Co	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. Gay, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Stamford Savings Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Albany City Fire Insurance Co.....	12,500	1-8th	15 62
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
John W. Culver.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. Burroughs, cashier	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Union Dime Savings Bank.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
George Catlin.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. H. Dudley	8,000	1-8th	10 00
J. F. McGrath	1,600	1-8th	2 00
J. E. Southworth	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Mayo	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jonathan Godfrey.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. M. Welch, president.....	11,000	1-8th	13 75
H. Sanford, president	25,000	1-8th	31 25
R. C. Massoneau	5,500	1-8th	6 87
N. H. Skinner	1,100	1-8th	1 38
Benj. E. Sweet	100	1-8th	12
G. A. Stone, cashier	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell.....	700	1-8th	87
W. B. Hale, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. Van Allen, cashier	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bound & Bailey	11,500	1-8th	14 38
G. I. Seney, cashier	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Henry Keep	100,000	1-8th	125 00
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
W. B. Scott & Co	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Nathaniel Hayden.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
P. R. Kearney	2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. S. Harberger, cashier	220,000	1-8th	275 00
Benj. Blossom	6,000	1-8th	7 50
O. H. Schreiner	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.....	1,650	1-8th	2 06
P. Speyer & Co	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of the Republic	110,000	.....	137 50
Hartman Van Wagenen.....	1,500	.....	1 87
Cuyler's Bank	40,000	.....	50 00
W. D. Gookin	8,000	.....	10 00
Bound & Bailey	300	.....	37
Benj. Ettelson	1,100	.....	1 37
Syracuse Savings Institute	40,000	.....	50 00
S. R. Jacobs	500	.....	62
Grant & Son	10,000	.....	12 50
George & Samuel Brown	10,000	.....	12 50
C. H. Adams	15,000	.....	18 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Steele & Headley	\$10,000	.....	\$12 50
Continental Bank	6,000	.....	7 50
Bound & Bailey	500	.....	62
J. B. Southworth	1,500	1-8th	1 87
H. W. Palmer	500	1-8th	62
B. F. Buchans	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Dormin	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier	1,000	1-8th	1 25
F. H. Hayman	500	1-8th	62
Leonard Hodges	500	1-8th	62
J. B. Powell	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. J. Hanks, cashier	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Bank of Saratoga Springs	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Daniel Knower	2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. C. F. Hoes	500	1-8th	62
W. Gay, cashier	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Gay, cashier	600	1-8th	75
H. Sanford, president	10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. H. Learned, cashier	8,000	1-8th	10 00
American Exchange Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Superintendent of Banking Department, in trust	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. B. Williams, president	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin	8,600	1-8th	10 75
Nath. Hayden	500	1-8th	62
Jas. G. King's Sons	7,000	1-8th	8 75
L. W. Gilley	9,300	1-8th	11 62
E. L. Corning	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. S. Roberts, administrator	11,000	1-8th	13 75
Steele & Headley	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. Cross, cashier	35,000	1-8th	43 75
G. G. Smith, treasurer	3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. S. Carman	500	1-8th	62
Do	500	1-8th	62
Do	700	1-8th	87
Continental Bank	1,600	1-8th	2 00
N. F. Palmer, cashier	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Annie A. Rushmore	200	1-8th	25
Alice E. Vinton	2,350	1-8th	2 93
H. Becker & Co	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Anna Christie	1,000	1-8th	1 25
M. D. Mercer & Co	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Black River Bank	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. A. & A. M. White	500	1-8th	62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	7,000	1-8th	8 75
First Nat'l Bank of New York	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Erie County Savings Bank	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Continental Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Lowville	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Savings Bank of Utica	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. Thompson, cashier	30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier	6,000	1-8th	7 50
C. P. Williams, cashier	50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. F. Hull	1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. E. Southworth	7,400	1-8th	9 25
Hanover Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hanover Bank	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Van Valkenburgh	2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
D. A. Griggs		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Thompson Bros		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Bank of Tioga		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. L. Duryea		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. S. Harberger, cashier		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		1,200	1-8th	1 50
O'Brien Bros		7,000	1-8th	8 75
W. Lattimer & Co		55,000	1-8th	68 75
First National Bank	Scranton, Pa.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First Nat'l Bank of New York		10,000	1-8th	12 50
D. A. Griggs		2,500	1-8th	3 12
American Exchange Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mechanics' Bank	Boston	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thompson Bros		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Julius Thompson		100	1-8th	12
H. N. Lockwood		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Sillick Nichols		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. A. Freeborn		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. Speyer & Co		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Hartford Fire Ins. Company		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. B. Powell		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Hessner Kelsey		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. F. Hull		500	1-8th	62
Mrs. P. L. Thayer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Steele & Headley		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. H. Adams		17,000	1-8th	21 25
G. W. Gage		200	1-8th	25
Manufacturers' Bank	Birmingham	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ketchum, Son & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ketchum, Son & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Charles Salter		550	1-8th	68
Jonathan Godfrey		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George Field, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. H. Macy, president		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Beals		6,400	1-8th	8 00
Edward Wood, in trust		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Edward Wood, executor		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Merritt & Wood		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. W. Hewitt		15,000	1-8th	18 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company		2,700	1-8th	3 37
Joel Faust & Co		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Thompson Bros		40,000	1-8th	50 00
First Nat'l Bank of New York		20,000	1-8th	25 00
S. Judson		2,200	1-8th	2 75
J. H. Draper		1,450	1-8th	1 81
Geo. & Samuel Brown		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Thomas Denny & Co		4,000	1-8th	5 00
P. Speyer & Co		7,000	1-8th	8 75
John H. Bird		500	1-8th	63
Mrs. S. H. Gilmore		500	1-8th	62
Grumball Cary		5,000	1-8th	6 25
David Thorpe		150	1-8th	19
Loren Greene		100	1-8th	12
A. Clark		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. B. Powell		500	1-8th	63

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		\$5,400	1-8th	\$6 75
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
N. Hayden, president		100,000	1-8th	125 00
N. Hayden		1,500	1-8th	1 57
American Exchange Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
American Exchange Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. Menzies Adams		200	1-8th	25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. F. Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. H. Draper		250	1-8th	31
J. S. Harbinger, cashier		110,000	1-8th	137 50
T. Denny & Co.		800	1-8th	1 00
H. S. Turbell		6,000	1-8th	7 50
R. H. Pond		150	1-8th	18
G. & S. Brown		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Culver, Penn & Co		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		500	1-8th	62
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Hale, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. P. Williams, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Indemnity Fire Ins. Company.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Merchant & Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Deep River Savings Bank		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. F. Bridge		14,600	1-8th	18 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		200,000	1-8th	250 00
Jonathan Godfrey		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Louisa M. Stenton		650	1-8th	81
L. W. Merritt		500	1-8th	62
H. A. Hurlbut, president		60,000	1-8th	75 00
E. C. Gardiner		5,000	1-8th	6 25
D. P. Webster		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Culver, Penn & Co		120,000	1-8th	150 00
P. R. Kearney		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. Bolles		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Sarah W. Converse		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John Wheeler		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Sixpenny Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Joanah Mesier		500	1-8th	62
Z. Rudd, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Bolter, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
R. B. Burns		500	1-8th	62
R. W. Hall		150	1-8th	19
F. T. Skinner		100	1-8th	12
S. D. Hungerford		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bachman & Laurent		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Benjamin L. Swan		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. B. Palmer		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
N. F. Palmer, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
M. E. Ellison		350	1-8th	43
George Lovett		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Nathaniel Hayden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Kirtland & Co		500	1-8th	62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Do		25,000	1-8th	35 00
Lawrence, Hulsted & Baldwin		25,300	1-8th	31 62
A. S. Chase, cashier		40,000	1-8th	50 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		\$200	1-8th	\$0 25
A. Lemappenn.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
P. Speyer & Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
O'Brien Brothers.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
R. W. Ropes.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Le Roy C. Partridge, cashier.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
H. W. T. Mali & Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
H. A. Hurlbut, president.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Army & Heye.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. D. Meade.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
First National Bank of New York.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
R. R. Skeel.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. Sandford, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Z. Budd, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Tracy Beadle, president.....		21,000	1-8th	26 25
F. H. Williams.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. Hunt, trustee.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Savage.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
L. W. Savage.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		300	1-8th	37
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Reformed Dutch Church.....	Bergen, N. J.....	200	1-8th	25
S. S. Rowland.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Grant & Son.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
D. H. Rasbock, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		90,000	1-8th	112 50
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. D. Cocks.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
B. F. Beekman.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
O'Brien Brothers.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. H. Draper.....		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Salem, New York.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
W. Cross.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. F. Hull.....		500	1-8th	62
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. H. Bird.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Nathaniel Hayden.....		3,200	1-8th	4 00
James D. Wood.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
L. A. Lockwood.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Kent, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. S. Wilson.....		500	1-8th	62
A. B. Johnson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Thomas E. Walker.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
G. S. Brown.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		300	1-8th	37
H. W. Palmer.....		500	1-8th	62
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		350	1-8th	44
D. W. Powers.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. Bolter, cashier.....		\$4,000	1-8th	\$5 00
J. S. Oatman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. J. Stuart & Co		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Nesmith & Sons		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Arthur Gillender		500	1-8th	62
Underhill & Haven		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. and J. Stuart & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Taylor Brothers		6,000	1-8th	7 50
P. Speyer & Co		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William L. Kitchell		1,600	1-8th	2 00
John Munros & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. P. Williams, cashier		30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2 000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas Alcott, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. Smith		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Hannah W. Bassett		200	1-8th	25
Mary Cushman		300	1-8th	37
Marcuse & Baltzer		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Brown, Wilson & Fisher		200	1-8th	25
J. S. Oatman		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Richard King, assistant cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Greenwich Bank		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Ketchum, Son & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James G. King's Sons		7,000	1-8th	8 75
A. B. Johnson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Beals		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Charles Shields		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		226,000	1-8th	285 00
James Caughey		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James Codd		2,500	1-8th	3 12
H. M. Welch, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. F. Hull		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Zinsser & Marx		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. Crane		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do		300	1-8th	37
Richard King, assistant cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. P. Williams, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Tracy Beadle, president		15,000	1-8th	18 75
W. Gay, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Continental Bank		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Superintendent Banking Department State of New York		50,000	1-8th	62 50
James G. King's Sons		7,500	1-8th	9 37
William V. Brady		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. S. Carman		40,000	1-8th	50 00
O. H. Schreiner		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Edward Schell		113,000	1-8th	141 25
Henry Stokes, president		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Henry Stokes		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Mrs. Sarah B. Wood		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Hawes, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Mrs. Jane A. Norton		600	1-8th	75
Evert A. Duyckinck		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. E. Byrne		2,500	1-8th	3 12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. F. Palmer, cashier		\$2,500	1-8th	\$3 12
Mrs. Anna M. Wells		100	1-8th	12
Chester Bank	Chester, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. G. Hubbell, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Olcott, cashier		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Continental Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thompson Brothers		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Susan Franze				
J. S. Lawrence		600	1-8th	75
W. H. Bull		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. T. Wright		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. O. Hersenberg & Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John Hamilton		500	1-8th	62
S. R. Stone		10,500	1-8th	13 12
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Kent, president		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Do		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. M. Blatchford		25,000	1-8th	31 25
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Van Allen, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Boonen, Graves & Co		18,000	1-8th	22 50
D. F. Clapp, cashier		3,500	1-8th	4 37
L. L. White		25,000	1-8th	31 25
G. W. Jewett & B. F. Seaver, executors.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Gay		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. D. Mangrove, treasurer		12,000	1-8th	15 00
James A. Cowing		13,500	1-8th	16 87
Do		13,500	1-8th	16 87
Do		13,500	1-8th	16 88
Mulford Martin		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Newark Mutual Fire Insurance Company.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Merchants' Bank of Syracuse		1,500	1-8th	1 87
American Exchange Bank		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Bennett & Brown		5,550	1-8th	6 93
J. L. Dodge, president		15,000	1-8th	18 95
Anthony Haylay, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Thomas Denny & Co		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Union Bank of New York		28,000	1-8th	35 00
Allan McLane, president		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Thomas Shepard		300	1-8th	38
J. A. Phillips		1,500	1-8th	1 87
New Haven Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Union Bank of Troy		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. B. Powell		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. F. Hull		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Wm. H. Allen, trustee		10,000	1-8th	12 50
B. Lewis, jr., president		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Union Bank, New York		42,000	1-8th	52 50
N. F. Palmer, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Starr Parsons		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Jeremiah, president		100,000	1-8th	125 00
American Exchange Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c —Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Anthony Hall, cashier.....		\$25,000	1-8th	\$31 25
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. B. Scott & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. A. White.....		16,000	1-8th	20 00
John Blunt.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		6,150	1-8th	7 68
W. Gay.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Mary F. Scranton		100	1-8th	12
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
J. J. Bersen, administrator		4,500	1-8th	5 62
J. B. Hyatt		4,000	1-8th	5 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. H. Butterworth.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Taylor Brothers		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Metropolitan Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
American Exchange Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....		15,900	1-8th	19 87
Hurlbut Bank	West Winsted, Conn.....	500	1-8th	62
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John F. Hull		700	1-8th	87
H. Worcester		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Stephen Secord		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
A. Van Allen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Kirtland & Co.....		200	1-8th	25
Wm. H. Allen		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. W. Howe.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. F. Palmer		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. A. & A. M. White		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Cryder, executor.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. H. Draper.....		500	1-8th	62
O. H. Schreiner.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. S. Carman		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. Struny, cashier.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Union Dime Savings Institution.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. F. Hull.....		500	1-8th	62
E. F. Massonnean.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. Muenschner		100	1-8th	12
Niantic Bank	Westerly, R. I.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Newton & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Do.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. H. Braman.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Edward Schulze.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. B. Palmer		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Charles C. Post		4,200	1-8th	5 25
Ellen E. Dalrymple		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. W. Townsend.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Fanshaw & Milliken		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Mechanics' Bank.....	Boston	4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. L. Worth, cashier.....		250,000	1-8th	312 50
Seabury Brewster		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Culver, Penn & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
F. A. Worth.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
F. L. Fish.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Crane.....		100	1-8th	12
Sally Crane.....		100	1-8th	13
D. T. Vail, president.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
D. S. Mannors.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Roswell Haskell.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles Burrall.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Alfred Oughdree.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Edson Lewis.....		200	1-8th	25
George Herring.....		200	1-8th	25
Lewis Switzer.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. A. Switzer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Willets & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Insurance Company.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
M. D. Mercer & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
A. B. Johnson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
R. W. Milbank.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Louisa M. Stetson.....		1,750	1-8th	2 19
P. Speyer & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Continental Bank.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Henry Barclay.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Ellen E. Dalrymple.....		150	1-8th	19
Z. Rudd, cashier.....		1,050	1-8th	1 31
J. C. Howard.....		800	1-8th	1 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Nicholas Ludlam.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. W. Dunham, trustee.....		70,000	1-8th	87 50
Savings Bank of Utica, N. Y.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
E. Chamberlaine, trustee.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Joseph Battelle.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Continental Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. H. Baldwin.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
L. A. Smith.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
James N. Orris.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chemical Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Mrs. Ann B. Phinney.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
National Bank of New York.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
American Exchange Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. B. Scott & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jamestown Bank.....	Jamestown, N. Y.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Culver, Penn & Co.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Birdsall & Sanford.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Anthony Halsey, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles C. Post.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		200	1-8th	25
G. A. Stone.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
M. L. Delafield.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Buckingham & Garrett.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Exchange Bank.....		6,200	1-8th	7 75
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. A. Myer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George V. Hecker.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
D. H. Mitchell.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Tracy Beadle, president.....		\$2,650	1-8th	\$3 31
W. Gay.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Marianna Brown.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Charles Burrall.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
First National Bank of N. York.....		80,000	1-8th	100 00
O. H. Schreiner.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. S. Carman.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. W. Powers.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
T. M. Mayhow.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Erie County Savings Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Anna W. Lawrence.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. Gay.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Robert Luscomb.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
R. King, assistant cashier.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
American Exchange Bank.....		600	1-8th	75
Do.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Auffmord, Henenberg & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Spofford & Tileston.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Jesse A. Marshall.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. W. Fessenden.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
O'Brien Bros.....		3,650	1-8th	4 56
Journey & Burnham.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. T. Ferguson.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. G. Swift.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Syracuse Savings Institution.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		7,500	1-8th	9 37
G. & S. Brown.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Taylor Brothers.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Culver, Penn & Co.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
P. Speyer & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Chester Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		3,300	1-8th	4 12
Catharine Bellamy.....		500	1-8th	62
Inseyner & Co.....		18,000	1-8th	22 50
Broadway Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
E. Chamberlain, treasurer.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Phebe Pierson.....		500	1-8th	62
W. A. Myer.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Thurlow Weed.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
R. H. King.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. P. Howard.....		100	1-8th	12
Norwich Savings Institution.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Gerard Crane, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
I. K. Jessup.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.....		200	1-8th	25
Henry Stokes.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Thomas E. Walker.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
American Exchange Bank.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
New York Exchange Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Fanshawe & Milliken.....		700	1-8th	87
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		3,100	1-8th	3 87
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
N. W. Duryea.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
George Rice		\$3,900	1-8th	\$4 87
Underhill & Haven		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. Van Duzen, president ..		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. Jocelyn & J. B. Colman, trustees.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. D. Leffingwell.		11,500	1-8th	14 37
Thomas Denny & Co.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
C. S. Wilson		50	1-8th	06
Tracy Beadle, president.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
H. Van Allen		6,500	1-8th	8 12
W. H. Onderdonk		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. S. Aspinwall		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.		300	1-8th	37
Brown, Wilson & Fisher.		300	1-8th	38
Tennis W. Quick.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. Gay		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Richard King, assistant cashier.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
W. Cross, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. S. Harbinger, cashier.		220,000	1-8th	275 00
J. R. Suydam		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Merchants and Farmers' Bank	Ithaca, New York.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. S. Charmley		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Thomas Beals		500	1-8th	63
William Tyson		12,500	1-8th	15 62
A. H. Hall		1,500	1-8th	1 87
H. M. Welch, president		500	1-8th	62
J. H. Thompson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Continental Bank		600	1-8th	75
M. G. Elliot, president		22,000	1-8th	27 50
W. A. & A. M. White		8,000	1-8th	10 00
S. K. Plimpton		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Tracy Beadle, president.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Richard King, assistant cashier.		900	1-8th	1 12
Park Bank		150,000	1-8th	187 50
Erie County Savings Bank.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Peoples' Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Importers and Traders' Bank ..		25,000	1-8th	31 25
New York Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. W. Dunham, trustee.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
J. E. Southworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
O. H. Schreiner		1,500	1-8th	1 87
P. Speyer & Co		30,000	1-8th	37 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
D. F. Clapp, cashier		2,500	1-8th	3 12
L. A. Smith		500	1-8th	62
Horace Goble		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Lernassena		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Exchange Bank.		400	1-8th	50
Ephraim Treadwell, son.		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O'Brien Brothers		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
W. Tilden & D. Dorra, trustees.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. Dorra		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. W. Orvis		500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William S. Carman		1,250	1-8th	1 56
R. M. Hedden		400	1-8th	50
Thompson Brothers		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Clarkson & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
F. H. Williams		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. A. Kissam		30,000	1-8th	37 50
William Cotheal		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Charles Johnson		30,000	1-8th	37 50
George Ward		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Aaron Ward, jr		600	1-8th	75
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Van Allen, cashier		3,200	1-8th	4 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier		400	1-8th	50
Gwynne & Day		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Jacob Bergen		5,500	1-8th	6 87
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Cross		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Augusta E. Breese		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,200	1-8th	2 75
J. Robertson		3,700	1-8th	4 62
H. Robertson		750	1-8th	93
Hanover Bank		2,700	1-8th	3 37
R. M. Hedden		1,000	1-8th	1 25
North American Life Insurance Company.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. C. Colton		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Culver, Penn & Co.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
R. M. Hedden		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. B. Hale		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. H. Hammond		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Bolter, cashier		950	1-8th	1 13
F. T. Skinner		100	1-8th	12
H. M. Welch, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. S. Wilcox		200	1-8th	25
Fanshawe & Milliken		2,000	1-8th	2 50
North American Life Insurance Company.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Abraham Becker		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Richard E. Mount		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Gerard Crane, president		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Bunge & Co.		15,000	1-8th	18 75
George H. Smith		800	1-8th	1 00
Continental Bank		5,400	1-8th	6 75
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Rudolph Lowene		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. M. Hedden		350	1-8th	43
J. E. Southworth		500	1-8th	62
Henrick Allen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
O. H. Schreiner		4,000	1-8th	5 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
H. W. Palmer		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
North American Fire Insurance Company.		150,000	1-8th	187 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		500	1-8th	62
G. & S. Brown		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. C. Sweet		100	1-8th	12
S. C. Sweet		600	1-8th	75
D. H. Mitchell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. F. Hull		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Dr. R. Pratt		31,000	1-8th	38 75
Union Dime Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
R. M. Hedden		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles Allardice		700	1-8th	87
O'Brien Brothers		500	1-8th	62
Thomas B. Peddy		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Richard King, assistant cashier.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Ketchum, Son & Co.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Thomas Beals		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Morse & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Williamsburgh Savings Bank		200,000	1-8th	250 00
W. S. Carman		500	1-8th	62
Taylor Brothers		20,000	1-8th	25 00
O. H. Schreiner		1,300	1-8th	1 62
First National Bank	Dansville, New York	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Sarah A. Boyd		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James G. King's Sons		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ignatz Hoff		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Grant & Son		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. H. Williams		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Thompson, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. G. Learned, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Mary Row		500	1-8th	62
Continental Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David S. Young		4,000	1-8th	5 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. H. Vanderbilt		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Henry Trowbridge, executor		3,500	1-8th	4 37
John Paret		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Amzi Dodd		400	1-8th	50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
O. H. Schreiner		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Charles Bond, cashier		15,000	1-8th	18 75
F. H. Williams		800	1-8th	1 00
A. R. Holmes, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
M. D. Mercer & Co.		7,500	1-8th	9 37
G. A. Stone, cashier		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Charles B. Thurston		300	1-8th	37
R. D. Baldwin		700	1-8th	87
J. S. Outman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. H. Macy, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. F. Hawes		300	1-8th	37
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.		16,000	1-8th	20 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		\$10,000	1-8th	\$12 50
O. Kellogg, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George W. Burnham.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Seaton & Wainwright.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Exchange Bank.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
R. M. Blatchford.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
O'Brien Brothers.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Anthony Halsey, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Merchant & Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. D. Hickox.....		250	1-8th	31
Culver, Penn & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do.....		500	1-8th	62
David Dows.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. Gay, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
M. E. Ellison.....		250	1-8th	31
S. P. Smith.....		500	1-8th	62
L. E. Dalrymple.....		200	1-8th	25
Harrison Stevens.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Lewis Switzer.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas Beals.....		500	1-8th	62
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Atlantic Insurance Company.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. S. Wilson.....		550	1-8th	69
Do.....		500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. H. Macy, president.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Beals.....		700	1-8th	87
J. W. Sillick.....		300	1-8th	37
Thomas Colton.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
People's Bank.....		16,000	1-8th	20 00
James Buell.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Moses Ward.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Richard Hall.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
O'Brien Brothers.....		400	1-8th	50
American Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Gerard W. Morris.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Harriet Pierson.....		400	1-8th	50
Black River Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hanover Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clarkson & Co.....		400	1-8th	50
Union Dime Savings Bank.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
A. Van Allen.....		700	1-8th	87
Bank of Lowville.....		1,500	1-8th	1 75
Continental Bank.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
American Exchange Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Seaton & Wainwright.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Cornell.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Amos Willets.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Thomas Snodgrass.....		500	1-8th	62
First National Bank, N. Y.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
C. S. Wilson.....	\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
H. R. James.....	400	1-8th	50
Harbutt Bank.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Walsh, Carver & Chase.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.	7,000	1-8th	8 75
Spofford & Tileston.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
N. Hayden, president.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....	400	1-8th	50
E. W. Kamp.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Van Allen, cashier.....	3,050	1-8th	3 81
H. Sanford, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Bank.....	1,100	1-8th	1 37
Essex County Bank.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Bank of New England.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Edward Schell.....	2,600	1-8th	3 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....	400	1-8th	50
S. R. Haines.....	300	1-8th	37
Jared Haines.....	100	1-8th	12
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	3,500	1-8th	4 37
W. L. Van Wagenen.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. P. Knox.....	600	1-8th	75
Ketchum, Son & Co.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
First National Bank.....	New Haven, Conn.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. F. Hall.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. C. Pierce.....	200	1-8th	25
Pahgaisque Bank.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Irving Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jamestown Bank.....	200	1-8th	25
Culver, Penn & Co.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. F. Hall.....	500	1-8th	62
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....	6,200	1-8th	7 75
Bank of Salina.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	3,500	1-8th	4 37
A. Heminway.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. O. Redford.....	200	1-8th	25
S. P. Smith, guardian.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. M. Willard, cashier.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
A. B. Tinkham, cashier.....	500	1-8th	62
Mrs. Betsey A. Hart.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
O'Brien Brothers.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
First National Bank.....	Sandusky, Ohio.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. A. & A. M. White.....	500	1-8th	62
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Butchers and Drovers' Bank.....	5,500	1-8th	6 87
First National Bank.....	New Haven, Conn.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. F. Hall.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Z. Rudd, cashier.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....	10,800	1-8th	13 50
Thomas Beals.....	1,100	1-8th	1 37
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....	9,000	1-8th	11 25
W. S. Carman.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Hannah Hyatt.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Charles T. Hubbard		\$600	1-8th	\$0 75
Susan A. Luce		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sophia M. Burroughs		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. H. Burroughs		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Clara S. Burroughs		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles F. Burroughs		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Augustus T. Smith, trustee		7,000	1-8th	8 75
J. E. Brown		100	1-8th	12
J. T. Hall		300	1-8th	37
Chester Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel W. Burrows		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. P. Freeman, executor		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Continental Bank		5,600	1-8th	7 00
W. S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. S. Murray		20,000	1-8th	25 00
S. Tyler Read		300	1-8th	37
Joseph Britton		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Spofford & Tileston		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ann Maria Hall		500	1-8th	62
N. Hayden, president		600	1-8th	75
J. F. Hall		800	1-8th	1 00
Mrs. E. J. Wyeth		1,800	1-8th	2 25
H. Sanford, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wellington Landen		200	1-8th	25
Wilkinson & Co		500	1-8th	62
P. L. Tracy		4,000	1-8th	5 00
First National Bank	New Haven, Conn.	500	1-8th	62
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Cornelia Edsall		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clarence Edsall		4,000	1-8th	5 00
United States Trust Company of New York		7,800	1-8th	9 75
E. D. Brown, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. Lemassena		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Q. Keasby		100	1-8th	12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. M. Blatchford		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Niantic Bank	Westerly, R. I.	900	1-8th	1 12
Wm. H. Bard		50	1-8th	06
Wilkinson & Co		500	1-8th	63
J. S. Conant		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Chester K. Crook		2,000	1-8th	2 50
P. M. Myers & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Jos. N. Orvis		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Eli M. Robbins		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. Dutton		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wilkinson & Co		400	1-8th	50
J. F. Hull		5,050	1-8th	6 31
Hurlbut Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,300	1-8th	2 87
O'Brien Bros		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. J. Byrd		14,500	1-8th	18 12
J. A. McGaw		4,000	1-8th	5 00
North American Life Insurance Company		500	1-8th	62
N. F. Palmer, cashier		5,850	1-8th	7 31
J. F. Hull		600	1-8th	75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Josephine M. Tuttle, trustee..		500	1-8th	62
Jacob Campbell.....		4,350	1-8th	5 43
Henry S. Turbell.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Anthony Haley, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. S. Wilson.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Atlantic Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. E. Pond.....		300	1-8th	37
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell.....		500	1-8th	63
J. F. Hull.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
P. L. Hyde.....		400	1-8th	50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		350	1-8th	44
O'Brien Bros.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. C. Post.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
E. Eddy.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. H. Scott.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. Kent, president.....		4,100	1-8th	5 12
Market Fire Insurance Com-		10,000	1-8th	12 50
pany.				
R. M. Blatchford.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
J. J. Dempsey.....		2,300	1-8th	2 87
Chester Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Bank of Salina.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. H. Martindale.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Horace Sumner.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
American Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Continental Bank.....		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Chemical Bank.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Edward Elsworth.....		750	1-8th	93
Bank of Lowville, N. Y.....		100	1-8th	12
George Cox.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Werner Graeve.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
P. M. Myers & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Rebecca W. Poole.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Merchants and Farmers' Bank	Ithaca, N. Y.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. A. Archer.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Oscar Proess & Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
First National Bank.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
C. M. Willard, cashier.....		400	1-8th	50
M. F. Scranton.....		100	1-8th	12
David Hoadley, president.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		600	1-8th	75
E. P. Dicke.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edward Colgate, in trust.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. & S. Brown.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. D. Bartholomew.....		500	1-8th	62
J. F. Hall.....		500	1-8th	63
Seabury Brewster.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
North American Life Insur-		500	1-8th	63
ance Company.				
American Exchange Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. W. Thorp.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Hanover Bank		\$4,000	1-8th	\$5 00
Union Dime Savings Bank		11,000	1-8th	13 75
E. W. Dunham, trustee		1,550	1-8th	1 93
John Dowling		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Edward Colgate, in trust		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.....do		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Van Valkenberg		250	1-8th	31
J. E. Cobb		200	1-8th	25
American Exchange Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
First National Bank	New Haven, Conn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. A. Stone, cashier		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Thomas Nelson		20,000	1-8th	25 00
American Exchange Bank		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. M. Whitlock		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John M. Guenther		100	1-8th	12
Richard King, assistant cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. A. Selover		100,000	1-8th	125 00
G. & S. Brown		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Buell, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
First National Bank	New Haven, Conn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. D. Atwell, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell		400	1-8th	50
W. S. Camp, cashier		700	1-8th	87
Zophar Dodd		200	1-8th	25
Harriet Pierson		100	1-8th	13
A. A. Selover		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Samuel J. Waring				
Culver, Penn & Co.		15,300	1-8th	19 12
Grant & Son		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. F. Vail, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. A. Fischer		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		200	1-8th	25
Edward Schulze		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
First National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. F. Hull		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Dry Dock Savings Bank		150,000	1-8th	187 50
G. M. Belden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Rebecca Van Alst		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alex. Holland, trustee		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany, N. Y.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. L. Duryea		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Nathaniel Hayden		1 100	1-8th	1 37
Wm. A. Brown & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George Tieman		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Erie County Savings Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Mrs. Eliza L. Osgood		100	1-8th	12
John H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
O'Brien Bros		500	1-8th	62
Charles Salter		1,150	1-8th	1 43
J. B. Powell		800	1-8th	1 00
W. B. Hale, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank	New Haven, Conn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Elizabeth King		200	1-8th	25
Bowery Savings Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Pahgaisque Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Sherman & Wibert.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
A. G. Richardson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. H. Tibbets.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Penkard & Hatton.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
H. A. Kerr.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Emma Van Stoveren.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Emma Van Stoveren, executrix.....		3,050	1-8th	3 81
Chester K. Crook.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. F. Hull.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Walsh, Carver & Chase.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. W. Palmer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. G. Hubbell.....		500	1-8th	62
Continental Bank.....		24,000	1-3th	30 00
American Exchange Bank.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. H. Hull.....		500	1-8th	62
H. Van Allen, cashier.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
J. F. Hull.....		500	1-8th	62
E. H. Learned, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. E. Kearney.....		300	1-8th	37
A. C. Percy.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....		500	1-8th	62
Wm. A. Myer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Cornelius Mandeville.....		100	1-8th	13
George M. Dawes.....		100	1-8th	12
A. Richelt.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. B. Erwin.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
Charles K. Briddon.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Merchants and Farmers' Bank.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	11,000	1-8th	13 75
Atlantic Savings Bank.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		5,150	1-8th	6 43
George & S. Brown.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Powell Mangles.....		300	1-8th	37
Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
D. Thomas Vail.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas E. Walker.....		6,800	1-8th	8 50
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Huribut Bank.....	West Winsted, Conn.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. F. Hull.....		550	1-8th	69
H. N. Shannon.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. P. Pollen.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Mercy A. Pierce.....		500	1-8th	62
Sophia Francis.....		500	1-8th	63
W. H. Munn.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Wescott.....		400	1-8th	50
Sophia A. White.....		100	1-8th	13
Susana H. Graves.....		150	1-8th	19
Stella M. Leonard.....		150	1-8th	19
Almond Copeland.....		100	1-8th	12
Nancy Copeland.....		150	1-8th	19
Elijah Copeland, jr.....		2,750	1-8th	3 43
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Nathaniel Hayden		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.		150,000	1-8th	187 50
John Gould		2,200	1-8th	2 75
O'Brien Brothers		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lowell Holbrook		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Alfred Smith		19,000	1-8th	23 75
George A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
New Haven Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. D. Tisdale		100	1-8th	12
J. F. Hall		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Rochester City Bank		32,000	1-8th	40 00
Arthur Gillander		1,500	1-8th	1 88
Nathaniel Hayden		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Ketchum, Son & Co.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Culver, Penn & Co.		40,500	1-8th	50 62
Fahenstock, Hull & Co.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Hesmer Kelsey		1,200	1-8th	1 50
G. A. Stone, cashier		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Alfred Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John H. Bird		800	1-8th	1 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Beaver County Bank, Pa.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. A. Selover		100,000	1-8th	125 00
J. E. Southworth		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Miss Esther A. Read		400	1-8th	50
William Whitewright		25,000	1-8th	31 25
James C. McCall		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George & S. Brown		5,300	1-8th	6 65
J. W. Van Dine		5,600	1-8th	7 00
O'Brien Brothers		4,000	1-8th	5 00
American Exchange Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank	Stamford, Conn	25,000	1-8th	31 25
H. G. Hubbell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George M. Dawes		100	1-8th	12
Holmes & Brother		300	1-8th	37
Mrs. S. L. King		350	1-8th	44
S. S. Brayton		50	1-8th	6
W. B. Hale, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. F. Hull		700	1-8th	87
Norwich Savings Society		100,000	1-8th	125 00
S. J. Spiegelberg		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. D. Leffingwell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benjamin L. Swan		1,100	1-8th	1 37
J. W. Oliver		500	1-8th	62
James McLean		30,000	1-8th	37 50
William H. Webb		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. A. Morrell		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Peter Dalton		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John H. Draper		500	1-8th	62
Babcock Brothers & Co.		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Colgate & Hoffman		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Do.		100,000	1-8th	125 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Colgate & Hoffman		\$100,000	1-8th	\$125 00
P. M. Myers & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Union Dime Savings Institu'n.		26,000	1-8th	32 50
L. P. Bane		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Niantic Bank		1,350	1-8th	1 69
Bank of Vergennes, Vt.		500	1-8th	62
Leonard Lamphear		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, N. Y.		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Thomas Denny & Co		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Richard King, assistant cash'r.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Continental Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. P. Webster		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Joseph Ward		200	1-8th	25
William Colgate		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Alfred Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Albany Exchange Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 50
A. B. Johnson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mutual Bank	Castleton, N. Y.	700	1-8th	87
Alex. Van Rensselaer		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. H. Sibley		75,000	1-8th	93 75
C. R. Robert, jr.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		300	1-8th	37
George & Samuel Brown		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John Gould		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Thomas E. Walker		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James N. Tuttle		500	1-8th	62
William A. Myer		100	1-8th	12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		500	1-8th	63
Mrs. Harriet C. Hursey, administrator.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Westchester County Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Sarah T. Wilcox		200	1-8th	25
Jonathan Hunt		200	1-8th	25
Mutual Bank	Castleton, Vt.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. B. Cocks		9,500	1-8th	11 87
O'Brien Brothers		1,500	1-8th	1 87
R. L. Massonnean		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. H. Post		1,000	1-8th	1 25
T. M. Wheeler & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George Bruce		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Jonathan Edwards, executor.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Atlantic Savings Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Grant & Son		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. M. Myers & Co		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Do		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Benjamin Caswell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. B. Thomas		200	1-8th	25
R. B. Burns		250	1-8th	31
F. F. Ashley		150	1-8th	19
Bank of Seneca Falls		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. Tarbell		150	1-8th	19
J. W. Newton & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Nicholas Ludlam.....		\$15,000	1-8th	\$18 75
Hudson County Bank.....	Jersey City	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
O'Brien Brothers		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Michael St. Goar.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Mary G. Condit.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. and J. Stuart & Co.....		3,600	1-8th	4 50
L. A. Smith		500	1-8th	62
Babcock Brothers & Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Grant & Son.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Benjamin Pillsbury.....		3,650	1-8th	4 56
J. F. Hull.....		500	1-8th	62
Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
J. B. Adriance.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Adriance, executor.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank.....	Stamford, Conn.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Grant & Son.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Continental Bank.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Utica City Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
First National Bank.....	New Haven, Conn.....	900	1-8th	1 12
Bank of Vergennes.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Bank of Chemung.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Jamestown Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benkard & Hutton.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George Ougheltre.....		250	1-8th	31
H. H. Elliott.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
H. W. T. Mali & Co.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Joshua Coit.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. J. Speigelberg.....		17,000	1-8th	21 25
D. S. Schanck.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. B. Suydam.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
Farmers & Merchants' Bank.....	Hartford, Conn.....	6,300	1-8th	7 77
Mutual Bank.....	Castleton, Vt.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Hurlbut Bank.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Holyoke Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Horn.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas Dunham.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Livingston.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
W. A. Myer.....		100	1-8th	12
C. Payen & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. S. Terbell.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
M. D. Benjamin, in trust.....		200	1-8th	25
Edward Colgate, in trust.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
R. L. & A. Stewart.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
C. L. Robert, treasurer.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. Fischer.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Louisa M. Stenton		\$650	1-8th	\$0 81
O'Brien Bros.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. H. Draper		500	1-8th	62
C. W. Ranlet, cashier		5,200	1-8th	6 50
A. Van Allen, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Uncas Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Francis H. Dixon		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. T. Bonner & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James McCall		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Charles Mallory		75,000	1-8th	93 75
E. D. Brown, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Jane G. Alexander		3,200	1-8th	4 00
Anthony Halsey, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		800	1-8th	1 00
T. F. Carhart		40,000	1-8th	50 00
B. Skaats		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. H. Draper		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Victor & Achelis		9,500	1-8th	11 87
George Opdyke		100,000	1-8th	125 00
H. W. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. B. Powell		1,300	1-8th	1 62
C. Payen & Co.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
James G. King's Sons		1,200	1-8th	1 50
J. B. Williams, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Brown Bros. & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John McGingun		800	1-8th	1 00
S. Hooper & Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. M. Myers & Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
William H. Neilson		17,500	1-8th	21 87
J. J. Van Allen and R. J. Chesebrough, trustees.		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Nathaniel Hayden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. R. Jacobs		5,750	1-8th	7 18
P. M. Myers & Co.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. A. Abry		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Robert Baile		500	1-8th	62
E. N. Sill		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. M. Lewis		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Richard Hall		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Lemassena		500	1-8th	62
William E. Fischer		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Isaac L. Penny		300	1-8th	37
William B. Sproat		50	1-8th	06
Black River Bank	Watertown, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Merch'ts and Mechanics' Bank	Troy, N. Y.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
S. Williams		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Harriet E. Noble		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. O. Baker & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Davenport		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Hayden		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. H. Draper		500	1-8th	62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. Diana Tyler		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. & R. Poilow		100,000	1-8th	125 00
George Ward		500	1-8th	62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Aaron Ward, jr.....		\$1,300	1-8th	\$1 62
Merchants' Exchange Bank ..		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Dover Plains Bank.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Seabury Brewster.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mary A. Leveredg.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do.....		100	1-8th	12
J. H. Bird.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
A. Constable & Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Bank of Chemung.....	Elmira, N Y.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Rebecca E. Andrews.....		100	1-8th	12
Grant & Son.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Neilson.....		8,100	1-8th	10 12
Thomas Denny & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
O'Brien Bros.....		900	1-8th	1 12
Ann Maria Hall.....		200	1-8th	25
George B. English.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Holyoke Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Hadley Falls Bank.....		6,300	1-8th	7 87
Bank of Vergennes.....		900	1-8th	1 12
Canastota Bank.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Bank of Chemung.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Hurlbut Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Salina.....		500	1-8th	72
Missisquoi Bank.....	Sheldon, Vt.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Albany Exchange Bank.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Mary B. Hart.....		500	1-8th	62
George O. Glavis.....		200	1-8th	25
John T. Young.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Edward Marshall.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. W. Newton & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
First National Bank.....	Scranton, Penn.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ernest Fiedler.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Nicholas Ludlum.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Moses Taylor.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
J. Tarbell.....		300	1-8th	37
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Adolph P. Picture.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Dry Dock Savings Institution.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
S. P. Battin.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
James B. Hay.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Amzi Dodd.....		500	1-8th	62
J. B. Powell.....		2,400	1-8th	3 00
Hadley Falls Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
City Bank of New York.....		250,000	1-8th	312 50
James G. King's Sons.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
S. J. Speigelberg.....		3,700	1-8th	4 62
J. V. Onatavia & Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
North American Fire Ins. Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		550	1-8th	68
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.....	Albany, N. Y.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. D. Brown, president.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Michael St. Goar.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Daniel Parrish.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
R. W. Townsend.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Ernest Fiedler.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Willets & Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
W. F. Van Wagenen		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Atlantic Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
M. C. Tyler		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	Hartford, Conn.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. B. Powell		250	1-8th	31
Nathaniel Merrill		1,100	1-8th	1 38
B. Staats		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Joseph Ward		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Samuel P. Smith		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William H. Allen		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Joseph A. Monell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas F. Carhart		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. S. Johnson		4,600	1-8th	5 75
William Cotheal		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mary Humphreys		20,000	1-8th	25 00
North American Life Ins. Co.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of New England		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Silas P. Briggs		250	1-8th	31
W. H. Munn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Martin Mass.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
F. M. Wheeler & Co.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
W. H. Neilson		17,000	1-8th	21 25
John Cunningham		21,000	1-8th	26 25
P. Sprey & Co.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		3,500	1-8th	4 37
G. S. Chapin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Newburg Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Bowery Savings Bank		400,000	1-8th	500 00
G. A. Stone, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Frederic Konig		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. F. Devenderf		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Wilson		400	1-8th	50
Hadley Falls Bank		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Bank of Lowville		10,000	1-8th	12 50
New Milford Savings Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ernest E. Coe		200	1-8th	25
James G. King's Sons		800	1-8th	1 00
Elizabeth Hathaway		1,400	1-8th	1 75
W. Graive		500	1-8th	62
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		1,250	1-8th	1 56
P. M. Myers & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. P. Gulick		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		3,300	1-8th	4 12
O'Brien Bros		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alfred Smith		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chester Bank	Chester, N. Y.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Jane Duryee		800	1-8th	1 00
Anna M. Duryee		800	1-8th	1 00
Phebe Duryee		800	1-8th	1 00
D. F. Clapp, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Caroline B. Pennington		50	1-8th	06
Sara B. Crane		400	1-8th	50
Simca Passmore		600	1-8th	75
Wm Passmore		600	1-8th	75
P. R. Kearney		11,000	1-8th	13 75
C. Preising		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Culver, Penn & Co.....		\$13,000	1-8th	\$16 25
Do		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do		6,000	1-8th	7 50
E. S. Hamilton and H. Hicos, executors.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
United States Trust Company	New York, N. Y.....	18,000	1-8th	22 50
United States Trust Company	New York, N. Y.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
D. B. Britton.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mary A. Townsend.....		17,500	1-8th	21 75
Phelps, Dodge & Co.....		200,000	1-8th	250 00
O'Brien Bros.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
O'Brien Bros.....		500	1-8th	62
Uncas Bank.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Betsey A. Bricks.....		300	1-8th	37
Edson Bradley.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. O. Gorman.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Dry Dock Savings Institution		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Canastota Bank.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Hadley Falls Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Simeon Brooks.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. D. Bartholomew.....		500	1-8th	62
Merchants and Farmers' Bank.	Ithaca, N. Y.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Jewett.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. N. Woodcock.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Sarah S. Brayton.....		750	1-8th	93
Mrs. A. M. Mumford.....		200	1-8th	25
Joshua Coit.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. Chabot.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Oliver Bronson.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. Gay, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. V. Brady.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
George Merritt.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. H. Thompson.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
N. Lucas.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		8,500	1-8th	10 62
Hadley Falls Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hadley Falls Bank.....		3,600	1-8th	4 50
James Codd.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
W. Crosse.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin		2,200	1-8th	2 75
George Vanelmann.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James Horn.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. J. Speigelberg.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Samuel Whetmore.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
R. L. & H. Stewart.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
H. W. Palmer.....		1,400	1-8th	1 62
Payton & Co.....		50 000	1-8th	62 50
John Prosser.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Samuel H. Congar.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Louis Lelong.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles H. Jewett.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Duffendoff.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
George W. Hart, jr.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. Rockwell.....		700	1-8th	88

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
D. Rockwell.....		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
Bank of New England.....	East Haddam, Conn.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Simeon Brooks.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
T. H. Butterworth.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
George Merritt.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Atlantic Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Michael St. Goar.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Manhattan Savings Institution.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
E. L. Corning.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Willets & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. S. Wilson.....		100	1-8th	12
Augustus Belknap.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Boonen, Graves & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
O'Brien Bros.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Kirtland & Co.....		200	1-8th	25
Dry Dock Savings Institution.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Huribut Bank.....	West Winsted, Conn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mutual Bank.....	Castleton, Vt.....	400	1-8th	50
M. Vassar.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank.....	Albany, N. Y.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Wm. Muenscher.....		50	1-8th	06
Almira B. Dean.....		250	1-8th	31
Lydia C. Sweet.....		100	1-8th	12
Nancy W. Blandin.....		100	1-8th	13
W. W. De Forest.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Mahlon Campfield.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Amzi Dodd.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
United States Trust Company.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Grant & Son.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Anthony Halsey, cashier.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Superintendent Insurance Department State of New York.....		56,000	1-8th	70 00
Wm. Henderson.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John Wheeler.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John Breed & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Wm. A. Cook, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
W. B. Scott & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Erie County Savings Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
W. H. Osborn.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Samuel P. Smith.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John J. Young.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles T. Day.....		400	1-8th	50
George W. Tompkins.....		100	1-8th	12
Caroline B. Pennington.....		50	1-8th	06
Hadley Falls Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Jefferson County Sav's Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
E. H. Learned, cashier.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Lovett Morse.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Dennis Rockwell.....		500	1-8th	62
Charles B. Redfield.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Albany Exchange Bank.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Lawrence, Halstead & Baldwin.....		1,500	1-8th	1 88
D. M. Wilson.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
George & S. Brown.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
H. T. Russell.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Army & Heye.....		34,200	1-8th	42 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Frederic Konig		\$12,000	1-8th	\$15 00
Thomas E. Walker, treasurer.		200,000	1-8th	250 00
Pacific Mutual Ins. Company.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
George I. Seney, cashier		10,400	1-8th	13 00
Louis C. Hammersley		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jamestown Bank	Jamestown, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ellen C. Dalrymple		500	1-8th	62
George Bruce		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Thomas P. Walker		600	1-8th	75
P. M. Myers & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. S. Winston, president		1,000,000	1-8th	1,250 00
Paul Banker		5,300	1-8th	6 62
Gertrudus E. Day		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Siloam Cowdry		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Adelaide Van Solingen		2,600	1-8th	3 25
Michael St. Goar		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. B. Hill, president		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Wm. Menderson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
R. H. Moore		3,000	1-8th	3 75
R. L. Sherman		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. H. Learned, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Lunenburg County Bank	Hyde Park, Vermont	200	1-8th	25
Geo. M. Woodward		300	1-8th	37
A. Perkins		100	1-8th	13
W. Croes		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ebenezer Cauldwell		15,000	1-8th	18 75
United States Trust Co.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
N. Y. Life Ins. Trust Co.		3,750	1-8th	4 68
P. M. Myers & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John Cryder		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Henry Bell	Lexington, Kentucky	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Samuel Wetmore		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Henry Delafield, trustee		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Luther Lyon		100	1-8th	12
Elizabeth Clarkson Jay		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Savings Bank of Utica		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Sixpenny Savings Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Arthur Child		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Cornelius C. Colgate, executor.		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Ellen E. Dalrymple		950	1-8th	1 15
Moses Taylor		8,000	1-8th	10 00
W. B. Scott & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Alex. Van Rensselaer		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Henry Keep		400,000	1-8th	500 00
John W. Culver		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. B. Nelson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. A. Kissam, cashier		125,000	1-8th	156 25
John Wheeler		4,600	1-8th	5 75
C. P. Leverich		55,000	1-8th	68 75
Anthony Halsey, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Jane Agner Hall		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. R. Robert, jr.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
H. T. Watts		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Richard Jones		800	1-8th	1 00
Wm. H. Lyon		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Ellen M. Lyon		500	1-8th	62
Lucretia C. Lyon		500	1-8th	62
Susan M. Lyon		500	1-8th	62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Rachel M. Thomas		\$500	1-8th	\$0 63
Wm. B. Isham & Gallup		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Howes & Macy		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Peter Richards		2,500	1-8th	3 12
H. W. Palmer		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Samuel A. Willoughby		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Wm. H. Tibbits		5,500	1-8th	6 87
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		6,000	1-8th	7 50
G. R. Andrews		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Geo. McClure		600	1-8th	75
Peter L. Hyde		200	1-8th	25
Harriet F. Howard		100	1-8th	12
Lizzie Howard		100	1-8th	12
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bk.	Troy, New York	50,000	1-8th	62 50
E. L. Corning		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. O. Baker		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Samuel Wetmore		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Cynthia Van Geison		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. D. Baldwin		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Catharine Johnson		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Fred. Bossert		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Grant & Son		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Bank of Lowville		500	1-8th	62
Uncas Bank		8,000	1-8th	10 00
H. G. Reed		3,850	1-8th	4 81
L. Morse, president		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Leavitt Morse		14,500	1-8th	18 12
A. W. Paul		200	1-8th	25
W. B. Bates		500	1-8th	62
E. Chamberlain, treasurer		21,000	1-8th	26 25
Annie D. W. Hunk		50	1-8th	06
Holyoke Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. P. Williams, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John C. F. Hoes		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Allen Brown		300	1-8th	37
A. B. Johnson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. Cross, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Hadley Falls Bank		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Z. Rudd, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Superintendent Banking Department State of New York		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. Sanford, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Canastota Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. G. Hubbell, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company		19,500	1-8th	24 37
Wm. B. Fitch		1,200	1-8th	1 62
F. H. Butterworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. W. Duer, cashier		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Arthur Child		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Continental Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. E. Southworth		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Edward Colgate		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Eli White		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Wm. A. Caldwell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Eloise L. Lawrence		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Herman, Boker & Co.		30,000	1-8th	37 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commissions.	Amount of commission.
May Humphreys.....	\$4,500	1-8th	\$5 62
Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company.	4,300	1-8th	5 37
De Rahm & Co.....	800	1-8th	1 00
James Horn.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....	7,500	1-8th	9 37
John C. Southwick.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Wm. S. Carman.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Bankard & Hutton.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
H. W. Palmer.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. H. Webb.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
Trustees of the College of N. J.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Tennis W. Quick.....	31,000	1-8th	38 75
Mrs. Laura B. Field.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Thomas Denham.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John H. Harbeck.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Wm. H. Harbeck.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Sophia L. Belden.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Charles P. Leverich.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
H. F. Vail, cashier.....	14,000	1-8th	17 50
Do.....	200,000	1-8th	250 00
James B. Hay.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. A. Smith.....	500	1-8th	63
Fred. Victor & Achdis.....	34,500	1-8th	43 12
Mutual Bank of Castleton.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
John G. Phelps.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
S. J. Spiegelberg.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Robert Stuyvesant.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. P. Cooper.....	500	1-8th	62
Tracy Beable, president.....	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Charles P. Gulick.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Richards & Collins.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
David Leavitt.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. P. Rieterre.....	4,200	1-8th	5 25
George Bruce.....	22,000	1-8th	27 50
E. D. Morgan.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
John Cryder, executor.....	115,000	1-8th	143 75
S. C. Williams.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John Kane.....	400	1-8th	50
J. D. Leffingwell.....	500	1-8th	62
H. B. Washburn.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Willets & Co.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
E. Van Valkenburgh.....	1,800	1-8th	2 25
Cornelius Rapelye.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. A. Teafford.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Paton & Co.....	40,250	1-8th	50 31
Anna Byron.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Importers' and Traders' Bank.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin	12,800	1-8th	16 00
J. H. Draper.....	600	1-8th	75
United States Trust Company of New York.	43,000	1-8th	53 75
Seyton & Wainwright.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
B. P. & G. D. Lunt.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Kirtland & Co.....	10,700	1-8th	13 37
A. and W. Harris & Co.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Isaac M. Buell.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Isaac L. Condit.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. L. Cowing		\$15,000	1-8th	\$18 75
Anthony Halsey, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
T. Buchanan, jr.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. S. Carman, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Frederick Robert		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sarah A. Mower		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Superintendent Banking Department State of New York.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Henry C. Bowen		6,000	1-8th	7 50
George R. Dutton		16,550	1-8th	20 68
A. Chabot		24,000	1-8th	30 00
Frederick Robert		100	1-8th	12
Mrs. Maggy B. Fay		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. L. S. Paton		300	1-8th	37
S. B. Sturges		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Alexander Coe		50	1-8th	06
Joseph Nichols		650	1-8th	81
H. G. Reed		1,150	1-8th	1 43
B. D. Walker		500	1-8th	63
Roulla Wheaton		200	1-8th	25
Mrs. H. D. Bliss		200	1-8th	25
Silas Dean		600	1-8th	75
Estate of H. Bassett		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Lowville		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Hungerford's Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Harbit Bank	West Winsted, Conn.	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Albany Exchange Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George I. Wentworth		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Merchants and Farmers' Bank	Ithica, New York.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Cross		6,300	1-8th	7 87
Nelson Nivison		500	1-8th	62
Stephen Sicard		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. S. Wilson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James H. Covert		3,000	1-8th	3 75
R. H. Farnham		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Charles G. Rockwood, cashier		3,400	1-8th	4 25
Horace Sumner		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. Ontwater, jr., cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Fred. Victor & Achelis		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.		200,000	1-8th	250 00
James McCall		4,000	1-8th	5 00
James Merbry		19,500	1-8th	24 37
Rob't J. Chesebrough, trustee		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James Horn		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Continental Insurance Company.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
James Arnott		500	1-8th	62
George A. Aitkin		2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. E. Robert, trustee		10,000	1-8th	12 50
North American Life Insurance Company.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Sarah A. Bacon		2,500	1-8th	3 12
E. N. Sill		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. A. Robinson		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		14,250	1-8th	17 81
S. J. Mitchell and U. J. Smith, executors.		90,000	1-8th	112 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Matilda Andanise		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
Eli M. Robbins		4,000	1-8th	5 00
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George N. Smith		5,400	1-9th	6 75
Ida Antonides		2,400	1-8th	3 00
D. P. Webster		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. P. Leverich		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Jane A. Keen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Marshall Dickinson & Co.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Sullivan Moulton.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. H. Gardiner, jr.....		150	1-8th	16
George Lovett		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Arthur Gillender		8,000	1-8th	10 00
C. C. Colgate, executor		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Christiana Valentine.....		300	1-8th	37
B. Van Keuren		200	1-8th	25
Nathan Hedges		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. Q. Keasbey		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alfred Hunter		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. S. Conant		1,000	1-8th	1 25
B. Van Keuren		100	1-8th	12
G. B. Du Bois, trustee.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. H. Truax		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Zimmerman		30,000	1-8th	37 50
James Horn		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George G. Cobb		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David Wastcott		100	1-8th	13
A. B. Thomas		100	1-8th	12
H. B. Hubbard		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Hadley Falls Bank		4,400	1-8th	5 50
Deep River Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Adams Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Charles Ashley		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Silas Beckley		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Albany Exchange Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Henry Nicoll		8,500	1-8th	10 62
Thomas Denny & Co.....		700	1-8th	87
C. A. Robert		11,000	1-8th	13 75
J. Q. Jones, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Importers and Traders Insurance Company.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
A. S. Young		200	1-8th	25
Nassau Bank, New York.....		100,000	1-9th	135 00
P. E. Kearney, trustee.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
United States Trust Company, of New York.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		3,700	1-8th	4 62
C. R. Robert, agent.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. Oatwater, jr., cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mrs. Candace Hawkins.....		200	1-8th	25
J. H. Draper		100	1-8th	12
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Bank of New England.....	East Haddam, Conn....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.		40,000	1-8th	50 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O'Brien Brothers.....		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
S. L. Duryee		12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. H. Bird		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Alfred Smith		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William H. Nielson		17,600	1-8th	22 00
Richard Smith		2,500	1-8th	3 12
D. T. Campbell		700	1-8th	87
Jennie H. McKenzie		350	1-8th	43
G. C. Peters, executors.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel Davis		500	1-8th	62
Homer Kelsey		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Z. Rudd, cashier		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Bank of Vergennes		500	1-8th	62
W. H. Tutler		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles L. Babbitt		500	1-8th	62
G. Blake		50	1-8th	06
R. S. Dean, trustee		100	1-8th	12
Mary B. Lovell		600	1-8th	75
William Rockwell		500	1-8th	62
Flora Washburn		500	1-8th	63
C. P. Gulick		500	1-8th	62
C. & G. Woodman		7,000	1-8th	8 75
M. P. Whitney		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Fred. Victor & Achelis		12,000	1-8th	15 00
John L. Street		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. W. T. Male & Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
United States Trust Company.		7,000	1-8th	8 75
James Malry		500	1-8th	62
C. M. Willard		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Edward C. Mundy		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Benjamin H. Weeks		400	1-8th	50
George W. Cobb		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Keitchum, Son & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Joshua Coit		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. H. Hardenburgh, cashier...		10,000	1-8th	12 50
U. J. Smith		17,500	1-8th	21 87
George M. Chapman		17,000	1-8th	21 25
American Exchange Bank		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. A. & A. M. White		30,000	1-8th	37 50
A. O. Meader		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James G. King's Sons		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Patrick Gallagher		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. Chandler Hodges		500	1-8th	63
Seneca Bliss		500	1-8th	62
J. B. Powell		700	1-8th	87
Michael St. Gour		6,000	1-8th	7 50
C. S. Baker		200	1-8th	25
David Thorpe		100	1-8th	12
James McCall		550	1-8th	68
D. & R. Brutt		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Burdett, Jones & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William Bolles		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edwin West		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Samuel S. Doughty, executor.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
John B. Hyatt		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David Hoadley		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. M. Belden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Manhattan Savings Institution.		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Edward Marshall.....		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
James Wiener.....		250	1-8th	31
Amos Willets.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
William S. Carman.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
S. Buhler.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Mrs. Anna Washington.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
J. M. Floyd.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. T. Shownard.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John C. Ripley, cashier.....		27,000	1-8th	33 75
R. & B. Dunning.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. R. Robert.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. H. Draper.....		50	1-8th	06
A. N. Gifford.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. Cross, cashier.....		12,500	1-8th	15 62
Eliza J. Richards.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. F. Cowdry.....		600	1-8th	75
E. C. Cowdin.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Union Dime Savings Institution.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
G. Wolfers & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
John Davor.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Louis Subzbacher.....		100	1-8th	12
Treasurer of State of Connecticut.....		26,000	1-8th	32 50
Arny & Heye.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Alfred Hunter.....		500	1-8th	62
Adam Hay.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Mary Rogers.....		500	1-8th	63
Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
H. B. Johnson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Frances Williams.....		500	1-8th	62
Sarah A. King.....		400	1-8th	50
Marin L. King.....		200	1-8th	25
Bank of Vergennes.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. G. Hubbett.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George W. White.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. Lawrence Smith.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Abraham Ehle.....		750	1-8th	94
Z. Rudd, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		300	1-8th	37
W. A. & A. M. White.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
New Haven Bank.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
James B. Childs.....		500	1-8th	62
C. C. Colgate, executor.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. M. Belden.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
I. L. Mitchell & U. J. Smith, executors.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. W. Palmer.....		300	1-8th	37
Kent & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
P. R. Kearney.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edward R. Johns.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
D. & R. Pratt.....		30,500	1-8th	38 12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
G. I. Seney, cashier		\$21,000	1-8th	\$26 25
P. M. Myers & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
T. Newman		6,000	1-8th	7 50
P. M. Myers & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Willetts & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Thomas Denny & Co.		2,700	1-8th	3 37
John L. Dodge, president...		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Marshall, Dickinson & Co.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Samuel H. Congar		500	1-8th	62
Wm. A. Bigelow		75,000	1-8th	93 75
George W. White		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Edward W. Sapp		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. B. Powell		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Hadley Falls Bank		3,750	1-8th	4 69
Lamoille County Bank, Vt.		700	1-8th	87
A. F. Hawes		200	1-8th	25
Anthony Furniss		1,400	1-8th	1 75
W. E. Guest		400	1-8th	50
C. M. Willard		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Niastic Bank		3,500	1-8th	4 37
American Exchange Bank		1,400	1-8th	1 75
E. A. Livingston				
W. A. & A. M. White		14,000	1-8th	17 50
Williamsburg Savings Bank ..		200,000	1-8th	250 00
F. B. Winthrop		5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank ..		3,100	1-8th	3 87
Robt. H. Ludlow, trustee		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of New England		2,000	1-8th	2 50
H. M. McCorkle		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin ..		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Lowville		2,200	1-8th	2 75
J. T. Wamy & Co.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. B. Palmer		30,000	1-8th	37 50
P. R. Kearney		5,000	1-8th	6 25
George S. Percy		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Culver, Penn & Co.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Michael St. Gour		11,000	1-8th	13 75
C. S. Wilson		300	1-8th	37
Metropolitan Bank		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Union Dime Savings Institution.		14,000	1-8th	17 50
Roosevelt & Son		10,000	1-8th	12 50
David Cochran		400	1-8th	50
American Exchange Bank		300	1-8th	37
Alfred Mills		3,000	1-8th	3 75
George O. Bedford		100	1-8th	12
Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison ..		100	1-8th	12
Tracy Beadle, president		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. B. Johnson		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John Schrier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell		200	1-8th	25
John Brown		50	1-8th	06
Mary A. Lincoln		50	1-8th	06
George L. Wilmuth		200	1-8th	25
Ebenezer Hall		500	1-8th	62
Mehetable Hall		100	1-8th	31

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Emeline Danforth.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
D. & R. Pratt.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. Cross.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
P. M. Myers & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jane A. Mitchell.....		500	1-8th	63
Jacob Mitchell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. H. Fall.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. G. Hammersley.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
John S. Boyd.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
W. S. Carman.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. A. Weeks.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
S. C. Williams & W. J. Hop- pin, guardians.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. P. Van Rensselaer.....			1-8th	
Russell Sturges.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
O'Brien Bros.....		150	1-8th	19
Bank of Salina.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
David Stern.....		1,800	1-8th	2 25
George I. Seney, cashier.....		7,800	1-8th	9 87
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. H. Peters.....		100	1-8th	12
Wm. Riker.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Gustavus Maercker.....		200	1-8th	25
Joseph Wiener.....		200	1-8th	25
Bank of Vergennes.....		600	1-8th	75
Washington Life Insurance Company.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Merchants' Bank of Boston.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Charles Dennis.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
W. Chandler Hodges.....		500	1-8th	62
James Austin.....		150	1-8th	19
E. D. Tisdale.....		100	1-8th	12
R. B. Burns.....		400	1-8th	50
Wm. Hutchinson.....		700	1-8th	88
Bank of Vergennes.....		700	1-8th	87
Edward H. Sutton.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Benj. S. Webb.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. R. Johns.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		1,700	1-8th	2 13
Joshua Coit.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Vatman.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
W. H. Tibbitts.....		1,150	1-8th	1 44
E. A. Wetmore.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. C. Potter.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
C. S. Wilson.....		500	1-8th	62
P. Outwater, jr., cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. Sutton.....		400	1-8th	50
W. H. Newell.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. M. Willard.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Union Dime Savings Institu- tion.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Atlantic Savings Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. S. Wilson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Andrew H. Hall.....		\$100	1-8th	\$0 13
Elizabeth Briggs.....		100	1-8th	13
C. T. & C. O. Stevens.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Hurlbut Bank.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Lamoille County Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
George Hawes.....		500	1-8th	62
Bowery Savings Bank.....		200,000	1-8th	250 00
J. W. Floyd.....		200	1-8th	25
Edwin Allen.....		100	1-8th	12
Merchants' Exchange Bank ..		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Culver, Penn & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Culver, Penn & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. E. Dunscomb.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Leather Manufacturers' Bank.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Louisa M. Stenton.....		150	1-8th	19
Bartus Frear.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Newark Fire and Marine Insurance Company.		500	1-8th	62
Wm. H. Aspinwall, trustee.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
George A. Keene.....		200	1-8th	25
Mary A. Kissam.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Henry Manter.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. C. Hastings.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. F. Hawes.....		3,800	1-8th	4 75
Holyoke Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. A. Holmes.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hadley Falls Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. C. Van Reyepen and Wm. Gennal, trustees.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas H. Farle, trustee.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Emigrant Industrial Sav'gs B'k		300,000	1-8th	375 00
Isaac Brayton.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Bank of Lowville.....		500	1-8th	62
Levi Holbrook.....		300	1-8th	37
H. G. Hubbell, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
John Holmes.....		500	1-8th	62
Erie County Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Graham, Nichols & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Daniel Lawrence.....		500	1-8th	63
Charles B. Thurston.....		50	1-8th	06
Oliver B. Smith.....		500	1-8th	62
George W. Cobb.....		2,300	1-8th	2 87
C. B. Camp & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Abraham Becker.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Michael St. Gour.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. S. Van Rensselaer.....		150,000	1-8th	187 50
Wm. Wilson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. A. Bandonne.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Halsey, cashier.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
O'Brien Bros.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Jamestown Bank, N. Y.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
J. E. Brown.....		100	1-8th	12
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		1,550	1-8th	1 93

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Contd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Bratt Smith		\$1,500	1-8th	\$1 87
Marcus Kenyon		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Z. Rudd, cashier		500	1-8th	62
D. W. Powers		4,000	1-8th	5 00
A. B. Johnson		1,250	1-8th	1 56
Bowery Savings Bank		200,000	1-8th	250 00
Phoebe F. Hoag		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Robert Usher, jr		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. E. Mount		2,500	1-8th	3 12
North American Life Ins. Co.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Christiana E. Detmold		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Wm. Scott		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Arny & Heye		1,500	1-8th	1 87
P. R. Kearney		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Andrew Carrigan		15,000	1-8th	18 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Wm. H. Van Allett		500	1-8th	62
J. Tarbel		200	1-8th	25
Geo. T. Switzer		500	1-8th	62
Arny & Heye		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John F. Hull, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
B. Eddy		500	1-8th	62
Jonathan Hunt		500	1-8th	62
Samuel Blake		500	1-8th	62
Market Fire Insurance Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.		500	1-8th	62
Chemical Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. H. Walker		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Arny & Heye		90,100	1-8th	25 12
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		1,100	1-8th	1 38
John A. Weeks		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		400	1-8th	50
P. M. Myers & Co		3,000	1-8th	3 75
P. M. Myers & Co		500	1-8th	62
Nathaniel Hayden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Tribune Association		15,000	1-8th	18 75
John S. Boyd		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Arny & Heye		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George Lovett		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. Cross		1,600	1-8th	2 00
J. A. Holmes		1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. Lucas		1,100	1-8th	1 38
C. P. Williams, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Chester Bank, N. Y.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Trustees of P. F. of G. L. of F. and A. M. of the State of New York.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. Henrietta Cowdry		500	1-8th	62
C. M. Willard		500	1-8th	62
Chemical Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
James G. & H. G. De Forest, executors.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Wm. B. Wiltbank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
De Rham & Co		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Fred. Victor & Achelis		27,000	1-8th	33 75
Thomas Denny & Co.		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
W. R. Wood.....		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
Michael St. Gour.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
North American Fire Ins. Co.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Jamestown Bank, N. Y.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank Stamford	Stamford, Conn.....	16,000	1-8th	20 00
Jonathan Clark.....				
P. R. Kearney.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Louisa C. Sill.....		500	1-8th	63
Leonard Lamphear.....		500	1-8th	62
Hurlbut Bank, Conn.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. F. Moulton.....		200	1-8th	25
H. G. Hubbell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. Morse, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. Hathaway.....		200	1-8th	25
J. Hathaway.....		200	1-8th	25
Grant J. Wheeler.....		50	1-8th	06
H. A. Hurlbut, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Trustees of P. F. of the G. L. of F. and A. M. of State of New York.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Johanna M. Williams, guard'n.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Johanna M. Williams.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Higginson, Thomas.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. B. Wiltbank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....		500	1-8th	62
John Hancock Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Kirtland & Co.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Eli B. Robbins.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. S. Carman.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
First National B'k of Syracuse.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. H. Draper.....		900	1-8th	1 12
John Kellum.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Susan E. Greene.....		500	1-8th	62
D. C. Webster.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		2,500	1-8th	3 13
George Hawes.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Dewey Phillips.....		500	1-8th	62
John S. Boyd.....		800	1-8th	1 00
O'Brien Bros.....		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Catharine Bellamy.....		500	1-8th	62
H. P. Freeman.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Mary A. Redfield.....		100	1-8th	12
Elijah J. Sanford.....		200	1-8th	25
H. Hathaway.....		100	1-8th	12
R. S. Dean.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. B. Diffendorf.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. A. Holmes.....		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Lowville.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James McCall.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
S. D. Hungerford.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
O'Brien Bros.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Alfred Smith.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
E. T. Tucker.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Chas. T. Day.....		300	1-8th	38
J. E. Southworth.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Richard King, assistant cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. W. Palmer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Margaret A. Chanler.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commis- sion.	Amount of com- mission.
Emily Given.....		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
J. H. Draper.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John F. Hull.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Patrick Farley.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Emeline A. Kemp.....		200	1-8th	25
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
American Exchange Bank.....		300	1-8th	37
B. Skauts.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Ætna Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John J. Davis.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
John A. Weeks.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Davenport, Bros.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Ernest Seemen.....		100	1-8th	12
G. Blake.....		200	1-8th	25
Mutual Bank.....	Castleton, Vt.....	250	1-8th	31
Bank of Vergennes.....	Vermont.....	2,700	1-8th	2 50
Fidelia H. Pardee.....		1,000	1-8th	1 37
Simeon Brooks.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alex. Van Rensselaer.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seeney, cashier.....		12,750	1-8th	15 93
J. P. Durbin.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John H. Draper.....		200	1-8th	25
H. S. Wilson.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Angelina Kirkham.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David McMaster, executor.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
David McMaster.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Wm S Carman.....		1,900	1-8th	2 37
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York, in trust.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Z Rudd, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
W. Cross.....		1,650	1-8th	2 06
Wm. L. Read.....		500	1-8th	62
Lamoille Co. Bank.....		850	1-8th	1 06
C. F. & C. O. Stevens.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. D. Dayton.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Arnny & Heye.....		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Alfred Smith.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Elizabeth Stoddard.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
R. S. Burrows.....		3,100	1-8th	3 87
Importers and Traders' Insu- rance Company.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Thomas Denny & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
O. H. Schreiner.....		500	1-8th	62
George Mackenzie.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
T. A. Eaton.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Roosevelt & Son.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mechanics' Bopk.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Chester Bank.....	New York.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Erastus Burton.....		100	1-8th	12
Jane Lawton.....		100	1-8th	13

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
W. R. Morris		\$400	1-8th	\$0 50
Abraham Becker		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Richard King, ass't cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Amos Willets		4,500	1-8th	5 62
D. Thomas Vail, president		60,000	1-8th	75 00
Chauncey Woodruff		500	1-8th	62
Joaquim Ferriera		700	1-8th	87
George Ougheltree		50	1-8th	06
Francis Rogers		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. F. Clapp, cashier		9,000	1-8th	11 25
James C. Strodger		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. S. Lake		1,500	1-8th	1 87
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. B. Johnson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Tracy Beadle, president		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Wm. H. Hill		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Superintendent of the banking department of the State of New York		2,400	1-8th	3 00
D. P. Webster		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Elizabeth R. King		200	1-8th	25
S. A. Smith		500	1-8th	62
Christopher Errich		100	1-8th	12
Russell H. Post		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Germania Fire Ins. Company		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Charles Dusenbury		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Thomas H. Faile, executor		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. J. Hamilton		400	1-8th	50
Rosanna Conner		500	1-8th	62
Andrew Monfort		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Thompson		14,000	1-8th	17 50
G. Wolfus & Co		3,300	1-8th	4 12
W. R. Wood		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. W. White		500	1-8th	62
Marion Butthgate		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Clarkson & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Willets & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		20,300	1-8th	25 37
Roosevelt & Son		16,100	1-8th	20 12
Wm. Hoge & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Marshall, Dickinson & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. & J. O'Brien		10,100	1-8th	12 62
Paton & Co		1,200	1-8th	1 50
O'Brien Bros		100	1-8th	12
H. R. Lawrence, jr.		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Hartford Fire Ins. Company		28,000	1-8th	35 00
Z. Edd, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lamoille Co. Bank		200	1-8th	25
Niantic Bank		2,500	1-8th	3 12
L. Morse		4,000	1-8th	5 00
H. W. Morse		200	1-8th	25
R. L. Sherman		500	1-8th	62
J. B. Williams, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Vergennes		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Ann D. Faile		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commissions.	Amount of commission.
L. W. Merritt		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
American Exchange Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Robert Usher, jr.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. B. Johnson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. Cottreal		1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. T. Palmer & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wilson F. Bell	Newark, N. J.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
T. W. Ogden		45,000	1-8th	56 25
Army & Heye		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. E. Fisher		2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank		1,550	1-8th	1 93
Davenport & Brothers		6,000	1-8th	7 50
T. H. Butterworth		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Watertown First Nat'l Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Thomas Eakin		204,000	1-8th	255 00
W. A. & A. M. White		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Culver, Penn & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. R. Thurston		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Estate of J. D. Thurston		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		700	1-8th	87
H. W. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Wilson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. Stanley Cowles		1,100	1-8th	1 37
H. M. Cowles		1,100	1-8th	1 37
W. Cross		8,700	1-8th	10 87
J. B. Powell		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Hadley Falls Bank		2,300	1-8th	2 87
J. F. Hull		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Daniel K. Hull, jr.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Bowery Savings Bank		200,000	1-8th	250 00
M. B. Scott		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Superintendent of insurance department of the State of New York, in trust.		16,000	1-8th	20 00
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. Blydenburgh		15,000	1-8th	18 75
E. M. Robbins		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. R. Jacobs		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Julia A. Bailey		500	1-8th	62
Tompkins County Bank	Ithica, N. Y.	3,350	1-8th	4 19
Wm. S. Carman		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
W. S. Robert		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.		150,000	1-8th	187 50
E. D. Brown, president		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Anna M. Hall		500	1-8th	62
Society for Relief of Orphans	Albany, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
George W. Hall		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. B. Curtis		300	1-8th	37
S. H. Clark		500	1-8th	62
A. L. Noyes, cashier		200	1-8th	25
Merchants' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do	do.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Do	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John Hancock Bank		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Daniel Hunter		600	1-8th	75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
C. Tichenor		\$900	1-8th	\$0 25
R. S. Burrows		1,350	1-8th	1 68
Sylvester Marsh		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Winslow, Lanier & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Westfield Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Westfield Savings Bank		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. S. Carman		500	1-8th	62
J. H. Draper		900	1-8th	25
E. R. Johns		8,000	1-8th	10 09
Grant & Son		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. A. & A. M. White		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Beulah A. Anderson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. E. Southworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. S. Nisbit, administrator		18,000	1-8th	22 50
J. E. Sandford		2,500	1-8th	3 12
R. A. Buttello		100	1-8th	13
Robert Luscomb		500	1-8th	62
W. Gay		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hurlbut Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. S. Carman		500	1-8th	62
Catharine Bellamy		4,000	1-8th	5 00
American Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Broadway Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Army & Heye		4,950	1-8th	6 19
Joseph Colon		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Thomas E. Nichols		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. H. H. Moore		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Richard King, ass't cashier		15,000	1-8th	18 75
George I. Seney, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
P. M. Myers & Co		4,000	1-8th	5 00
P. S. Rodgers		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. G. King's Sons		8,000	1-8th	10 00
A. P. Johns		3,100	1-8th	3 87
Mutual Life Insurance Com- pany of New York		250,000	1-8th	312 50
J. H. Draper		500	1-8th	62
J. Pierpont, Morgan & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. S. Carman		500	1-8th	63
Merchants' Exchange Bank		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Daniel Lake		4,000	1-8th	5 00
G. R. Dutton		5,100	1-8th	6 37
P. Hazeman		3,200	1-8th	4 00
Harrison Stephens		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. S. Worth, cashier		45,000	1-8th	56 25
J. P. Gage, president		55,000	1-8th	68 75
Germania Fire Insurance Co		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Thomas Denny & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Paton & Co		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James Suydam		5,500	1-8th	6 87
A. Van Rensselaer, in trust		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hadley Falls Bank		3,000	1-8th	3 75
R. G. Pardee		600	1-8th	75
American Exchange Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Canastota Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John F. Hull		2,050	1-9th	2 56
Z. Edd, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. Van Allen, cashier		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Mrs. Clarissa Hodges		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James T. Newell		300	1-8th	37
Bank of the Republic		19,000	1-8th	23 75
Army & Heye		1,100	1-8th	1 37
G. I. Seney, cashier		6,800	1-8th	8 50
A. Le Massereu		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John W. Guenther		50	1-8th	6
James D. Coe		100	1-8th	12
James R. Sayre		500	1-8th	62
Arnsi Dodd		2,500	1-8th	3 12
John Munroe & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
John Kane		100	1-8th	12
Henry & John Paret, jr.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Hadley Falls Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Frederick Victor & Achilles		2,550	1-8th	3 18
James Buell, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. H. Draper		100	1-8th	12
J. J. Lawrence		2,400	1-8th	3 00
S. R. Jacobs		500	1-8th	62
W. T. Horn		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. C. C. Bishop		12,000	1-8th	15 00
James M. Gay		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. W. Powers		14,800	1-8th	18 50
Bank of Salina, N. Y.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
McAndrew & Wann		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,600	1-8th	2 00
E. L. Suydam		6,100	1-8th	7 62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Do		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George H. Anderson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Stephen Wheaton		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William S. Carman		300	1-8th	37
Jahial Parmly		16,000	1-8th	20 00
D. M. Walbridge		500	1-8th	62
American Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
D. Thomas Vail, president		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Canastota Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lloyd C. Yale		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Susan H. Hall		100	1-8th	12
James H. Terry		300	1-8th	38
William Muenschner		1,850	1-8th	2 31
J. B. Powell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Matthew Mitchell		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Broadway Savings Institution		50,000	1-8th	62 50
M. W. Sayre, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Thomas Eakin		25,000	1-8th	31 25
E. C. Read, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Frederick Victor & Achilles		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Paton & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. B. Palmer		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. W. Hewitt		800	1-8th	1 00
Irving Bank		41,200	1-8th	51 50
A. Kames		6,600	1-8th	8 25
O'Brien Brothers		700	1-8th	87
Peter Goellet, in trust		60,000	1-8th	75 00
F. S. Winston, president		19,000	1-8th	23 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
G. & S. Brown.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Michael St. Goar.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Express Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
P. A. Deyo.....		400	1-8th	50
F. S. Gunt.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Windmuller & Boni.....		5,600	1-8th	7 00
W. S. Carman.....		500	1-8th	62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. M. Willard.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. T. & C. O. Stevens.....		700	1-8th	87
C. A. Bassett.....		50	1-8th	06
Daniel Tripp.....		400	1-8th	50
Bradford Macomber.....		500	1-8th	63
H. Sandford, president.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Bank of Salina, New York.....		200	1-8th	25
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Thomas Denny & Co.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
George & S. Brown.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James W. Vail.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Do.....		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Do.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
S. Q. Jones, executor.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George A. Scudder.....		4,100	1-8th	5 12
Davenport Brothers.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Samuel E. Mabbatt.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. D. Coe.....		100	1-8th	12
Isaac S. Price.....		500	1-8th	62
J. A. Fisches.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. C. Post.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
George & S. Brown.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. Kent, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Tracy Beadle.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		18,000	1-8th	22 50
John Syx & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Kirtland & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
United States Trust Company.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. Cross.....		5,850	1-8th	7 31
S. B. Upham, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. R. C. Partridge, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. W. Bond, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Leonard Hodges, treasurer.....		500	1-8th	62
John D. Cocks.....		400	1-8th	50
Chemical Bank.....		40,000	1-8th	60 00
People's Bank.....		8,200	1-8th	10 25
Hannah Underhill.....		500	1-8th	62
A. S. Underhill.....		2,500	1-8th	3 15
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Olivia P. Atterbury.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Superintendent of Banking Department, State of New York, in trust.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Robert Tumpkin.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George & S. Brown.....		1,950	1-8th	2 43
William Littall.....		500	1-8th	62



Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.	\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
Homer Coswell.....	300	1-8th	37
Edward A. Wetmore, trustee.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Bank of Lowville.....	500	1-8th	62
John Brast.....	100	1-8th	12
A. B. Johnson.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
O. Paddock, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
B. Usher.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
William Titaworth.....	200	1-8th	25
George W. Golar.....	600	1-8th	75
James G. Averill.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Agnes Davidson.....	250	1-8th	31
John D. Scott.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
American Exchange Bank.....	700	1-8th	87
S. B. Ulmann.....	1,650	1-8th	2 06
Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society.	3,200	1-8th	4 00
Daniel S. Miller.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
Louis Bieshoff.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Louis Bieshoff.....	400	1-8th	50
John B. Stevens, executor.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Robert J. Chesebrough.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Robert J. Chesebrough, attorney, &c.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
D. Thomas Vail, president.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	2,200	1-8th	2 75
George B. Welsh.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. R. C. Partridge, cashier.....	8,000	1-8th	10 00
James M. Jones.....	2,100	1-8th	2 62
Anna H. Jackson.....	500	1-8th	62
Anna K. Miller.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John F. Bailey.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. Fischer.....	2,500	1-8th	3 13
Hadley Falls Bank.....	1,400	1-8th	1 75
C. S. Wilson.....	800	1-8th	1 00
Q. P. Briggs.....	100	1-8th	12
W. S. Carman.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
American Exchange Bank.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
S. N. Peck.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
People's Bank.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. W. Bailey.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Frederick Durgardt.....	4,400	1-8th	5 50
Manhattan Savings Institution.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. B. Leonard, cashier.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
John Getty.....	800	1-8th	1 00
J. W. Holmes.....	700	1-8th	87
A. Karues.....	1,950	1-8th	2 44
American Exchange Bank.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Semon, Bache & Co.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
James G. King's Sons.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Abraham Becker.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Culver, Penn & Co.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. Surget.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Chester Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Samuel Thompson		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
L. C. Partridge, cashier		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Z. Rudd, cashier		9,000	1-8th	11 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. S. Winston, president.		38,000	1-8th	47 50
Joseph Schland		100	1-8th	12
Executors of James Cameron, M. D.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
J. R. Flannagin		2,000	1-8th	2 50
H. Thorn		100	1-8th	12
J. Lawrence & S. T. Skidmore, executors.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. Hadley, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Carman		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. & J. Stuart & Co		5,400	1-8th	6 75
American Exchange Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William H. Neilson		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Dickinson		1,200	1-8th	1 50
George A. Keene		100	1-8th	12
S. B. Upham		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Sarah J. Hathaway		300	1-8th	37
J. B. Williams, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. Outwater, jr., cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. J. Pontenheimer, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. L. Tracy		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. W. Powers		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Lamoille County Bank		300	1-8th	37
R. C. Massonneur		500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier		11,100	1-8th	13 87
George Opdyke		40,000	1-8th	50 00
R. R. Skeel		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. W. Eastman		500	1-8th	62
Prairie City Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. R. Robert		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Phelps, president		2,000	1-8th	2 50
M. B. Catlin		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Huley, cashier		5,500	1-8th	6 87
P. Outwater, jr.		500	1-8th	62
J. Buell, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
George A. Wells		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. B. Powell		200	1-8th	25
Black River Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. B. Johnson		1,050	1-8th	1 31
E. J. Hanks, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. B. Upham, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. G. Hubbell, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Newton & Co		6,100	1-8th	7 62
Alfred Smith		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Lowellville		500	1-8th	62
F. S. Winston, president		94,000	1-8th	117 50
R. Usher, jr.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. H. Butterworth		5,000	1-8th	6 25
George F. Betts, clerk of United States district court.		12,800	1-8th	16 00
George F. Betts, clerk of United States district court.		12,950	1-8th	16 18

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. L. Demarest		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
James G. King's Sons		1,100	1-8th	1 37
John Goldschmidt		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Hallett & Cornwell		5,500	1-8th	6 57
Charles Marvin		6,000	1-8th	7 50
G. T. Jackson		500	1-8th	62
E. D. Brown, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Simeon Beach & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas R. Hawley		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		4,400	1-8th	5 50
Bierhoff & Livingston		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William L. Shindlow		2,500	1-8th	2 12
Union Dime Savings Bank		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Mrs. Anna Benjamin		500	1-8th	63
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.		75,000	1-8th	93 75
A. Van Allen, cashier		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. P. Williams, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 (4)
C. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
C. R. Atwood		400	1-8th	50
I. N. Cushman		100	1-8th	12
Henry R. James		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Hastings		500	1-8th	63
R. L. Baker		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Marshall, Dickinson & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. Whittell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
D. K. Hall		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Lowville		1,300	1-8th	1 62
A. B. Johnson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Reformed Dutch Church	Bergen, N. J.	100	1-8th	12
G. I. Seney, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. E. Southworth		1,500	1-8th	1 57
People's Bank		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Margaret H. Thompson		600	1-8th	75
James McGay		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. S. Wilson		900	1-8th	1 12
Max Strakosch		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John G. Bergen		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. M. Jackson		12,500	1-8th	15 62
Jacob Russell		1,500	1-8th	1 57
William McBride		100	1-8th	12
O. H. Schreiner		500	1-8th	62
Davenport & Brother		800	1-8th	1 (4)
O'Brien Brothers		1,000	1-8th	1 25
United States Trust Company		50,000	1-8th	62 50
R. D. Bevoice & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. W. Newton & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		13,300	1-8th	16 62
McAndrew & Wann		34,450	1-8th	43 06
J. H. Draper		1,200	1-8th	1 50
G. W. Pettitt		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. S. Harburger, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
E. H. Owen, trustee		13,000	1-8th	16 25
George Leavitt		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. B. R. Long		500	1-8th	63
C. Strang, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 57
D. W. Powers		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. B. Johnson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. T. Benden, attorney		10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. P. Palmer, cashier.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Bank of Lowville.....		500	1-8th	62
G. W. Bond, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. Tarbell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. F. Hull.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Charles Hastings.....		100	1-8th	13
Tracy Beadle, president.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Karnes.....		1,550	1-8th	1 94
C. S. Wilson.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
United States Trust Company.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. H. Rasbuck, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
American Exchange Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
R. Usher, jr.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Syracuse First National Bank.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
American Exchange Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas Fitzpatrick.....		500	1-8th	62
George W. Douglas.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. S. Harburger, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Henry Staats.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
People's Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
William Cross.....		14,800	1-8th	18 50
E. H. Shirk.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William Wilson.....		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Amy & Heye.....		2,400	1-8th	3 00
F. Booss.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. A. Lyman.....		8,500	1-8th	10 62
O'Bryan Bros.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. R. Jacobs.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Broadway Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Elizabeth H. Gale.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Anna G. Leeper.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Frankfort.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Willetts & Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
W. S. Carman.....		1,500	1-8th	1 88
H. W. Palmer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Sup't bank'g dep't State of N.Y.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Merchants' Bank.....	Taunton, Mass.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
American Exchange Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		19,000	1-8th	23 75
Herbert & Hunter.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. W. White.....		500	1-8th	62
C. C. Lyman.....		3,300	1-8th	4 12
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		350	1-8th	44
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
James McCall.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Freer & Sawyer.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William D. Lunt.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Hayden.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. E. Dodge, executor.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
F. S. Winston, president.....		71,000	1-8th	88 75
W. H. Harbeck.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. H. Harbut.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
R. Shinn.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
George Opdyke.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. Rapelye.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Trumbull Cary, president.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Miss A. F. Dean.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Charles Vandervoort.....	\$10,000	1-8th	\$12 50
William Muley.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. & S. Brown.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ellen E. Dalrymple.....	150	1-8th	1 10
Yonkers & N. Y. Fire Ins. Co..	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Cuiver, Penn & Co.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
R. D. Bevoise & Co.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
People's Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Haines Bros.....	16,000	1-8th	20 00
New York Exchange Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Robert B. Cathbert.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Karnes.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. Myers, cashier.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. H. Learned, cashier.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
R. King.....	300	1-8th	37
W. H. Phelps, president.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Z. Rudd, cashier.....	500	1-8th	62
Edwin R. Dobbin.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
O'Brien Bros.....	500	1-8th	62
Mechanics' Bank, N. Y.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
James M. Birdsall.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. P. Williams, cashier.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
American Exchange Bank.....	250	1-8th	31
C. R. Jacobs.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Grant & Son.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. Meletta & Co.....	9,000	1-8th	11 25
Frankfort.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. P. Barker.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lovett Morse.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.	500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
D. Thompson, president.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Z. C. Robbins.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Muley.....	20,200	1-8th	25 25
Mulfred Martin.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
George McKeuzie.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
W. McKeuzie.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. D. Wood, cashier.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. D. Wood.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. Necarsmuller.....	650	1-8th	81
H. G. Hubbell, cashier.....	800	1-8th	1 00
Bank of Lowville.....	500	1-8th	62
J. B. Powell.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. P. Palmer, cashier.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....	700	1-8th	87
Do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. C. Partridge, cashier.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
Chester Bank.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. B. Chapman.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. A. Burnham.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Herman, Boker & Co.....	16,000	1-8th	20 00
Rufus L. Lord.....	100,000	1-8th	125 00
American Exchange Bank.....	5,500	1-8th	6 87
G. A. Stone, cashier.....	18,000	1-8th	22 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Walter Hopton		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
William Austin		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Germania Fire Insurance Co.		200,000	1-8th	250 00
D. Thomas Vail, president		60,000	1-8th	75 00
W. L. Scott, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Isaac J. Oliver		2,500	1-8th	3 12
H. R. Tredwell		100	1-8th	12
George Opdyke		75,000	1-8th	93 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jos. Mattison		10,350	1-8th	12 93
Levi Cun		300	1-8th	37
Sara B. King		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. S. Carman		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George Handy		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. A. Merriam		20,000	1-8th	25 00
R. S. Burrows		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. H. Draper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Karnes		1,100	1-8th	1 37
J. D. Leffingwell		200	1-8th	25
Abram Baker		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Amy & Heye		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Continental Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Richard S. Suydam, executor		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. A. Bigelow		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Importers & Traders' Ins. Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jos. W. Bowron		5,500	1-8th	6 87
W. L. Shardlow		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. B. Palmer		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Robert Stuyvesant		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Eugene Plumpket, president		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Do		16,400	1-8th	20 50
William W. Teall, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Kane		200	1-8th	25
D. G. Farragut		4,300	1-8th	5 37
People's Bank		2,500	1-8th	3 12
A. L. Noyes, cashier		850	1-8th	1 06
R. A. Bartello		100	1-8th	13
Leonard Hodges, treasurer		200	1-8th	25
Bradford Macomber		500	1-8th	62
Robert Luscomb		500	1-8th	63
Francis Williams		500	1-8th	62
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. Van Allen, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
James G. Kings' Sons		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. M. Vanalstine		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. B. Hale, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
E. Chamberlaine		5,000	1-8th	6 25
M. H. Thompson		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. M. Willard		500	1-8th	62
Kirtland & Co		200	1-8th	25
Michael Muley		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. S. Carman		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Benjamin L. Swan		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Nathaniel Hayden		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Henry Nicholl		4,400	1-8th	5 50
J. & W. Smith & Co.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. A. & A. M. White		14,000	1-8th	17 50
Mary M. Moduitt			1-8th	

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O'Brien Bros.....		\$1,060	1-8th	\$1 25
G. & S. Brown.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. Allardice.....		500	1-8th	63
E. E. England.....		800	1-8th	1 00
William A. Bigelow.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James Talcott.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Herbert & Hunter.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
William Flanders.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
M. Heidelbuck.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
William E. Fischer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
F. S. Gant.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. B. Johnson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
George B. Kemp.....		400	1-8th	50
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		400	1-8th	50
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Bierhoff & Livingston.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
American Exchange Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. Dutting.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
F. X. Hayman.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Mrs. D. S. Lewis.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. B. Palmer.....		500	1-8th	62
A. A. Plant, trustee.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Do.....		300	1-8th	37
Do.....		300	1-8th	37
Peter Nostrand.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
L. R. Kerr.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
H. Caswell.....		300	1-8th	37
New York Exchange Bank.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
People's Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Germania Fire Insurance Co.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
George W. Douglas.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. S. Winston, president.....		41,000	1-8th	51 25
Thomas Earle.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Isham & Gallup.....		11,700	1-8th	14 62
J. J. Roosevelt.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....		150,000	1-8th	187 50
E. M. Robbins.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Clarkson & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. L. Worth, cashier.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		1,700	1-8th	2 12
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. S. Smith.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. H. Harbeck, jr.....		550	1-8th	69
United States Trust Co., N. Y.....		55,000	1-8th	68 75
H. W. Palmer.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Do.....		500	1-8th	62
Niantic Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James G. King's Sons.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Butler, Cecil, Ransom & Co.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Wm. Cromwell.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of the Republic.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Babcock Bros. & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Y. and New York Fire Ins. Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Maria L. Cheeseman.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Ann L. Cheseaman.....		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. H. Draper.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Herrick Thorn.....		200	1-8th	25
John Syzo & Co.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. P. Walker.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Eugene Kelly & Co.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
O'Brien Bros.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
James Buell.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Vermilye & Co.....		70,000	1-8th	87 50
Do.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Almira Decker.....		200	1-8th	25
Thomas L. Harrison.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
W. B. Blendin.....		250	1-8th	31
American Exchange Bank.....		500	1-8th	62
Samuel S. Doty.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Abraham Becker.....		500	1-8th	62
S. B. Upham, cashier.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
J. M. Pendleton, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....		100	1-8th	12
D. W. Powers.....		2,600	1-8th	3 25
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		32,000	1-8th	40 00
J. S. Leake, cashier.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. A. Holmes.....		550	1-8th	69
D. N. Webster.....		350	1-8th	44
G. W. Duer, cashier.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Bierhoff & Livingston.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David Smith.....		700	1-8th	87
P. M. Myers & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. Thompson, president.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
J. & J. Stuart & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Nathaniel Hayden.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Fabensstock, Hull & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
People's Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Isaac Hendrix.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Samuel P. Ross.....		100	1-8th	12
Elisha Brooks.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
T. D. Bunce.....		150	1-8th	18
P. R. Kearney.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Oliver Davenport.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Samuel W. Mills.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Thomas Hillhouse.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
Mechanics' Bank of Boston.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,850	1-8th	6 06
H. T. Waite.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Julia Gibbons.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. G. Hubbell, cashier.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
L. C. Deming.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
F. S. Winston, president.....		84,000	1-8th	105 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
D. Leavitt.....		\$25,000	1-8th	\$31 25
J. B. Powell.....		300	1-8th	37
Do.....		100	1-8th	12
W. B. Hale, cashier.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
R. B. Burns.....		350	1-8th	44
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		12,600	1-8th	15 75
C. W. Ranlet, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....		100	1-8th	12
L. B. Southworth.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. S. H. Gilmore.....		100	1-8th	12
Wm. H. Webb.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Wm S. Carman.....		1,800	1-8th	2 25
E. S. Ray.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. A. Mosher.....		10,650	1-8th	13 31
Lewis G. Morris.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. R. Robert, treasurer.....		49,300	1-8th	61 62
J. A. Butler.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Jos. West, executor.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benjamin Bassett.....		600	1-8th	75
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		500	1-8th	62
J. E. Southworth.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Nathaniel Hayden.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Samuel L. Mitchell.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Ruddeson, Jones & Co.....			1-8th	
Julius Lock.....		1,500	1-8th	1 75
Wm. S. Smith.....		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Anthony Halsey, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Chatham Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. S. Harberger, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. Gray.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Joseph Mattison.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bierhoff & Livingston.....		500	1-8th	62
Steel & Headley.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
J. H. Draper.....		200	1-8th	25
Shepard Knapp, treasurer.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
O'Brien Bros.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. H. Moore.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. S. Wilson.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Do.....		500	1-8th	62
Do.....		500	1-8th	62
Do.....		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Sarah A. Coe.....		350	1-8th	44
W. H. Phelps, president.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Adam Hydon.....		300	1-8th	37
D. W. Powers.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. Strang, cashier.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Thomas C. Ring, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
W. Gay, cashier.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Charles Redfern.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. S. Graham, cashier.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
T. Ketchum & Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. H. Vrooman.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Julius Loeb.....		100	1-8th	12
R. W. Sherman.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
W. T. Lertch		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
E. R. Pennington		650	1-8th	81
Eloise M. Farnham		100	1-8th	12
Thomas Sampson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. Kent, president		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Fred. Victor & Achelis		4,000	1-8th	5 00
N. F. Palmer, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John S. Boyd		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Margaret S. Wood		5,000	1-8th	6 25
James T. Doty		2,300	1-8th	2 87
J. Mortimer Belden		2,800	1-8th	2 50
Lauritz Brandt		700	1-8th	87
E. H. Learned, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
J. W. Brownell		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Jane M. Birdsall		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Williams & Mitchell		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company		10,000	1-8th	12 50
People's Bank		8,500	1-8th	10 62
Marcia B. Ketchell		200	1-8th	25
J. E. Southworth		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Cammann & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do		20,000	1-8th	25 00
James G. King's Sons		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do		4,650	1-8th	5 81
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Jacob Russell		500	1-8th	62
W. Gay, cashier		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Joseph Lawrence		7,000	1-8th	8 75
William B. Diefendorf		1,500	1-8th	1 87
William S. Cheesman		3,100	1-8th	3 87
G. I. Seney, cashier		15,500	1-8th	19 37
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. Mackenzie		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Robert Stuyvesant		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. W. Bailey		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Columbia Fire Insurance Co.		53,000	1-8th	66 25
James Funck		15,000	1-8th	18 75
American Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Manufacturers' Bank, Birmingham		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. Cross		2,750	1-8th	3 44
Harriet W. Grosvener		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Tracy Beadle, president		300	1-8th	37
C. P. Williams, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. M. Willard, cashier		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
D. W. Powers		5,700	1-8th	7 12
Hudson City Savings Bank		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Z. Rudd, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles C. Gridley		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Baker		150	1-8th	19
Elizabeth W. Lockwood		500	1-8th	62
Culver, Penn & Co.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Somerset County Bank		3,050	1-8th	3 81
Bowery Savings Bank		100,000	1-8th	125 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c —Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
L. S. Levy		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
O'Brien Brothers		100	1-8th	12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Lehaur		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Benjamin F. Wardwell		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. A. Myer		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George H. Forster		2,500	1-8th	3 12
People's Bank		3,100	1-8th	3 87
H. H. Lampert		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Marcuse & Baltzer		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Mrs. J. H. Percival		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Frankfort		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. A. Butler		5,000	1-8th	6 25
F. W. Holbrook		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mary L. F. Jones		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Henry A. Kerr		8,000	1-8th	10 00
William G. Sands		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Elizabeth Jones, executrix		3,000	1-8th	3 75
John S. Boyd		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Edward E. Lee		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Nassau Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Willetts & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Davenport & Brothers		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Irving Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. S. Chapin		2,500	1-8th	3 12
G. I. Seney, cashier		15,800	1-8th	19 75
Drexel, Winthrop & Co		100,000	1-8th	125 00
W. S. Carman		2,700	1-8th	3 37
R. S. Gould, jr.		500	1-8th	62
J. W. Newton & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Christopher Landon		2,500	1-8th	3 12
American Exchange Bank		11,000	1-8th	13 75
M. L. Delafield		6,500	1-8th	8 12
E. W. Hewett		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benjamin F. Wardwell		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Van Allen, cashier		13,800	1-8th	17 25
Bank of Lowville		500	1-8th	62
Do.		500	1-8th	62
W. Gay, cashier		6,500	1-8th	8 12
E. W. Powers		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. S. Wilson		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.		500	1-8th	62
A. Kent, president		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Powell		700	1-8th	87
J. L. Dodge, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. L. Dodge, cashier		700	1-8th	87
Do.		1,350	1-8th	1 69
Canastota Bank		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Fred. Victor & Achelis		3,800	1-8th	4 75
M. D. Mercer & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Thomas H. Waite, trustee		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Nassau Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel Buell		500	1-8th	62
F. H. Williams, cashier		500	1-8th	62
Otis Gould		500	1-8th	62
A. L. Noyes, cashier		250	1-8th	31
G. Harman		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. D. Atwell.....		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
C. E. Orcutt.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. Gay, cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. Sandford, president.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thomas Guille.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
People's Bank.....		300	1-8th	37
Lucy W. Allen.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Erie County Savings Bank.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
A. Haley, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Frederick Alles.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bradley & Howe.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Denny & Co.....		650	1-8th	81
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. Metzger.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. C. Douglas, cashier.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
William Watson & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		3,650	1-8th	4 56
Edwin Bugbee.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
H. H. Lampert.....		500	1-8th	62
George I. Seney.....		23,850	1-8th	29 81
J. R. Kearney, assist't cashier.....		7,350	1-8th	9 18
R. Skaats.....		1,250	1-8th	1 56
Edward M. Kent.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
M. D. Mercer & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Laura K. Apter.....		700	1-8th	87
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. & G. Hyde.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Henry F. Vail.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Mrs. Ellery Stout.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Washington Ritten.....		4,500	1-8th	5 62
Miss C. A. Butler.....		800	1-8th	1 00
J. B. Williams.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Lowville.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John Devendorf.....		500	1-8th	62
G. P. Ramsey.....		300	1-8th	38
Sophronia Bailey.....		100	1-8th	13
William Humphrey.....		500	1-8th	63
Joseph W. Heath.....		500	1-8th	62
F. H. Williams, cashier.....		100	1-8th	12
W. Gay, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. H. Phelps, president.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. D. Atwell, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. F. Hull.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Stephen Secard.....		5,800	1-8th	7 25
W. H. Onderdonk.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. W. Newton.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas E. Studley.....		500	1-8th	62
W. H. Macy, president.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Manhattan Savings Institut'n.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
United States Trust Company.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		100	1-8th	12
Bierhoff & Livingston.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		700	1-8th	87
W. A. Kissam.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
People's Bank.....		350	1-8th	43
J. and J. Stuart & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
A. C. Monson.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
O. H. Schreiner		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Arthur Childs		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Bisdic & Tappan		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Guinnup & Co		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Gwynne & Day		14,400	1-8th	18 00
M. O. Roberts		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. Halsey, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Cammann & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. B. Scott & Co		4,500	1-8th	5 62
P. Speyer & Co		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Hubert & Hunter		5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. M. Myers & Co		26,000	1-8th	32 50
Chester Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. Parker, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. A. Stone, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. A. Marsh, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
W. W. Teal, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. D. Atwell, cashier		500	1-8th	62
Mary Casey		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Alex. Coe		50	1-8th	66
Charles Horton		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Joshua Burton		15,000	1-8th	18 75
P. C. Barnum		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Catharine Kerr		200	1-8th	25
Allen Dodsworth		5,500	1-8th	6 87
N. F. Palmer, cashier		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Caroline P. Stokes		10,000	1-8th	12 50
James B. Stokes		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Caroline Stokes		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Anna D. Faile		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas H. Faile, executor		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Aaron D. Lee		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Elizabeth J. Stokes		15,000	1-8th	18 75
F. S. Winston, president		59,000	1-8th	73 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,700	1-8th	3 37
H. Merrell and E. S. Hamilton, executors		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Clarissa Slate		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Estate of Jas. Dunkin		3,000	1-8th	3 75
L. S. Levy		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Continental Bank		33,800	1-8th	42 25
C. G. Woodman		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Culver, Penn & Co		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. W. Benedict		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. R. Benedict, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. N. R. Van Horn		400	1-8th	50
Mrs. C. Stewart		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Jacob G. Fundis		1,200	1-8th	1 50
A. Heiy		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Kate S. Fearing		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Charles E. Strong, trustee		15,000	1-8th	18 75
R. P. Perrin, cashier		850	1-8th	1 06
C. A. Robert		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. H. McColley		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. W. Dickinson		10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. S. Wilson		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Abendroth Bros.....	\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Chemical Bank	13,000	1-8th	16 25
J. S. Harberger, cashier.....	55,000	1-8th	68 75
H. T. Morgan & Co	1,500	1-8th	1 87
H. T. Morgan & Co	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Simon Stephens	81,000	1-8th	101 25
Nathaniel Hayden	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Merchant & Carman	6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. H. Draper	1,250	1-8th	1 56
Herring & Co	2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Palmer	500	1-8th	62
H. W. Palmer	2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Halsey, cashier	2,000	1-8th	2 50
George S. Stephenson	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Dry Dock Savings Institution.....	75,000	1-8th	93 75
Superintendent of Banking Department of the State of New York.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
J. W. & W. K. Averill	18,500	1-8th	23 12
Charles Dollar	350	1-8th	43
A. Macomber	500	1-8th	62
Nathan Williams	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. H. Phillips	1,100	1-8th	1 37
Polly Loud	500	1-8th	62
Savings Bank of Utica.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. G. Havard	2,200	1-8th	2 75
J. B. Powell	200	1-8th	25
J. B. Powell	250	1-8th	31
C. C. Caswell	200	1-8th	25
Andrew Barnes	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Michael B. Barkley	400	1-8th	50
Wm. A. Myer	500	1-8th	62
Richard Smith	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Wm. H. Waite	2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. W. Powers	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lamoille Co. Bank.....	200	1-8th	25
Missisquoi Bank	2,200	1-8th	2 75
T. Buchanan, jr.....	100	1-8th	12
Wm. E. Cory	2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. W. White	4,000	1-8th	5 00
E. H. Goodwin	300	1-8th	37
New York Exchange Bank.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Geo. W. Hendrickson	400	1-8th	50
Irving Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. R. Robert, treasurer	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Nassau Bank, N. Y.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier	50,200	1-8th	62 75
G. I. Seney	1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. P. Williams, cashier	30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. F. Hull	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John G. McDonald	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. M. Drake & Co	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Cammann & Co	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Cammann & Co	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Robert Stuyvesant	1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. R. Robert	45,000	1-8th	56 25
A. Kent, president.....	10,600	1-8th	13 31
R. L. Baker	350	1-8th	44

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Bierhoff & Livingston.....		\$200	1-8th	\$0 25
G. R. Spaulding		2,000	1-8th	2 50
P. M. Myers & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Culver, Penn & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Continental Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. & G. Woodman		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. B. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Antoinette V. Wood		800	1-8th	1 00
N. F. Palmer, executor		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Ab'm Becker		700	1-8th	57
Levi Springstrom		500	1-8th	63
Levi Springstrom, jr.		100	1-8th	12
Charles F. E. Stohlmann		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sixpenny Savings Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Adeline A. Bell		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Charles Benedict		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Bound & Bailey		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Wm. McBride		200	1-8th	25
Wm. H. Beaman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		300	1-8th	37
R. P. Paine, cashier		5,600	1-8th	7 00
Merchants' Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Caroline M. Earle		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Adams Bank		25,000	1-8th	31 25
E. H. Shirk		1,500	1-8th	1 75
G. B. Thomas		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John Andrews		100	1-8th	12
Levi Andrews		200	1-8th	25
Bradford Macomber		500	1-8th	62
Niantic Bank		1,050	1-8th	1 31
Gideon Parker		100	1-8th	12
J. S. Wilcox		300	1-8th	37
Merchants' Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. A. Holmes		500	1-8th	62
Robert Norton		500	1-8th	62
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lucy P. Howell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. W. White		500	1-8th	62
A. Mills		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Samuel Smith		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. B. Hay		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Louis Lelong		500	1-8th	62
H. McDonald		500	1-8th	62
L. R. Jacobs		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. A. Newell		200	1-8th	25
Wm. Furniss		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Waverly Bank		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Merchants and Farmers' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. R. Robert, treasurer		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Robert Bydon		500	1-8th	62
C. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
Chauncey Hurd		1,000	1-8th	1 25
David Hoadley		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. C. Kearney		650	1-8th	81
J. G. Harris		3,500	1-8th	4 37
M. B. Sanford		1,500	1-8th	1 87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
M. M. Earle.....		\$450	1-8th	\$0 56
American Exchange Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. G. Cartwright.....				
Wm. H. Skinner.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Rochester City Bank.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
D. F. Clapp, cashier.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Pacific Bank.....		9,500	1-8th	11 87
H. G. Hubbell, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Importers and Traders' Insurance Company.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
C. Bogert.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. W. Duer, cashier.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Francis Mazzoleni.....		8,800	1-8th	11 00
S. C. Williams, trustee.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Henry Bodmer, jr.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. Van Deusen, president.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
A. Halsey, cashier.....		17,000	1-8th	21 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Continental Bank.....		16,000	1-8th	20 00
W. B. Scott & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
People's Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
B. F. Ray.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Richard W. Swan.....		500	1-8th	62
A. G. Richardson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Edward H. Owen, trustee.....		21,700	1-8th	27 12
Davenport Bros.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
O. H. Schreiner, cashier.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Daniel Low.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Cammann & Co.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Wm. H. Wells.....		500	1-8th	62
Eugene Plunkett, president.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
J. W. Newton & Co.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. F. Hunter, trustee.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
J. E. Southworth.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
De Rham & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. H. Webb.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Wm. S. Chesebman.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Mrs. O. C. H. Lincoln.....		200	1-8th	25
Emeline Bassett.....		150	1-8th	19
Phoebe Bassett.....		50	1-8th	6
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Bank of Rhinebeck.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. Strong, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thos. Gross, jr., cashier.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. N. Merriam, guardian.....		200	1-8th	25
Wm. L. Read.....		500	1-8th	62
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. H. Crossman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Kent, president.....		3,700	1-8th	4 62
J. A. Holmes.....		200	1-8th	25
C. M. Willard, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
L. Churchill.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. P. Williams.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. Kent, president.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Henry Nicoll.....		6,600	1-8th	8 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
J. R. Sayre.....		500	1-8th	62
Amos Willets.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
Jno. Ferguson, jr.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. O. Meader.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
F. A. Richard.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel S. Dougherty.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Edward J. King.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. C. F. Hoes.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Hadley Falls Bank.....		2,400	1-8th	3 00
Winstead Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Hungerford Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of New England.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Savings Bank of Utica.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Seneca Falls.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Lowville.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
L. J. White.....		16,800	1-8th	21 00
Geo. D. Phelps.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		25,750	1-8th	32 15
Joseph Smith.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Anna E. Miller.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. A. Austin.....		32,500	1-8th	40 62
E. M. Robbins.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
James A. Hayden.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Simon, Bache & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. A. C. Gray.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
R. S. King.....		2,050	1-8th	2 56
B. W. Dwight.....		500	1-8th	62
Franklin Lummis.....		7,700	1-8th	9 62
W. L. Jenkins.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Daniel Moorehouse.....		300	1-8th	37
Seth Moorehouse.....		300	1-8th	37
A. Halsey, cashier.....		4,700	1-8th	5 87
Catharine Clark.....				
New Brunswick Savings Ins..		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Thomas Denny & Co.....		500	1-8th	62
Richard L. Suydam, execut'r..		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. King, assistant cashier.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
John H. Harbeck.....		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Wm. H. Harbeck.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. B. Palmer.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. O. Hessenberg & Co.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Cynthia W. Putney.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. & S. Brown.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Lina Prager.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. S. Hill, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
D. G. Farragut.....		500	1-8th	62
Wm. C. Patterson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Mrs. H. E. Hart		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Continental Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Caroline M. Earle		500	1-8th	62
W. S. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.		500	1-8th	62
J. Hamilton		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. H. E. Williams		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. S. Lowrey & Co		20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. O. Mender		200	1-8th	25
J. B. Powell		400	1-8th	50
W. S. Mallory		800	1-8th	1 00
Huribut Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. S. Wilson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jamestown Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jas. P. Fisher		100	1-8th	12
N. D. Fisher		3,100	1-8th	3 88
Holyoke Bank		16,000	1-8th	20 00
Fred. Rucker		500	1-8th	62
D. H. Smith		900	1-8th	1 13
H. D. Holmes		50	1-8th	06
Davenport Bros.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
O. H. Schreiner, cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John B. Seveira		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Jno. H. Robie		200	1-8th	25
E. D. Brown, president		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. V. R. Van Horn, admin'r		50	1-8th	06
C. V. R. Van Horn		100	1-8th	13
Ann Maria Van Allen		100	1-8th	12
J. E. Southworth		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. D. Hopkins		500	1-8th	62
Wm. H. Allen		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Samuel H. Congar		3,500	1-8th	4 37
C. D. Lawrence		400	1-8th	50
Manhattan Savings Institution		15,000	1-8th	18 75
T. B. Leggett		2,500	1-8th	3 12
A. Karnes		2,100	1-8th	2 62
S. R. Comstock, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. J. Merriam		6,000	1-8th	7 50
B. F. Wheelwright		20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. H. Onderdonk		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. H. Harbeck		11,500	1-8th	14 37
Edgar Olcott		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. B. Wiltbank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jno. H. Bird		2,950	1-8th	3 69
A. N. Gifford		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Edward J. King		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. S. Boyd		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. W. Newton & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Buell, cashier		1,200	1-8th	1 50
P. M. Myers & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. B. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Pauline Sands		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sarah A. Sands		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Estate of Daniel Sands		5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. P. Cooper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Maria L. Chesebman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Kendall C. Opdyke		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Edward C. James		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
John Lehman.....		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Jesse Hoyt.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
James Watson.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ann Eliza Dowling.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. T. Rodman.....		600	1-8th	.75
Herbert & Hunter.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Ernest Seaman.....		850	1-8th	1 06
William S. Smith.....		600	1-8th	.75
Hadley Falls Bank.....		3,200	1-8th	4 00
Maria P. Curtice.....		100	1-8th	.12
Merchants' Bank of Albany.....		500	1-8th	.62
John I. Howe.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. Ann Howe.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Arad Perkins.....		300	1-8th	.37
E. M. Reed.....		500	1-8th	.62
Miss H. H. Titcomb.....		300	1-8th	.37
B. C. Hatch.....		600	1-8th	.75
John Kane.....		150	1-8th	.18
Rufus S. King.....		450	1-8th	.56
W. S. Carman.....		500	1-8th	.62
J. S. Harburger, cashier.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Gerard Walton.....		400	1-8th	.50
Jacob D. Ferndis.....		100	1-8th	.12
F. S. Winston, president.....		84,000	1-8th	105 00
Thomas Fitzpatrick.....		200	1-8th	.25
Ira Van Gieson.....		500	1-8th	.62
G. W. Tomkins.....		100	1-8th	.12
John C. Bruen.....		100	1-8th	.13
C. S. Craven.....		300	1-8th	.37
Emily F. Tichnor.....		500	1-8th	.63
William M. Townley.....		50	1-8th	.06
W. S. Carman.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Chemical Bank.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Bruner & Brown.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Joseph Fisher.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Phillip Pfeiffer.....		500	1-8th	.62
James Buell, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 75
Jacob Bergen.....		500	1-8th	.62
Benjamin T. Bergen.....		500	1-8th	.62
H. D. Hopkins.....		500	1-8th	.63
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....		3,450	1-8th	4 31
Joseph Sampson.....		80,000	1-8th	100 00
Continental Insurance Co.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mary Leggett.....		500	1-8th	.62
Charlotte R. Carson.....		500	1-8th	.63
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		2,900	1-8th	3 62
Margaret F. Hebard.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. H. Lamport.....		300	1-8th	.37
William F. Coles, trustee.....		2,400	1-8th	3 00
B. F. Beekman.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Poirier & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. B. Marclay.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
M. B. Phelps.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William Swaine.....		5,350	1-8th	6 68

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. & J. Stuart & Co		\$2,500	1-8th	\$3 12
Henry C. Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sarah Burnett		3,200	1-8th	4 00
Bank of Chemung		500	1-8th	63
J. M. Christin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Third National B'k of Syracuse		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Wilson		600	1-8th	75
C. S. Wilson, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. S. Wilson		800	1-8th	1 00
E. H. Skirk		1,700	1-8th	2 12
James Hollinshead		600	1-8th	75
Harvey J. Skirk		1,800	1-8th	2 25
Winsted Bank		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Bank of Rhinbeck		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William S. Smith		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Magdalena Mecker		600	1-8th	75
Charles C. Carpender		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Whiting		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Angeline V. Woodruff		500	1-8th	62
Henry Congar		500	1-8th	63
Alexander Eagles		600	1-8th	75
Catharine Smith		650	1-8th	81
Aaron M. Price		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John A. Latimer		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. Cross		7,750	1-8th	9 68
H. T. Morgan & Co		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Charles T. Goodwin		3,200	1-8th	4 00
B. G. Mitchell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. & J. Stuart & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. Blackburn & Co., in trust		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John Bridge		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Continental Insurance Co.		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Housatonic Bank		2,300	1-8th	2 87
Rochester City Bank		4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. A. Weeks		9,500	1-8th	11 87
David Hoadley, president		80,000	1-8th	100 00
Alfred Hindekoper		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. F. Clapp, cashier		7,500	1-8th	9 37
M. M. Osborn		1,500	1-8th	1 87
F. B. Leonard, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
John R. Wendt		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Herring & Co		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Henry H. Kerr		1,100	1-8th	1 37
G. W. Duer, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Benjamin J. Haight		5,850	1-8th	7 31
D. L. Yomys		6,000	1-8th	7 50
James W. Selleck		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. A. & A. M. White		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Frances Nunenmacker		500	1-8th	62
Nathaniel Hayden		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clifton Angrave		30,000	1-8th	37 50
William Wyckoff		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Cammann & Co		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Swaine		1,100	1-8th	1 37
P. M. Myers & Co		9,300	1-8th	11 62
Thomas E. Walker, trustee		200,000	1-8th	250 00
Frankfort		5,400	1-8th	6 75
Kent & Co		3,500	1-8th	4 37

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Henry A. Hoyt		\$700	1-8th	\$85
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		6,000	1-8th	750
Caroline K. Jenkins, admin'r		5,000	1-8th	625
James Buell, cashier		1,000	1-8th	125
Herbert & Hunter		2,500	1-8th	312
G. I. Seney, cashier		700	1-8th	87
P. M. Myers & Co		300	1-8th	37
James G. King's Sons		1,800	1-8th	225
George Mackenzie		1,000	1-8th	125
G. C. Peters		1,700	1-8th	212
Kirtland & Co		14,000	1-8th	1750
Steele & Hendley		10,600	1-8th	1325
J. D. Wood		1,000	1-8th	125
Lavina L. Parmley		4,000	1-8th	500
A. H. Nanest		5,000	1-8th	625
Somerset County Bank		8,000	1-8th	1000
Central Bank of Middletown		3,000	1-8th	375
Oneida County Bank		500	1-8th	62
O. H. Schreiner, cashier		1,100	1-8th	137
Nathaniel Hayden, president		1,000	1-8th	125
Adaline W. Owen		1,000	1-8th	125
Cornelius Mandeville		300	1-8th	37
George M. Dawes		100	1-8th	13
Stephen B. Crowell		200	1-8th	25
M. D. Mercer & Co		1,000	1-8th	125
Charity W. Throckmorton		1,000	1-8th	125
W. S. Carman		500	1-8th	62
Susan K. Walton		1,000	1-8th	125
Francis P. Smith		6,000	1-8th	750
Bank of Vergennes		500	1-8th	62
C. F. & C. O. Stevens		3,000	1-8th	375
C. M. Willard		500	1-8th	62
Sarah W. Copeland		150	1-8th	19
Almona Copeland		200	1-8th	25
Bradford Macomber		500	1-8th	62
James G. Averill		5,000	1-8th	625
Andrew Dodd		1,000	1-8th	125
Walter Wilson		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Vergennes		1,000	1-8th	125
Merchants' Bank of Syracuse		800	1-8th	100
Uncas Bank		4,000	1-8th	500
L. P. Briggs		50	1-8th	6
Ezra Dervol		900	1-8th	112
Nathaniel Phillips		500	1-8th	62
Delaney Kane		6,000	1-8th	750
L. C. Lyman		600	1-8th	75
Wm. H. Bradford		10,000	1-8th	1250
J. A. Sulger		600	1-8th	75
Chester Bank	New York	7,000	1-8th	875
Simeon Brooks		1,000	1-8th	125
J. A. Holmes		600	1-8th	75
A. B. Scott, cashier		10,000	1-8th	1250
John B. Ellicott		650	1-8th	81
Mary W. Gibson		500	1-8th	62
Wm. Ashcroft		1,000	1-8th	125
C. S. Wilson		10,200	1-8th	1275
M. D. Mercer & Co		10,000	1-8th	1250
G. I. Seney, cashier		17,600	1-8th	2200

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Niantic Bank		\$11,200	1-8th	\$14 00
Daniel Lake		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. A. Boyd		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Empire City Fire Ins. Comp'y		68,000	1-8th	85 00
Wm. H. Cars		500	1-8th	62
S. R. Comstock, cashier		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Russell Sage		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Robert Dix		1,400	1-8th	1 75
E. J. Hamilton		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Bank of Lansingburgh		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		150	1-8th	18
Do		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Gwynne & Day		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. H. Draper		800	1-8th	1 00
D. K. Hall, jr.		1,450	1-8th	1 81
John W. Mecke		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hugh Jones		3,000	1-8th	3 75
O. H. Chamberlaine		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Thomas Denny & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Senan, Rachet & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
W. B. Palmer		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Arm & Heye		44,900	1-8th	56 12
Cawmann & Co		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. W. White		1,600	1-8th	2 00
A. Halsey, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Wm. Churchill		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mrs. Rebecca Hyman		3,000	1-8th	3 75
D. F. Clapp, cashier		2,500	1-8th	3 12
R. King		300	1-8th	37
E. H. Shirk		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. S. Wilson		300	1-8th	37
D. W. Powers		3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. T. & C. O. Stevens		500	1-8th	62
C. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
Martin Wilson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. R. Thomas		6,000	1-8th	7 50
A. P. Palmer, cashier		1,700	1-8th	2 12
A. L. Noyes, cashier		600	1-8th	75
Continental Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Caroline A. Cleveland		500	1-8th	62
H. J. Poinier		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. J. Carr		1,000	1-8th	1 25
American Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Jos. F. Joy		1,900	1-8th	2 37
G. W. White		400	1-8th	50
Wm. H. Welch		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Chemical Bank		900	1-8th	1 12
A. Schlumpf		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Pacific Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Robert Payton		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Olivia P. Hoe		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. W. Benedict		300	1-8th	37
Martin Esterly		900	1-8th	1 12
D. H. Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. P. Morgan & Co		\$75,000	1-8th	\$93 75
James Codd		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Mary B. Young		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Elisa N. Bartlett		1,850	1-8th	2 31
Bathsheba Caswell		500	1-8th	62
S. B. Allen		200	1-8th	25
R. A. Bartelle		100	1-8th	13
H. H. Lamport		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. & S. Ferguson		1,150	1-8th	1 43
Jas. Buell, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. H. Halsey		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. S. Daughy		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Williamsburg Savings Bank		400,000	1-8th	500 00
A. Halsey, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
O. F. Hawley		5,000	1-8th	6 25
N. F. Palmer, cashier		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. G. Landon		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		950	1-8th	1 12
P. Pfeiffer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. H. Gregory		8,500	1-8th	10 62
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		23,050	1-8th	28 81
New York State Womans' Hospital		23,000	1-8th	28 75
J. E. Southworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Wm. F. Coles, trustee		3,600	1-8th	4 50
P. M. Myers & Co		4,800	1-8th	6 00
H. C. Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles Shields		10,000	1-8th	12 50
T. H. Butterworth		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John H. Bird		200	1-8th	25
Henry Whitin		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Atlantic Savings Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		850	1-8th	1 06
J. & R. Gray		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Huber & Hunter		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Wm. Churchill		500	1-8th	62
G. S. Chapin		400	1-8th	50
Kirtland & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Paton & Co		1,400	1-8th	1 75
M. D. Mercer & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clark & Co		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Isaac C. Ogden		3,000	1-8th	3 75
E. M. Robbins		5,500	1-8th	6 87
David Thompson, president		7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. P. Williams, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Canajoharie Bank		600	1-8th	75
Bank of Lowville		400	1-8th	50
H. Sanford, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Phelps, president		6,500	1-8th	8 12
W. B. Hale, cashier		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. D. Atwell, cashier		500	1-8th	62
C. Strang, cashier		5,000	1-8th	6 25
L. C. Partridge, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. Gay		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. W. Stone		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Lemar Merrill		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James S Stewart		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. B. Elliott		150	1-8th	19

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Gideon Parker.....		\$200	1-8th	\$0 25
Charles Osgood.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
C. S. Wilson.....		300	1-8th	37
Bank of Lowville.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Norwich Bank.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
C. T. Hubbard.....		700	1-8th	87
Mary B. Young.....		500	1-8th	62
A. F. Hawes.....		200	1-8th	25
J. W. Nichols.....		1,100	1-8th	1 38
Nathaniel Hayden, president.....		1,650	1-8th	2 06
O. H. Schreiner, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		31,106	1-8th	38 87
J. W. Newton & Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Edward R. Pennington.....		150	1-8th	18
John McGregor.....		6,500	1-8th	8 12
Williamsburg Savings Bank.....		400,000	1-8th	500 00
G. R. Spaulding.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
John P. Perrin, cashier.....		33,000	1-8th	41 25
Aaron P. Johns.....		3,200	1-8th	4 00
Pacific Bank.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
John Morrison & Son.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. A. Butler.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
Army & Heye.....		10,700	1-8th	13 37
A. Halsey, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
Cyrus Field.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
E. S. Johnson.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
John Anderson.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
D. Colton.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Clarkson & Co.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Hening & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mary S. Jones, treasurer.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Lansingburgh.....		300	1-8th	37
Nathan F. Rees.....		600	1-8th	75
J. E. Southworth.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
B. Skaats.....		100	1-8th	12
Charles W. Stearnes.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		8,500	1-8th	10 62
E. D. Brown, president.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
New York State Women's Hos- pital.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
P. Callaghan.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Manufacturers' Bank of Troy.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
R. L. Suydam.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. S. Wilson.....		500	1-8th	62
D. W. Powers.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
William Coates.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Hubert & Hunter.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Burgess & Goddard.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Robert Underhill.....		2,200	1-8th	2 75
William L. Read.....		450	1-8th	56
Cammann & Co.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
American Exchange Bank.....		21,250	1-8th	26 56
Gwynne & Day.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hadley Falls Bank.....		2,200	1-8th	2 75
Do.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mary Whittemore.....		100	1-8th	12
Daniel Tripp.....		100	1-8th	13
Merchants' Bank of Albany.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Thomas Gross, jr., cashier.....		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....		500	1-8th	62
George J. Wentworth.....		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Chemung.....		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Jamestown Bank.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. P. Williams, cashier.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
State Bank of Troy.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Fallkill Bank.....		5,850	1-8th	7 31
Waverly Bank.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Tompkins County Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. McGourkey.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Emma Van Starvren, execut'x.....		5,550	1-8th	6 93
Harriet Isaacs.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Thomas W. Adams.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Earle.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. W. Latham.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
I. C. Ogden.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
American Exchange Bank.....		200	1-8th	25
James McCall.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
R. K. Kearney.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Clarke & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Slade & Co.....		25,500	1-8th	31 37
J. E. Robert.....		2,800	1-8th	3 50
John Lehman.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. F. Lee.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Charles Johnson.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
James G. King's Sons.....		450	1-8th	56
J. P. Howard.....		200	1-8th	25
S. F. Jenkins.....		200	1-8th	25
S. F. Belden.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hening & Co.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Halsey, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Benedict.....		500	1-8th	62
Superintendent of Banking Department.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
R. Clark, guardian.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. J. Roosevelt.....		15,000	1-8th	16 75
Continental Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Stephen Purdy.....				
E. A. Powers, administrator.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.....		200	1-8th	25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		10,700	1-8th	13 37
F. A. Platt.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Alvah Miller.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
New York State Women's Hospital.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. & J. Stuart & Co.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Charles Campbell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sarah A. Lawrence.....		200	1-8th	25
P. Van Valkenburg.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Union Dime Savings Institu'n.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
D. H. Davis.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. S. Chapin.....		500	1-8th	62
S. R. Gifford.....		1,300	1-8th	1 62
J. F. Johnson.....		3,100	1-8th	3 37
Broadway Bank.....		1,400	1-8th	1 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Superintendent Banking Department State of New York, in trust.	\$20,000	1-8th	\$25 00
C. M. Willard	2,500	1-8th	3 12
C. S. Wilson	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. A. Holmes	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hudson City Savings Instit'n.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
D. T. Vail, president	10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. B. Johnson	500	1-8th	62
G. R. Thomas	5,000	1-8th	6 25
K. R. Finley	50	1-8th	06
W. H. Phelps, president	2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. S. Ward	250	1-8th	31
Merchants' Exchange Bank	500	1-8th	62
Mrs. G. Butter	600	1-8th	75
James C. Knight	15,000	1-8th	18 75
W. S. Carman	600	1-8th	75
Mina J. Winslow	1,000	1-8th	1 25
George H. Farnham	150	1-8th	18
A. Lamassena	100	1-8th	13
Theodore Lichold	100	1-8th	12
J. D. Coe	200	1-8th	25
M. E. Ellison	700	1-8th	88
James W. Kendall	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Francisco Calderon	73,400	1-8th	91 75
G. H. Foster	14,000	1-8th	17 50
Susan D. Brown	15,000	1-8th	18 75
A. C. Littell & F. D. Taffran, executors.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
M. H. & D. Cushman	10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. S. Chase, cashier	75,000	1-8th	93 75
James G. King's Sons	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bank of Rhinebeck	500	1-8th	62
Dover Plains Bank	12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. B. Page	55,000	1-8th	68 75
H. A. Kerr	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. Palmer	2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. F. Horn	400	1-8th	50
J. S. Lawrence, jr.	500	1-8th	62
Emma McA. Lawrence	500	1-8th	62
Charles Horton	7,000	1-8th	8 75
J. Brown	12,000	1-8th	15 00
P. C. Barnum	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Caroline Crosby	1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. H. Meeker	300	1-8th	37
W. H. Onderdonk	3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. W. Palmer	5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. H. Lambert	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Robert Bayard	50,000	1-8th	62 50
William E. Fischer	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Pacific Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. Moses	700	1-8th	87
Market Bank	50,000	1-8th	62 50
J. S. Kilbowne	4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. H. Parmly	1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. H. Palmly, in trust	500	1-8th	63
W. B. Scott & Co.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. S. Carman	1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
N. F. Palmer, cashier		\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
E. White		20,000	1-8th	25 00
P. M. Myers & Co		500	1-8th	62
Cammann & Co.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
P. Pfeiffer		600	1-8th	75
D. F. Clapp, cashier		2,700	1-8th	3 37
J. McJ. Bensel		2,000	1-8th	2 50
John L. Dyke		8,000	1-8th	10 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		800	1-8th	1 00
Leander Allen		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Abraham Becker		1,200	1-8th	1 50
J. D. Leffingwell		2,000	1-8th	2 50
George D. Phelps		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Ketchum, Son & Co.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. C. Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. W. Newton & Co.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James S. Anderson				
Manufacturers' Bank of Birmingham County.		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Aaron Arnold		50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. M. Myers & Co		300	1-8th	37
James Buell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Catharine Bellamy		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. A. Southworth		13,000	1-8th	16 25
G. Mackenzie		1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. E. Southworth		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. J. Stoutenbaugh		500	1-8th	62
W. A. Falls		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Charles Campbell		500	1-8th	62
Steele & Hendley		5,600	1-8th	7 00
Somerset County Bank		4,100	1-8th	5 12
P. M. Myers & Co		300	1-8th	37
Jas. G. King's Sons		100	1-8th	12
Silas Bushford		2,100	1-8th	2 62
United States Trust Company.		47,000	1-8th	58 75
Dry Dock Savings Institution		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Wm. Horton		500	1-8th	62
Joshua Barnum		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Charles B. Carman		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles Kennedy		600	1-8th	75
Jas. B. Jones		800	1-8th	1 00
James H. Smith		100	1-8th	12
W. S. Carman		3,600	1-8th	4 50
M. W. White		1,700	1-8th	2 12
Bowery Savings Bank		115,000	1-8th	143 75
Chemical Bank		3,600	1-8th	4 50
S. R. Comstock		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. R. Jacobs		11,000	1-8th	13 75
E. W. Dunham, treasurer		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. P. Walker		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Mrs. P. Lugurin		250	1-8th	31
John W. Harper		600	1-8th	75
Cammann & Co.		1,200	1-8th	1 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Thos. C. Chardowayne		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Pacific Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.		1,900	1-8th	2 37
Bank of Port Jervis		2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Fred. A. Blossom		\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
James B. Blossom		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Chas. W. Blossom		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Josiah B. Blossom		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Elihu Doty		150	1-8th	19
Mary A. Smith		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James McGay		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Fred Victor & Achelis		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ansel Jones		1,500	1-8th	1 87
George Whaley		1,000	1-8th	1 25
John J. Van Horn		4,000	1-8th	5 00
C. P. Gulick		800	1-8th	1 20
Edward Schell		500	1-8th	62
M. Remfelder		500	1-8th	62
Mrs. L. H. Bliss		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. E. Southworth		2,100	1-8th	2 62
American Exchange Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Willets & Co.		18,000	1-8th	22 50
T. R. Tilton, executor		3,600	1-8th	4 50
Bank of Chemung		200	1-8th	25
Martin Wilson		500	1-8th	62
William Elston		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. W. Fairchild		500	1-8th	62
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany		15,000	1-8th	18 75
C. S. Wilson, cashier		150	1-8th	18
W. H. Phelps		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Farmers' Bank of Hudson		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Syracuse Third National Bank		500	1-8th	62
A. T. Stewart, executor		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Union Bank of Watertown		10,000	1-8th	12 50
E. L. Sawyer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. R. Turner, jr		200	1-8th	25
State Bank of Troy		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. D. Atwell, cashier		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Do		2,050	1-8th	2 56
E. W. Powers		3,000	1-8th	3 75
W. F. Van Wagenen		1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Muir		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. W. Benedict		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas, Denny & Co.		8,000	1-8th	10 00
G. M. Stimpson, president		20,000	1-8th	25 00
E. W. Dunham, trustee		4,000	1-8th	5 00
E. W. Dunham		58,000	1-8th	72 50
N. Freeman		500	1-8th	62
Bank of Lowville		250	1-8th	31
Ann Ashcroft		1,000	1-8th	1 25
State Bank of Troy		18,000	1-8th	22 50
Broadway Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Culver, Penn & Co.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Mary L. Little		600	1-8th	75
S. Nichols		8,000	1-8th	10 00
C. P. Gulick		7,000	1-8th	8 75
New York State Women's Hos- pital Fund		8,000	1-8th	10 00
H. W. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Robert F. Gardiner		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Charles Kyte		15,000	1-8th	18 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. G. & H. G. DeForest, ex'rs.		\$4,000	1-8th	\$5 00
P. M. Myers & Co.		200	1-8th	25
J. B. Walton		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Amelia Little		300	1-8th	37
S. K. Walton		300	1-8th	37
Amelia Hoyt		100	1-8th	13
Sarah Howard		50	1-8th	6
Edward B. Hall		3,150	1-8th	3 93
W. S. Smith		2,100	1-8th	2 63
Chas. Campbell		3,000	1-8th	3 75
N. Kiesele		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. R. Spaulding		4,000	1-8th	5 00
L. Switzer		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Harriet Sampson		400	1-8th	50
Nath'l Hayden, president		24,500	1-8th	30 62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Bank		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Samuel Kip		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		7,300	1-8th	9 12
G. W. Duer, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Benj. C. Hardenbrook		400	1-8th	50
S. R. Betts		1,500	1-8th	1 97
J. A. Butler		12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. A. Holmes		200	1-8th	25
C. M. Willard		200	1-8th	25
W. B. Hale, cashier		2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. D. Atwell, cashier		800	1-8th	1 00
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank of Albany.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Black River Bank		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Louis Hasbrouck, jr.		150	1-8th	19
Walter Wilson		1,000	1-8th	1 25
F. B. Hitchcock		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Chas. B. Redfield		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. S. Wilson		500	1-8th	62
State Bank of Troy		2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. M. Willard		600	1-8th	75
J. B. Williams, president		10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. R. Babbitt		250	1-8th	31
A. Sandford		200	1-8th	25
S. H. Hall		100	1-8th	12
A. B. Johnson		500	1-8th	62
C. P. Williams		20,000	1-8th	25 00
O. Hodge		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Superintendent Bank'g Dep't State of New York, in trust.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thomas C. Ring		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. W. Powers		3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. W. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
American Exchange Bank		500	1-8th	62
Samuel W. Andrews		5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. Baker & Co.		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Hiram Merritt		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Bierhoff & Livingston		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. H. Newton		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.		7,200	1-8th	9 00
J. A. Southworth		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Chas. Carpenter		3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
L. A. Lincoln		\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
New York State Women's Hospital Fund.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Williamsburg Saving's Bank.		300,000	1-8th	375 00
Mary L. F. Jones		700	1-8th	88
Thomas, Denny & Co.		500	1-8th	62
P. M. Myers & Co.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. R. Wood			1-8th	
H. W. Palmer		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Ann S. Beach		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. P. Pennington		10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. Sys & Co.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. S. Carman		1,500	1-8th	1 87
D. F. Clapp, cashier		4,600	1-8th	5 75
D. Thos. Vail, president.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
Farmers' Bank, Hudson		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Hudson River Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Nelson Stoddard		500	1-8th	62
H. E. Rose		1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. A. Cooper		500	1-8th	63
J. L. Dodge, president		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Bank of Orange County		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles Osgood		10,500	1-8th	13 12
James G. King's Sons		200	1-8th	25
E. H. Atwater		800	1-8th	1 00
W. H. Fuller		2,500	1-8th	3 12
W. H. Phelps, president		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Jamestown Bank		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Lucas Bank		9,000	1-8th	11 25
American Exchange Bank		2,400	1-8th	3 00
George Bliss, jr		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mayer Attmayer		5,500	1-8th	6 87
D. Morse & Co.		400	1-8th	50
Rondout First National Bank.		30,000	1-8th	37 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Frankfort		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Buckley		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel E. Porter		200	1-8th	25
Samuel Wetmore		2,500	1-8th	3 12
S. R. Comstock, cashier		12,000	1-8th	15 00
H. A. Kerr		3,000	1-8th	3 75
G. I. Seney, cashier		11,000	1-8th	13 75
William Westfall		100	1-8th	12
Theo. F. Lameasena		50	1-8th	06
Thomas N. Morgan		300	1-8th	37
D. M. Wilson		3,000	1-8th	3 75
F. S. Winston, president.		78,000	1-8th	97 50
John McClintock		2,500	1-8th	3 12
E. D. Brown, cashier		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. C. Carpenter		500	1-8th	62
Frankfort		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Eugene McGuire		600	1-8th	75
H. F. Vail		50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. Halsey, cashier		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,100	1-8th	1 37
Hutton Bros		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Moses Younglove		1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. C. Sweet		100	1-8th	12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
L. C. Sweet	\$100	1-8th	\$0 13
James Codd	2,200	1-8th	2 75
Continental Bank	2,600	1-8th	3 25
L. W. Merritt	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. S. Esty	5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. M. Myers & Co	750	1-8th	83
J. E. Southworth	600	1-8th	75
James Buell	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Cammann & Co	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Chemical Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
P. M. Myers & Co	1,000	1-8th	1 25
John W. Morton	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. R. Hayner	17,000	1-8th	21 25
Emily Hawthorn	10,400	1-8th	13 00
Continental Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. H. Hawthorn	10,400	1-8th	13 00
D. T. Sampson	200	1-8th	25
Benj. Roebuck	150	1-8th	19 00
S. P. Briggs	50	1-8th	6
Canastota Bank	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. E. Traver	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Z. Rudd, cashier	500	1-8th	62
Thomas Olcott, cashier	25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. Van Allen, cashier	500	1-8th	62
Simeon Brooks	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Hartford Fire Insurance Co	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Thomas C. Ring, treasurer	20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. Cross, cashier	3,100	1-8th	3 57
H. F. Palmer, cashier	10,000	1-8th	12 50
John McGregor	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Sarah Howard	50	1-8th	6
E. R. Pennington	200	1-8th	25
J. N. Tuttle	1,500	1-8th	1 75
Samuel H. Congur	600	1-8th	75
A. B. Brown	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin	300	1-8th	37
John S. King, executor
W. S. Carman	1,600	1-8th	2 00
Arm & Heye	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Grant & Son	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. S. Boyd	500	1-8th	62
Thomas E. Davis
Amos Buckley	5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. L. B. Buchanan	4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. W. Benedict	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Anna Haskins	500	1-8th	62
Bank of Lowville	4,000	1-8th	5 00
H. W. Palmer	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Adaline W. Owens	1,200	1-8th	1 50
McAndrew & Wann	55,900	1-8th	69 57
Alex. Holland	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Charles Campbell	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Nathaniel Hayden	500	1-8th	62
O. H. Schreiner, cashier	2,100	1-8th	2 62
J. W. Newton, cashier	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. & J. Stewart & Co	3,000	1-8th	3 75
H. A. Kerr	2,000	1-8th	2 50
C. P. Leverich	10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Cammann & Co.		\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
E. B. Stiles.		1,600	1-8th	2 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.		16,500	1-8th	20 62
G. I. Seney, cashier.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Halsey, cashier.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
James Bryan.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Do.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Do.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. R. Johnes, guardian.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
R. L. Burrows.		5,250	1-8th	6 56
J. Buel, cashier.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
R. A. B. Smith.		500	1-8th	62
Savings Bank of Utica.		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. S. Wilson.		400	1-8th	50
Alva Smith.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Mrs. J. H. Smith.		700	1-8th	88
D. N. Webster.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. N. Webster.		300	1-8th	37
A. L. Lindsley.		500	1-8th	62
Thos. C. T. Buckley.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Van Rensselaer Bros.		4,500	1-8th	5 62
John Jewett & Sons.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Frankfort.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Phelps, Dodge & Co.		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Lawrence, Halsted & B.		1,300	1-8th	1 62
Georgiana M. Crosby.		400	1-8th	50
E. J. Hamilton.		1,100	1-8th	1 38
F. S. Winston, president.		25,000	1-8th	35 00
Bank of Fort Edward.		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. T. Horn.		500	1-8th	62
Wm. McBride.		100	1-8th	13
G. I. Seney, cashier.		100	1-8th	12
Westfield Savings Bank.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Hobart College.		500	1-8th	62
C. S. Wilson.		300	1-8th	37
John Ferguson.		500	1-8th	62
Wm. H. Cleveland.		300	1-8th	37
Bank of New England.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. W. Powers.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Holyoke Bank.		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Tompkins County Bank.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Vergennes.		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lamoille County Bank.		500	1-8th	62
P. A. T. Steele.		400	1-8th	50
Hadley Falls Bank.		9,500	1-8th	11 87
Holyoke Bank.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Lamoille County Bank.		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lamoille County Bank.		500	1-8th	62
Jamestown Bank.		4,300	1-8th	5 37
G. A. Stone, cashier.		4,400	1-8th	5 50
G. A. Stone, cashier.		9,000	1-8th	11 25
E. F. Massonneau.		200	1-8th	25
Chester Northrup.		150	1-8th	18
Angeline Bailey.		800	1-8th	1 00
M. D. Chase.		200	1-8th	25
Jos. G. Newcomb.		500	1-8th	62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
George Walker.....		\$1,300	1-8th	\$1 63
Thos. L. Harrison.....		500	1-8th	62
James A. Wade.....		500	1-8th	62
Wm. H. Fuller.....		500	1-8th	63
H. G. Hubbell, cashier.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
American Exchange Bank.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
American Exchange Bank.....		200	1-9th	25
George Ougheltree.....		50	1-8th	66
Mrs. A. Brothwell.....		350	1-8th	43
Gwynne & Day.....		20,000	1-8th	26 00
James Harris.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. Hayden, president.....		500	1-8th	62
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Ed. & P. Mead, jr., & Co.....		400	1-8th	50
S. Lewis.....		500	1-8th	62
A. D. Douglass.....		500	1-8th	62
W. S. Carman.....		400	1-8th	50
J. O. Stone.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. D. Leffingwell.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Denny & Co.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
Mrs. H. Dean.....		600	1-8th	75
J. A. Weeks.....		600	1-8th	75
Bank of Fort Edward.....		2,300	1-8th	2 87
State Bank of Troy.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Battles & Webster.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. L. Worth, cashier.....		100,000	1-8th	125 00
J. S. Boyd.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
J. W. Newton & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Adaline W. Owen.....		300	1-8th	37
Davenport & Bro.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
D. T. Vail, president.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. E. Southworth.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
W. B. Palmer.....		500	1-8th	62
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		14,000	1-8th	17 50
N. B. Palmer.....		500	1-8th	62
Clarkson & Co.....		2,500	1-8th	3 12
A. S. Holbrook.....		500	1-8th	62
Chemical Bank.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Sixpenny Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Continental Bank.....		2,100	1-8th	2 62
W. S. Carman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. M. Myers & Co.....		100	1-8th	12
N. G. Clark.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Mrs. E. J. Powers.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mutual Bank.....	Castleton, Vermont	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Palisade Bank, N. Y.....		200	1-9th	25
Niantic Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thos. Olcott, cashier.....		12,600	1-8th	15 75
Hudson River Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Vergennes.....	Vermont	2,800	1-8th	3 50
N. D. Fisher.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. S. Chase, cashier.....		75,000	1-8th	93 75
J. S. Turrell, treasurer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
H. T. Morgan & Co.....		31,000	1-8th	38 75
G. H. Van Wagenen.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Mosaic Lodge No. 418, F. & A. M.....		700	1-8th	87
W. S. Lattimer.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Charles E. Hill.....		\$10,000	1-8th	\$12 50
William Huebut.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Sarah M. Brown.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Jno. S. Griswold.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
William S. Smith.....		500	1-8th	62
J. C. Martin & J. W. Graydin.		110,000	1-8th	137 50
Peter Van Broen.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..		25,200	1-8th	31 50
Treasurer of the U. S., in trust, for Scranton First National.		100,000	1-8th	125 00
M. Humphreys.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Jno. Hancock Bank.....		13,000	1-8th	16 25
Jno. Ferguson, jr.....		60,000	1-8th	75 00
N. F. Palmer, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Merchants' Exchange Bank..		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Laura B. Field.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jno. McGregor.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
Catherine S. Craven.....		500	1-8th	62
William D. Craven.....		100	1-8th	13
S. C. Moorehouse.....		100	1-8th	12
G. Kiefe.....		500	1-8th	63
Ellen Hogan.....		500	1-8th	62
August Ratker.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
William Robinson.....		200	1-8th	25
H. A. Allen.....		100	1-8th	12
Thos. Shepard.....		50	1-8th	06
William H. Phelps, president.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Mutual Bank of Castleton.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lamoille County Bank.....		300	1-8th	37
Do.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
Deep River Savings Bank.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
William G. Barnhard, jr.....		300	1-8th	37
E Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		500	1-8th	62
Manhattan Savings Bank.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
H. J. Osgood.....		1,600	1-8th	2 00
R. H. Smith.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
New York Exchange Bank.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		18,000	1-8th	22 50
S. Hooper & Co.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
Steele & Headley.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Edward Allen.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. Hayden, president.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Thomas Denny & Co.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
N.Y. State Women's Home fund.		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. S. Chapin.....		800	1-8th	1 00
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		1,850	1-8th	2 31
C. S. Graham, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. L. Halsted's Sons.....		3,000	1-8th	3 75
S. J. Sherry.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
A. Altmayer.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
S. Robetscher.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jamestown Bank.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
G. A. Stone, cashier.....		3,400	1-8th	4 25
Catharine M. King.....		600	1-8th	75
William M. Emlich.....		600	1-8th	75
Charity Gray.....		600	1-8th	75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commis- sion.	Amount of com- mission.
Sarah Slate.....		\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
N. F. Palmer.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
S. W. Andrews.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
I. W. Martin.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jos. Harris.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Newark Fire & Mutual Ins.Co.		500	1-8th	62
Thomas H. Schafer.....		500	1-8th	62
Lewis Kiensle.....		500	1-8th	62
Mary Peck.....		150	1-8th	18
Thomas M. Peck.....		150	1-8th	18
Jno. S. Griswold.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Gwynne & Day.....		3,100	1-8th	3 87
James Buell.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. H. Davis.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Charles Ranke.....		200	1-8th	25
F. Goble.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Camman & Co.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
F. Victor & Achelis.....		22,000	1-8th	27 50
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		30,000	1-8th	37 50
E. Barnett.....		2,250	1-8th	2 81
Uncas Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
A. B. Johnson.....		500	1-8th	62
W. Gray, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
R. B. Chapman.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. S. Carman.....		500	1-8th	62
Jane E. Collins.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. E. Graham.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Robert Bonner.....		50,000	1-8th	62 50
William F. Lee.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
P. M. Myers & Co.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
J. S. Schultz, executor.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. E. Dodge, trustee.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Anson House.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
R. J. Clark.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Frankfort.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
M. F. Hutchinson.....		400	1-8th	50
Bradley & Howe.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
William McKenzie.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Modus, Hogg & Martin.....		25,000	1-8th	31 25
W. Van Allen.....		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Holyoke Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Mrs. C. Kelsey.....		1,200	1-8th	1 50
Andrew Thompson.....		100	1-8th	13
W. W. DeKay.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jonas Crisman.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. H. Morrill.....		500	1-8th	62
James Renville.....		800	1-8th	1 00
J. W. Stanton & Co.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Newark, N.J., First Nat'l Bank		20,000	1-8th	25 00
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison.		1,500	1-8th	1 87
F. N. Winston, president.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Steele & Headley.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. I. Seney, cashier.....		2,200	1-8th	2 75
H. F. Vail, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Martha E. Coles.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. B. Palmer.....		700	1-8th	87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.....		\$18,000	1-8th	\$22 50
G. H. Budke.....		8,000	1-8th	10 00
Charles E. Butler.....		6,000	1-8th	7 50
Thomas Denny & Co.....		150	1-8th	18
G. S. Hill, cashier.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
B. Sexton & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
R. S. Burrows.....		2,800	1-8th	3 50
Jno. Hoey.....		35,000	1-8th	43 75
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin		1,100	1-8th	1 37
S. Hooper & Co.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
Beesee & Tappan.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
William H. Dornin.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
William C. Dornin.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas Sampson.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Charles H. Pratt.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Matilda Parsons.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
Eliza Mills.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Marcuse & Baltzer.....		40,000	1-8th	50 00
Continental Bank.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
James F. Buckley.....		600	1-8th	75
J. W. Fanfield, treasurer.....		12,000	1-8th	15 00
Hurlbut & Hunter.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
I. D. Burchard.....		650	1-8th	81
Henry Day.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. Peynerex.....		11,000	1-8th	13 75
Bowery Savings Bank.....		400,000	1-8th	500 00
F. S. Winston, president.....		350,000	1-8th	437 50
Bank of Chemung.....		500	1-8th	63
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
G. B. Bond, cashier.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Hadley Falls Bank.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Thomas Olcott, cashier.....		18,000	1-8th	22 50
A. Van Allen, cashier.....		9,000	1-8th	11 25
D. W. Powers.....		7,000	1-8th	8 75
W. H. Phelps, president.....		500	1-8th	62
Watertown First National.....		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Charles B. Redfield.....		500	1-8th	62
Walter Wilson.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
N. Hayden, president.....		108,000	1-8th	135 00
William H. Tibbetts.....		2,050	1-8th	2 56
John Hancock Bank.....		5,500	1-8th	6 87
James Duer, cashier.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Housatonic Bank.....		950	1-8th	1 18
D. D. Field.....		2,000	1-8th	2 50
David Leavitt.....		15,000	1-8th	18 75
F. W. Adams.....		500	1-8th	62
Thomas Earle.....		1,500	1-8th	1 87
Patrick Keady.....		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Edward Allen.....		600	1-8th	75
John D. Wolfe.....		20,000	1-8th	25 00
G. H. Parker.....		100	1-8th	12
Henrietta T. Parker.....		100	1-8th	12
Hannah H. W. Parker.....		1,650	1-8th	2 06
John McGregor.....		5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Lenassenu.....		4,000	1-8th	5 00
S. O. Harrison.....		200	1-8th	25
G. A. Keene.....		100	1-8th	12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
E. E. Coe		\$100	1-8th	\$0 13
Sarah C. McConny		50	1-8th	06
Mary Flynn		500	1-8th	63
Howes & Macy		25,000	1-8th	31 25
John A. Stewart		40,000	1-8th	50 00
John Pryor		1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. W. Palmer		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.		4,000	1-8th	5 00
W. S. Carman		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Atlantic Savings Bank		25,000	1-8th	31 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Ralph Clark, guardian		7,000	1-8th	8 75
T. H. Hegeman		2,500	1-8th	3 12
J. P. Pennington		5,300	1-8th	6 35
Mrs. J. H. Percival		300	1-8th	37
Steele & Headley		1,000	1-8th	1 25
M. J. Hammond		1,000	1-8th	1 25
Adams Express Company		200,000	1-8th	250 00
C. G. Rockwood, cashier		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Babcock Brothers & Co.		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Grant & Son		50,000	1-8th	62 50
F. P. James & Co		36,000	1-8th	45 00
F. P. James		15,000	1-8th	18 75
Cammann & Co		25,000	1-8th	31 25
Edward Wood, in trust		3,250	1-8th	4 06
B. B. Hotchkiss		20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. A. Hotchkiss		20,000	1-8th	25 00
Continental Bank		2,000	1-8th	2 50
American Exchange Bank		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Edward Schell		1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. I. Seney, cashier		2,550	1-8th	3 18
Charles Allardin		200	1-8th	25
S. C. Blackwell		4,200	1-8th	5 25
A. Liebenorth & Van Auer		5,500	1-8th	6 87
Clarkson & Co		2,000	1-8th	2 50
Willets & Co		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mechanics' Bank of Boston		2,500	1-8th	3 12
Bank of Fort Edward		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Corn Exchange Insurance Co.		50,000	1-8th	62 50
Hanover Bank		53,000	1-8th	66 25
Smith Cliff		6,000	1-8th	7 50
State Bank of Troy		5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. H. Perkins, jr		1,500	1-8th	1 87
H. C. Smith		1,450	1-8th	1 81
H. F. Vail, cashier		500,000	1-8th	625 00
G. I. Seney, cashier		10,000	1-8th	12 50
Do		400	1-8th	50
G. S. Chapin		5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. H. Halsey		1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. H. Honbeck		500	1-8th	62
American Female Guardian Society.		23,000	1-8th	28 75
Bradley & Howe		10,000	1-8th	12 50
G. I. Seney, cashier		50,000	1-8th	62 50
William Gray		3,500	1-8th	4 37
Laura P. Sandford		7,400	1-8th	9 25
H. F. Vail, cashier		100,000	1-8th	125 00
Do		24,000	1-8th	30 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
G. & S. Brown.....	.....	\$2,000	1-8th	\$2 50
Howes & Macy.....	.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Steele & Headley.....	.....	1,300	1-8th	1 62
J. W. Ehdich.....	.....	800	1-8th	1 00
F. X. Hayman.....	.....	500	1-8th	62
Bank of Vergennes.....	.....	16,600	1-8th	20 75
Citizens' Bank of Worcester.....	.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Jamestown Bank, New York.....	.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Bank of Vergennes.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. O. Wilson.....	.....	250	1-8th	31
W. Cross.....	.....	3,200	1-8th	4 00
James H. Boardman.....	.....	100	1-8th	12
G. B. Tanner.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Thomas Schuyler.....	.....	45,000	1-8th	56 25
Matthew H. Read.....	.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Frank Chamberlaine.....	.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Lewis Michaels.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
G. A. Stone, cashier.....	.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Chester Bank.....	.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. S. Wilson.....	.....	1,450	1-8th	1 81
Do.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. M. Williams.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
David Stewart.....	.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. R. Hale, cashier.....	.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
H. Sandford, president.....	.....	35,000	1-8th	43 75
Rachel Stephens.....	.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Smith Kellogg.....	.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
*Albany City Bank.....	.....	500	1-8th	62
Webster Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	500,000	1-8th	625 00
C. H. Smith, agent.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. Vincent Brown.....	do.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
John H. Jarvis.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jacob H. Loud.....	do.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
George Howe.....	do.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Samuel Stillman.....	do.....	31,000	1-8th	38 75
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.....	do.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Do.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. L. Tead.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. W. Dudley.....	do.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
C. H. Smith.....	do.....	110,000	1-8th	137 50
S. H. Walley.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. H. Warner.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. N. Sanderson.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. H. Loud.....	do.....	10,300	1-8th	12 75
Albert Drake.....	do.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.....	do.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Edward Denny.....	do.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
J. H. Loud.....	do.....	4,400	1-8th	5 50
Stone & Downer.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.....	do.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
C. H. Smith.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
H. C. Wainwright.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Samuel Stillman.....	do.....	13,500	1-8th	16 87
A. S. Tripp.....	do.....	35,000	1-8th	43 75
J. F. Lindsey.....	do.....	23,000	1-8th	28 75

* The foregoing subscriptions from Bank of Commerce, under sales of 5-20 loan, on page 19, to Albany City Bank, on page 135, inclusive, were taken by the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York.

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Webster Bank	Boston, Mass.	\$200,000	1-8th	\$250 00
C. H. Warner	do.	30,500	1-8th	38 13
J. H. Loud	do.	3,500	1-8th	4 27
H. C. Wainwright	do.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Theodore Baker	do.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Gilman Currier	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
A. T. Tripp	do.	73,000	1-8th	91 25
William T. Cass	do.	5,600	1-8th	7 00
J. V. Browne	do.	13,000	1-8th	16 25
J. F. Lindsay	do.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
E. L. Tead	do.	8,000	1-8th	10 00
B. V. French	do.	30,000	1-8th	37 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	New York	25,000	1-4th	62 50
C. R. Ransorn	Boston, Mass.	102,500	1-8th	128 12
Dane, Dana & Co.	do.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
S. S. Blanchard	do.	33,000	1-8th	41 25
Paul Adams	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
F. B. Crowninshield	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
State Bank	Angusta, Me.	40,000	1-8th	50 00
C. H. Warner	Boston, Mass.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Edward Denny	do.	4,500	1-8th	5 62
J. D. Hayward	do.	12,000	1-8th	14 99
S. S. Blanchard	do.	41,000	1-8th	51 25
Gilman Currier	do.	6,500	1-8th	8 12
Dane, Dana & Co.	do.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
A. Erland	do.	30,000	1-8th	37 50
M. C. Ferris	do.	4,000	1-8th	5 00
J. H. Loud	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Edward L. Tead	do.	170,000	1-8th	212 50
E. C. Wheslock	do.	15,000	1-8th	18 75
North Bank	do.	77,000	1-8th	96 25
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Webster Bank	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Clark & Woodward	do.	50,000	1-8th	62 50
North Bank	do.	24,500	1-8th	30 62
J. Z. Goodrich	do.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Naumkeag Bank	Salem, Mass.	28,000	1-8th	35 00
P. W. Dudley	Whitinsville, Mass.	19,650	1-8th	24 56
E. Richardson	Cambridgeport, Mass.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
F. Hammond	Worcester, Mass.	50,500	1-8th	63 12
Allen Danforth	Plymouth, Mass.	2,500	1-8th	3 12
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	New York	13,500	1-4th	33 75
Jacob Stone	Boston, Mass.	66,000	1-8th	82 50
Schuchardt & Gebhard	New York	754,350	1-4th	1,865 87
Gilman Currier	Boston, Mass.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Granite Bank	do.	100,000	1-8th	125 00
J. G. Webster	do.	8,000	1-8th	10 00
C. J. Russell	do.	1,100	1-8th	1 37
S. S. Blanchard	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jos. A. Venzie	do.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Faneuil Hall Bank	do.	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Jona. Brown, jr.	do.	1,350	1-8th	1 68
Burnett, Drake & Co.	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
S. Whiton	do.	12,000	1-8th	15 00
E. Torrey	do.	30,000	1-8th	37 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
C. R. Washburn	Roxbury, Mass	\$7,500	1-8th	\$9 38
J. H. Loud	Plymouth, Mass	1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. S. Tripp, cashier	Fall River, Mass	25,000	1-8th	31 25
John Flint	Andover, Mass	6,200	1-8th	7 75
J. Pierpont, Morgan & Co ..	New York	100,000	1-4th	250 00
E. B. Strange & Brother	do	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Read & Lathrop	do	84,050	1-8th	105 06
E. B. Strange & Brother	do	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Winslow, Lanier & Co	do	70,000	1-8th	87 50
Second National Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	141,650	1-4th	354 12
John Wolfe	New York	115,000	1-8th	143 75
John Hanna	Pittsburg, Penn	100,000	1-4th	250 00
Do	do	436,000	1-8th	508 04
Brewster, Sweet & Co	Boston, Mass	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ellis, Newell & Co	do	20,000	1 8th	25 00
I. D. Heyward	do	10,000	1 8th	12 50
H. C. Wainwright	do	10,000	1 8th	12 50
Seth Fenner	Randolph, Mass	10,000	1-8th	12 50
North Bank	Boston, Mass	133,000	1-8th	166 25
W. H. Hill	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. H. Jarvis	do	5,150	1-8th	6 43
E. L. Tead	do	4,000	1-8th	5 00
A. Simonds, cashier	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
L. N. Hoffman & Co	New York	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Salem Bank	Boston, Mass	15,000	1-8th	18 75
W. H. Hill	Boston, Mass	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Do	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. R. Ransom	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Do	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. F. Lindsey	do	8,000	1-8th	10 00
Chas. Holland	Peoria, Ill.	764 14	1-4th	1 91
C. H. Smith	Boston, Mass	4,000	1-8th	5 00
S. H. Loud	do	800	1-8th	1 00
Dupee, Beck & Fayle	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. F. Lindsey	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
A. Erland	do	40,000	1-8th	50 00
F. B. Crowninshield	do	54,000	1-8th	67 50
J. H. Loud	do	15,000	1-8th	18 75
M. M. Ballow	do	40,000	1-8th	50 00
W. H. Hill	do	18,500	1-8th	23 12
Isaac Livermore	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co	New York	2,900	1-8th	7 25
A. Erland	Boston, Mass	20,000	1-8th	25 00
P. Hammond	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do	do	3,500	1-8th	4 38
E. S. Francis	do	48,000	1-8th	60 00
A. Drake	do	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Putnam Perley	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. H. Loud	do	2,700	1-8th	3 37
C. J. Russell	do	1,100	1-8th	1 38
J. Livermore	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. Danforth	do	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Do	do	16,000	1-8th	20 00
Blackstone Bank	do	100,000	1-8th	125 00
E. D. Chapin	Springfield, Mass	10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co	New York	66,000	1-4th	165 00
Schuchardt Gebhard	do	2,455,000	1-4th	6,137 50
H. F. Dana	Boston, Mass	10,000	1-8th	12 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
A. F. C. Schreider	Boston, Mass	\$22,500	1-8th	\$28 12
Atlas Bank	do	35,000	1-8th	43 75
J. H. Nichols	Salem, Mass	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Naumkeag Bank	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. R. Washburn	Roxbury, Mass	500	1-8th	62
J. H. Loud	Plymouth, Mass	2,000	1-8th	2 50
P. Hammond	Worcester, Mass	19,000	1-8th	23 75
J. Pierpont, Morgan & Co.	New York	50,000	1-4th	125 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	do	15,900	1-4th	39 75
Chas. C. Post	do	3,500	1-8th	4 37
H. Henseler	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Joshua Hanna	Pittsburg, Pa.	260,950	1-8th	326 18
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia	100,000	1-4th	250 00
Do	do	2,195,600	1-8th	2,744 50
Do	do	2,140,750	1-8th	6,426 94
Do.....sub-agents ..	do	2,140,750	1-8th	6,426 94
Edward L. Tead	Boston, Mass	10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co	New York	17,000	1-4th	42 50
Do	do	30,000	1-4th	75 00
C. H. Smith	Boston, Mass	35,000	1-8th	43 75
J. H. Jarvis	do	13,000	1-8th	16 25
H. Davenport	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
A. Erland	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
S. S. Blanchard	do	30,500	1-8th	38 13
J. H. Towne	do	40,000	1-8th	50 00
M. C. Ferris	do	18,500	1-8th	23 12
H. C. Wainwright	do	36,000	1-8th	45 00
Dane, Dana & Co.	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
William Perkins	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Lee, Higginson & Co.	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Edward L. Tead	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co	New York	52,000	1-4th	130 00
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia	14,329,900	1-8th	17,912 37
Do...per sub-agents ..	do	14,329,900	1-8th	17,912 37
Do	do	29,922,950	1-8th	37,403 69
Do...per sub-agents ..	do	29,922,950	1-8th	37,403 69
L. Von Hoffman & Co	New York	13,000	1-4th	32 50
E. L. Tead	Boston	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Dupee, Beck & Sayles	do	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Chas. Porter	do	1,600	1-8th	2 00
Albert Drake	do	50,000	1-8th	62 50
S. T. Dana	do	30,000	1-8th	37 50
Suffolk Fire Insurance Co.	do	23,000	1-8th	28 75
C. H. Warner	do	16,000	1-8th	20 00
C. R. Ransom	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
P. Hammond	do	38,000	1-8th	47 50
J. D. Hayward	do	3,500	1-8th	4 37
Dupee, Beck & Sayles	do	25,000	1-8th	31 25
H. C. Wainwright	do	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia	125,336,250	1-8th	156,670 31
Do...per sub-agents ..	do	125,336,250	1-8th	156,670 31
W. H. Hill	Boston, Mass	30,000	1-8th	37 50
S. S. Blanchard	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Dupee, Beck & Sayles	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
H. C. Wainwright	do	6,000	1-8th	7 50
J. H. Towne, (Naumkeag B'k) ..	do	45,000	1 8th	56 25
Seth Pettes	do	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Lee, Higginson & Co	do	17,000	1-8th	21 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Samuel Stillman.....	Boston, Mass.....	\$12,000	1-8th	\$15 00
John H. Nichols.....	do.....	22,500	1-8th	28 12
S. S. Blanchard.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
H. H. Fish.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Edward L. Tea.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
F. S. Fiske.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
John Flint.....	do.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. F. Lindsey.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Dupee, Beck & Sayles.....	do.....	15,300	1-8th	19 12
E. L. Bubed.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
L. Van Hoffman & Co.....	New York.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Jay Cooke.....	Philadelphia.....	11,568,950	1-8th	14,461 18
Jay Cooke, per sub-agents.....	do.....	11,568,950	1-8th	14,461 18
L. Von Hoffman & Co.....	New York.....	13,000	1-4th	32 50
L. Von Hoffman & Co.....	do.....	1,500	1-4th	3 75
City Fire Insurance Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
I. D. Hayward.....	do.....	1,500	1-8th	1 88
P. Hammond.....	Worcester, Mass.....	19,000	1-8th	23 75
C. H. Warner.....	Boston, Mass.....	45,000	1-8th	56 25
A. Erland.....	do.....	70,000	1-8th	87 50
J. H. Loud.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	15,500	1-8th	19 37
P. Hammond.....	Worcester, Mass.....	14,000	1-8th	17 50
J. A. Buttrick.....	Lowell, Mass.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Dane, Dana & Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	30,000	1-8th	37 50
J. H. Roak.....	Auburn, Me.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
W. P. Haines, (Biddeford B'k).....	Biddeford, Me.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.....	New York.....	6,500	1-4th	16 25
Jacob Stone.....	Boston, Mass.....	70,000	1-8th	87 50
Gilman Currier.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. H. Loud.....	do.....	9,000	1-8th	11 25
Ames Tuck.....	Exeter, N. H.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Parker, Manson & Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	33,000	1-8th	41 25
Plymouth Bank.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
J. H. Nichols.....	Boston, Mass.....	27,800	1-8th	34 70
North Bank.....	do.....	153,000	1-8th	191 25
Blake, Brother & Co.....	do.....	28,000	1-8th	35 00
Mason, Pierce & Co.....	do.....	4,600	1-8th	5 75
Gilman Currier.....	do.....	6,500	1-8th	8 13
A. Erland.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Jacob Stone.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	16,300	1-8th	20 37
P. W. Dudley.....	Whitinsville, Mass.....	93,100	1-8th	116 37
William Pope.....	Dorchester, Mass.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
P. Hammond.....	Worcester, Mass.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
State Bank.....	Augusta, Me.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.....	New York.....	67,200	1-4th	166 00
Jonathan Brown, jr.....	Boston, Mass.....	105,000	1-8th	131 25
P. Hammond.....	do.....	8,000	1-8th	10 00
S. S. Blanchard.....	do.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Naumkeag Bank.....	Salem, Mass.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
J. H. Nichols.....	do.....	103,000	1-8th	128 75
J. H. Loud.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	2,600	1-8th	3 25
Schuchardt & Gebhard.....	New York.....	413,500	1-4th	1,033 75
E. B. Strange & Bro.....	do.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Jay Cooke.....	Philadelphia.....	81,323,050	1-8th	101,653 81
Jay Cooke, per sub-agents.....	do.....	81,323,050	1-8th	101,653 81
Jay Cooke.....	do.....	91,905,500	1-8th	114,881 87
Jay Cooke, per sub-agents.....	do.....	91,905,500	1-8th	114,881 87
E. A. Raymond.....	Boston, Mass.....	14,000	1-8th	17 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Salem Savings Bank.....	Salem, Mass.....	\$6,000	1-8th	\$7 50
R. E. Holmes.....	West Winsted, Conn.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
P. Hammond.....	Worcester, Mass.....	11,000	1-8th	13 75
John Flint.....	Andover.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
E. Richardson.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Boston Five-cents Savings B'k	Boston, Mass.....	75,000	1-8th	93 75
Faneuil Hall Bank.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
L. M. Cox.....	do.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Plymouth Bank.....	do.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
W. H. Nelson.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. H. Loud.....	do.....	9,350	1-8th	11 69
Salem Five-cents Savings B'k.	Salem, Mass.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
John Flint.....	Andover.....	30,800	1-8th	38 50
C. R. Washburn.....	Roxbury, Mass.....	23,800	1-8th	29 75
J. H. Loud.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Plymouth Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
C. H. Smith.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
C. H. Warner.....	do.....	317,000	1-8th	396 25
D. J. Marsh.....	Springfield, Mass.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. J. H. Bassett.....	Taunton, Mass.....	25,000	1-8th	31 25
P. Hammond.....	Worcester, Mass.....	16,000	1-8th	20 00
Gilman Currier.....	Boston, Mass.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John H. Jarvis.....	do.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
D. W. Holmes.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
H. C. Wainwright.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
City Fire Insurance Co.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
W. H. Nelson.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Allen Danforth.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. H. Loud.....	do.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
R. E. Holmes.....	West Winsted, Conn.....	7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. C. Post.....	New York.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Webster Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,050,000	1-8th	1,312 50
Granite Bank.....	do.....	150,000	1-8th	187 50
C. H. Smith.....	do.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Boston Five-cents Savings B'k	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
Ambrose Aldrich.....	do.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Chas. B. Hale, cashier.....	do.....	200,000	1-8th	250 00
W. H. Hill.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bank of Commerce.....	do.....	100,000	1-8th	1 25
C. R. Washburn.....	Roxbury, Mass.....	6,300	1-8th	7 87
J. H. Loud.....	Plymouth, Mass.....	2,400	1-8th	3 00
W. T. Latimer.....	New York.....	10,000	1-4th	25 00
F. Butterfield & Co.....	do.....	1,000,000	1-4th	2,500 00
B. V. French, cashier.....	Boston, Mass.....	130,000	1-8th	162 50
A. McNulty.....	New York.....	8,500	1-8th	10 62
W. Schull & Co.....	do.....	210,000	1-4th	525 00
Henry Davenport.....	Boston, Mass.....	13,700	1-8th	17 12
Mrs. C. A. Wolfe.....	New York.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jay Cooke & Co.....	Philadelphia.....	4,000,000	1-8th	5,000 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028,790 32

Statement of commissions paid to agents for sales and subscriptions to ten-forty loan, act March 3, 1864.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Bierhoff & Livingston.....	New York.....	\$1,000	1-8th	\$1 25
Metropolitan Bank.....	do.....	200	1-8th	25
Wm. & Alfred Nelson.....	do.....	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Emma Strecker.....	do.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Thomas Denny & Co.....	do.....	700	1-8th	87
Robert E. Jones.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Livermore, Clews & Co.....	do.....	16,500	1-8th	20 62
Fred. Victor & Achelis.....	do.....	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Van Farrell & Archer.....	do.....	4,500	1-8th	5 62
Livermore, Clews & Co.....	do.....	53,500	1-8th	66 87
Robert E. Jones.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
B. N. Leach.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. F. Mead.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
John Stirling.....	do.....	300	1-8th	37
Edward Coles.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Bierhoff & Livingston.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Jacob Schade.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Alfred Dorson.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Edward Hen.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Caswell & Co.....	do.....	50,000	1-8th	62 50
A. B. Hall.....	do.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Walter Wilson.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
W. A. & A. M. White.....	do.....	40,000	1-8th	50 00
Rev. W. A. Sayre.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
D. O. Archer.....	do.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
L. Brandies & Co.....	do.....	1,350	1-8th	1 69
W. E. Smith.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Sarah Heiser and M. S. Heiser, executors.	do.....	24,000	1-8th	30 00
Kendall, Cleveland & Opdyke.....	do.....	17,500	1-8th	21 87
Charles Spearghts.....	do.....	6,000	1-8th	7 50
James B. Cisco.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Hyacinthe Lamarche.....	do.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
Rev. Anthony Canvin.....	do.....	12,000	1-8th	15 00
Smith W. Clark.....	do.....	2,300	1-8th	2 87
Ancient Brittons Benefit So'ty.....	do.....	1,700	1-8th	2 12
Betsey A. Morgau.....	do.....	3,050	1-8th	3 81
First National Bank.....	South Charleston, O.....	45,750	1-4th	114 37
Do.....	Akron, Ohio.....	10,500	1-4th	26 25
Do.....	Portsmouth, N. H.....	259,700	1-4th	649 25
Do.....	Newark, N. J.....	4,500	1-4th	11 25
Do.....	Newburyport, Mass.....	102,050	1-4th	255 12
Do.....	New Berlin, N. Y.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Do.....	New York.....	341,300	1-4th	853 25
Do.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	111,350	1-4th	278 37
Do.....	Salem, Mass.....	44,450	1-4th	111 12
Do.....	Lewistown, Me.....	12,700	1-4th	31 75
Do.....	Lodi, Ohio.....	1,500	1-4th	3 75
Do.....	Louisville, Ky.....	246,450	1-4th	616 12
Do.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	7,700	1-4th	19 25
Do.....	Hamilton, Ohio.....	24,800	1-4th	62 00
Do.....	Hudson, N. Y.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Do.....	Fall River, Mass.....	6,400	1-4th	16 00
Do.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	63,300	1-4th	158 25
Second National Bank.....	Detroit, Mich.....	57,100	1-4th	142 75
First National Bank.....	Barre, Mass.....	2,200	1-4th	5 50
Do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	209,150	1-4th	522 87

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Carlisle, Penn.....	\$70, 100	1-4th	\$175 85
Do.....	Philadelphia	271, 350	1-4th	678 37
Do.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	22, 550	1-4th	56 38
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	150, 900	1-4th	377 00
Adeline W. Owen.....	New York.....	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank	York, Penn.....	12, 300	1-4th	30 75
Do.....	Canandaigua, N. Y.....	44, 000	1-4th	110 00
Aimé Suzé.....	New York.....	500	1-8th	62
Pemberton Bank.....	Lawrence, Mass.....	17, 150	1-8th	21 43
First National Bank	Baltimore, Md.....	893, 050	1-4th	222 62
Do.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	30, 900	1-4th	77 25
Do.....	South Worcester, N. Y.....	16, 900	1-4th	42 25
Second National Bank.....	Philadelphia.....	116, 350	1-4th	290 57
First National Bank	Columbus, Ohio.....	122, 400	1-4th	306 00
T. H. Leverett, cashier.....	Boston.....	13, 000	1-8th	16 25
First National Bank.....	Nashua, N. H.....	16, 450	1-4th	41 13
J. C. Martin & J. W. Grayden.....	New York.....	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Edgar Davidson.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Eliza M. Browne.....	do.....	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
E. H. Richards.....	New York.....	7, 250	1-8th	9 06
E. H. Richards, in trust.....	do.....	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Augustus Fleming, executor.....	do.....	18, 000	1-8th	22 50
William White.....	do.....	200	1-8th	25
Rev. R. W. Dickinson.....	do.....	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
Nassau Bank.....	do.....	100, 000	1-4th	250 00
Andrew Mason.....	do.....	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
Jacob Russell.....	do.....	300	1-8th	37
Western Ins. Trust Co.....	do.....	50, 000	1-4th	125 00
Wm. A. Schmetzheimer.....	do.....	4, 000	1-8th	5 00
Wm. F. Nisbit.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Colgate & Hoffman.....	do.....	200, 000	1-4th	500 00
G. W. Duer, cashier.....	do.....	50, 000	1-4th	125 00
Wm. H. Hays.....	do.....	70, 000	1-4th	175 00
First National Bank	Quincy, Ill.....	65, 750	1-4th	164 37
Do.....	Troy, N. Y.....	31, 500	1-4th	78 75
Do.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	18, 400	1-4th	46 00
Do.....	Dorchester, Mass.....	21, 250	1-4th	53 12
Do.....	Troy, Ohio.....	51, 300	1-4th	128 25
Second National Bank	Ravenna, Ohio.....	3, 600	1-4th	9 00
Do.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	16, 800	1-4th	42 00
Fourth National Bank	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	1, 500	3-8ths	5 62
Do.....	do.....	21, 000	1-4th	52 50
First National Bank.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	9, 300	1-4th	23 25
Do.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	4, 800	1-4th	12 00
Do.....	Oberlin, Ohio.....	49, 400	1-4th	123 50
Do.....	Newburgh, N. Y.....	3, 000	1-4th	7 50
Do.....	Amesbury, Mass.....	10, 000	1-4th	25 00
Second National Bank	Peoria, Ill.....	38, 750	1-4th	96 87
Maury Bros.....	New York.....	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
C. S. Franklin.....	do.....	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
Wm. E. Fischer.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Bank of Commerce.....	do.....	2, 106, 000	1-2	10, 530 00
O'Brien Bros.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Serchan, Allien & Diggelmann.....	do.....	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. J. H. Candler.....	do.....	1, 500	1-8th	1 87
Mrs. Julia M. Proudft.....	do.....	2, 550	1-8th	3 19
J. F. Condry.....	do.....	1, 550	1-8th	1 94
First National Bank	Ironton, Ohio.....	16, 800	1-4th	42 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Strasburg, Penn.....	\$450	1-4th	\$1 12
Do.....	Altoona, Penn.....	86, 150	1-4th	215 37
Do.....	Xenia, Ohio.....	7, 150	1-4th	17 87
Second National Bank.....	Norwich, Conn.....	650	1-4th	1 63
Do.....	Wilkesbarre, Penn.....	34, 900	1-4th	86 50
Ninth National Bank.....	New York.....	5, 369, 500	1-2	26, 847 50
First National Bank.....	Philadelphia.....	4, 015, 800	1-2	20, 079 00
Do.....	Canton, Ohio.....	42, 900	1-4th	107 25
Do.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	7, 900	1-4th	19 75
Do.....	York, Penn.....	58, 950	1-4th	147 38
Do.....	Worcester, Mass.....	15, 500	1-4th	38 75
Do.....	New London, Conn.....	3, 673, 300	1-2	18, 366 50
Do.....	Albany, N. Y.....	91, 100	1-4th	227 75
Do.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	19, 100	1-4th	47 75
Do.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Do.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1, 397, 550	1-2	6, 967 75
Do.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	16, 450	1-4th	41 13
Do.....	Norfolk, Va.....	34, 550	1-4th	86 37
Do.....	Barre, Mass.....	4, 500	1-4th	11 25
Do.....	Lowell, Mass.....	11, 350	1-4th	28 38
Third National Bank.....	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	111, 500	1-4th	278 75
First National Bank.....	Baltimore, Md.....	731, 300	3-8ths	2, 742 37
Do.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	24, 400	1-4th	61 00
Do.....	Wilmington, Del.....	40, 300	1-4th	100 75
Do.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	68, 550	1-4th	171 38
Do.....	Boston.....	1, 321, 250	1-2	6, 606 25
Do.....	Grafton, Mass.....	47, 350	1-4th	118 38
Do.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	252, 200	3-8ths	945 75
Do.....	Morrisville, N. Y.....	17, 050	1-4th	42 62
Do.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	77, 650	1-4th	194 12
Do.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	11, 250	1-4th	28 12
Do.....	Adams, Mass.....	5, 400	1-4th	13 50
Do.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	111, 500	1-4th	278 75
Do.....	Chicago, Ill.....	98, 750	1-4th	246 87
Do.....	Havana, N. Y.....	10, 500	1-4th	26 25
Peter M. Reynolds.....	New York.....	500	1-8th	62
Theodore F. Clark.....	do.....	200	1-8th	25
George H. Smith.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
M. E. Ryle.....	do.....	400	1-8th	50
B. B. Sibell.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
E. A. Sibell.....	do.....	100	1-8th	12
Mrs. J. F. Bills.....	do.....	4, 000	1-8th	5 00
Wm. Buhler.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
E. Wickes, cashier.....	do.....	60, 000	1-4th	150 00
E. M. Browne.....	do.....	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
George P. Rogers.....	do.....	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Kessler & Co.....	do.....	5, 500	1-8th	6 87
Marine Bank.....	do.....	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Wm. H. Cox.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Jane C. Cook.....	do.....	800	1-8th	1 00
J. H. Draper & Co.....	do.....	1, 800	1-8th	2 25
Wm. Gneissig.....	do.....	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Jacob Russell.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Quassick Bank.....	do.....	25, 300	1-4th	63 25
Wm. H. Webb.....	do.....	38, 000	1-4th	95 00
Christian Metzgan.....	do.....	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
Dry Dock Savings Bank.....	do.....	100, 000	1-4th	250 00
Charles G. Stoppani.....	do.....	26, 000	1-4th	65 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Charles G. Stoppani	New York	\$500	1-8th	\$0 62
Wm. H. Webb	do	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Phoebe Barnett	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Bowery Savings Bank	do	251,500	3-8ths	943 12
George I. Landon	do	550	1-8th	68
Nancy Mills	do	1,100	1-8th	1 37
Colgate & Hoffman	do	200,000	1-8th	250 00
Do	do	50,000	3-8ths	187 50
J. S. Kibbourne	do	500	1-8th	62
Jacob Southart	do	500	1-8th	62
Bank of Commerce	do	2,200,000	1-2	11,000 00
F. D. Tappan, cashier	do	20,000	1-8th	25 00
J. C. F. Hoes	do	500	1-8th	62
Levi Spiegelberg	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
O. A. Moss	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Erneststein Rosenfeld & Co.	do	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
William Kull	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Clara J. Burroughs, admin'r	do	6,000	1-8th	7 50
George W. Bruce	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
William Hoge & Co.	do	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Edward N. Tailor, jr.	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Highland Bank	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
M. S. Driggs	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
James B. Tailor	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
James Bigelow	do	9,000	1-8th	11 25
M. M. White	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mechanics' Banking Associa'n	do	250,000	3-8ths	937 50
Mary L. Brooks	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Metropolitan Bank	do	1,200,000	1-2	6,000 00
Charles P. Leverich	do	250,000	3-8ths	937 50
James G. King's Sons	do	800	1-8th	1 00
Mangen, Jenkins & Co.	do	100,000	1-4th	250 00
St. Nicholas Bank	do	150,000	1-4th	375 00
Edgar Davidson	do	3,000	1-8th	3 75
Dickinson Woodruff	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
James G. King's Sons	do	40,000	1-4th	100 00
Jacob Russell	do	500	1-8th	62
John C. F. Hoes	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
C. H. Belknap	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
N. F. Palmer, cashier	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Daniel Noonan	do	4,000	1-8th	5 00
B. Howard	do	500	1-8th	62
Raynolds, Pratt & Co.	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
O'Brien Brothers	do	13,000	1-8th	16 25
A. G. Agnew	do	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Robert Leonard	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John Wolfe	do	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Manhattan Savings Institution	do	50,000	1-4th	125 00
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
James G. King's Sons	do	7,000	1-8th	8 75
Pacific Bank	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Andrew Mason	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
O. M. Bogart & Co.	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Henry G. Marquand	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
Robert Baile	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. B. Strange & Brother	do	60,000	1-4th	150 00
John A. Daniels	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Pacific Bank	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Raynolds, Pratt & Co	New York	\$9,000	1-8th	\$11 25
James Powell	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John A. Weeks	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Edmund Driggs	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
John A. Weeks	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
John Wolfe	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Robert Leonard	do	700	1-8th	87
H. S. Terbell	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mechanics' National Bank ..	Newburyport, Mass	112,600	1-4th	281 50
National Bank of Newburg, New York	do	122,800	1-4th	307 50
Indianapolis National Bank ..	Indianapolis, Ind	238,200	1-4th	595 50
New York National Exchange Bank	New York	3,900	1-4th	9 75
New York National Exchange Bank	do	400,000	3-8ths	1,500 00
Central National Bank	do	2,000,000	1-2	10,000 00
National Bank of the Republic	Boston	1,942,700	1-2	9,713 50
Boston National Bank	do	120,550	1-4th	301 33
First National Bank	Nashville, Tenn	361,750	1-4th	904 33
Do	Greenport, N. Y.	30,300	1-4th	75 00
Do	Dubuque, Iowa	17,600	1-4th	44 00
Do	Fremont, Ohio	111,800	1-4th	279 50
Do	Milwaukee, Wis	61,350	1-4th	153 37
Do	do	252,500	3-8ths	946 87
Do	Madison, Wis	75,850	1-4th	189 61
Do	Marlboro', Mass	9,900	1-4th	24 75
Do	Fenton, Mich	14,400	1-4th	36 00
Do	Stamford, Conn	9,550	1-4th	23 87
Do	Trenton, N. J	41,850	1-4th	104 63
Do	Augusta, Me	26,000	1-4th	65 00
Do	Portsmouth, Ohio	14,750	1-4th	36 88
Do	Chillicothe, Ohio	149,000	1-4th	372 50
Second National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	45,700	1-4th	114 25
Do	Boston, Mass	2,500,000	1-2	12,500 00
Do	do	22,600	1-4th	56 50
Do	Ravenna, Ohio	10,100	1-4th	25 25
Do	Baltimore, Md	43,000	1-4th	107 50
Do	Norwich, Conn	132,250	1-4th	330 62
Geo. P. Labatut & John M. Dodd	New York	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Schudardt & Gebhard	do	110,000	1-4th	275 00
Livermore, Clews & Co	do	501,700	1-2	2,508 50
First National Bank	Watertown, N. Y	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do	Janesville, Wis	37,900	1-4th	94 75
Do	Louisville, Ky	106,700	1-4th	263 75
Do	Madison, Ind	74,650	1-4th	186 62
Do	Reading, Pa	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Third National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y	241,700	1-4th	604 25
Tenth National Bank	New York	671,750	3-8ths	2,519 06
First National Bank	Galesburg, Ill	10,200	1-4th	25 50
Third National Bank	New York	500	1-4th	1 25
Fourth National Bank	Pittsburg, Penn	482,800	3-8th	1,810 50
J. G. Clark	San Francisco, Cal	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Keokuk, Iowa	403,550	1-4th	1,008 87
Do	Pittsburg, Penn	374,500	3-8ths	1,404 37
Do	Seneca Falls, N. Y	8,000	1-4th	20 00
Do	Franklin, Penn	89,500	1-4th	223 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Towanda, Penn.....	\$33,750	1-4th	\$84 38
Do.....	Canandaigua, N. Y.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	203,100	1-4th	507 75
Philadelphia National Bank ..	Philadelphia.....	66,600	1-4th	166 50
First National Bank	Springfield, Vt.....	64,650	1-4th	161 62
Second National Bank	Philadelphia.....	104,800	1-4th	262 00
First National Bank	Franklin, Penn.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Do.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	90,300	1-4th	225 75
Fourth National Bank	Chicago, Ill.....	104,950	1-4th	262 37
Sixth National Bank	New York.....	362,100	3-8ths	1,357 87
First National Bank	Scranton, Penn.....	83,000	1-4th	207 50
Do.....	Norristown, Penn.....	5,700	1-4th	14 25
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	6,498,450	1-8th	8,123 06
Do.....	do.....	5,554,600	1-8th	6,943 25
Do.....	Adams, Mass.....	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.....	Aurora, Ill.....	34,000	1-4th	85 00
Do.....	Augusta, Me.....	1,000	1-4th	2 50
Do.....	Binghamton, N. Y.....	112,800	1-4th	282 00
Do.....	Bath, Me.....	9,400	1-4th	23 50
Do.....	Brunswick, Me.....	62,600	1-4th	156 50
Do.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	138,850	1-4th	347 12
Do.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	28,500	1-4th	71 25
Do.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	7,150	1-4th	17 87
Do.....	Madison.....	5,900	1-4th	14 75
Do.....	Northampton, Mass.....	8,100	1-4th	20 25
Do.....	Worcester, Mass.....	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do.....	Westchester, Penn.....	50,650	1-4th	126 62
Do.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	67,200	1-4th	168 00
Do.....	Providence, R. I.....	158,250	1-4th	395 62
Do.....	Peoria, Ill.....	79,000	1-4th	197 50
Do.....	Springfield, Ill.....	4,400	1-4th	11 00
Do.....	Sandy Hill, N. Y.....	1,300	1-4th	3 25
Do.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	7,350	1-4th	18 37
Do.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	256,100	1-4th	640 25
Do.....	Cadiz, Ohio.....	26,500	1-4th	66 25
Do.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	426,600	1-4th	1,066 50
Do.....	Cambridge.....	21,750	1-4th	54 37
Second National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio.....	12,800	1-4th	32 00
Do.....	Scranton, Penn.....	116,750	1-4th	291 87
Third National Bank	Philadelphia.....	200,050	1-4th	500 12
Do.....	Pittsburg, Penn.....	4,500	1-4th	11 25
Do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	449,550	1-4th	1,123 88
Sixth National Bank	New York.....	18,050	1-4th	45 12
Do.....	do.....	15,500	1-4th	38 75
Ninth National Bank	do.....	644,300	1-4th	1,610 75
First National Bank	Marlboro', Md.....	46,200	1-4th	115 50
National Bank of the Republic.	Boston.....	30,000	1-4th	75 00
First National Bank	McConnelsville, Ohio.....	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.....	Circleville, Ohio.....	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.....	Chester, Penn.....	2,000	1-4th	5 00
Do.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	7,900	1-4th	19 75
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,165,400	1-4th	2,913 50
Do.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	48,100	1-4th	120 25
Do.....	Lockport, N. Y.....	14,200	1-4th	35 50
Do.....	Bennington, Vt.....	151,000	1-4th	377 50
Second National Bank	St. Louis, Mo.....	136,200	3-8ths	510 75
Do.....	New Haven, Conn.....	137,500	1-4th	343 75
Joshua Crane.....	Boston, Mass.....	600	1-8th	75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
S. Butterfield	Oswego, N. Y.	\$700	1-4th	\$1 75
J. C. Churchill	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
L. H. Conklin	do.	2,000	1-4th	5 00
Whitney & Skinner	do.	3,000	1-4th	7 50
S. H. Stone	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
E. A. Dane	do.	300	1-4th	.75
G. M. William	do.	100	1-4th	.25
Julia Root	do.	1,500	1-4th	3 75
W. W. Randell	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
First National Bank	Springfield, Mass.	348,250	3-8th	1,305 93
Second National Bank	Utica, N. Y.	21,550	1-4th	53 87
Do	Chicago, Ill.	1,075,200	1-2	5,376 00
Do	Cleveland, Ohio	1,007,450	1-2	5,037 25
Third National Bank	Boston, Mass.	84,350	1-4th	210 88
Do	Philadelphia	9,000	1-4th	22 50
Do	Pittsburg, Penn.	27,000	1-4th	67 50
Fifth National Bank	New York	1,208,500	1-2	6,042 50
Do	Chicago, Ill.	83,950	1-4th	209 87
Eighth National Bank	New York	75,400	1-4th	188 50
First National Bank	Brunswick, Me.	1,200	1-4th	3 00
Do	Bennington, Vt.	47,000	1-4th	117 50
Do	Ellenville, N. Y.	17,000	1-4th	25 00
Do	Hamilton, Ohio	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do	Portland, Me.	204,350	1-4th	510 87
Do	Xenia, Ohio	15,000	1-4th	37 50
Fourth National Bank	St. Louis, Mo.	64,500	1-4th	161 25
Farmers' National Bank	Lancaster, Penn.	156,000	1-4th	391 50
First National Bank	Franklin, Penn.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Third National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	418,700	3-8th	1,570 12
National Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.	61,700	1-4th	154 25
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	New York	2,000,000	1-16th	1,250 00
Ninth National Bank	New York	1,194,350	1-4th	2,985 87
First National Bank	Newburyport, Mass.	54,500	1-4th	136 25
Second National Bank	Boston	199,900	1-4th	499 75
First National Bank	Erie, Penn.	137,750	1-4th	344 37
Do	Dubuque, Iowa	17,800	1-4th	44 50
Central National Bank	New York	370,000	1-4th	925 00
Second National Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	824,750	1-4th	2,071 88
Do	Zanesville, Ohio	151,550	1-4th	378 87
Third National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.	58,250	1-4th	145 62
Fifth National Bank	New York	138,600	1-4th	346 50
Eighth National Bank	do.	55,500	1-4th	138 75
Tenth National Bank	do.	250,050	1-4th	625 12
Gerard W. Morris, jr.	do.	9,950	1-8th	12 44
Zophar Mills	do.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Mitchell & Waldron	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Verena Schindler	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. E. Smith	do.	500	1-8th	.62
Cyrus W. Field	do.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Aimé Suzé	do.	500	1-8th	.62
J. M. C. Marble, cashier	do.	31,000	1-8th	38 75
Bernhard Mayer	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Catherine Lawson	do.	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Ernest Fielder	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
National Bank of the Republic	Boston	247,000	1-4th	617 50
First National Bank	Warwick, N. Y.	1,700	1-4th	4 25
Do	Bridgeport, Conn.	166,500	1-4th	416 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Ratio of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Towanda, Penn.	\$33,750	1-4th	\$84 38
Do.	Canandaigua, N. Y.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.	St. Louis, Mo.	203,100	1-4th	507 75
Philadelphia National Bank	Philadelphia	66,600	1-4th	166 50
First National Bank	Springfield, Vt.	64,650	1-4th	161 62
Second National Bank	Philadelphia	104,800	1-4th	262 00
First National Bank	Franklin, Penn.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Do.	Elmira, N. Y.	90,300	1-4th	225 75
Fourth National Bank	Chicago, Ill.	104,950	1-4th	262 37
Sixth National Bank	New York	362,100	3-8ths	1,357 87
First National Bank	Scranton, Penn.	83,000	1-4th	207 50
Do.	Norristown, Penn.	5,700	1-4th	14 25
Do.	Washington, D. C.	6,498,450	1-8th	8,123 06
Do.	do	5,554,600	1-8th	6,943 25
Do.	Adams, Mass.	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.	Aurora, Ill.	34,000	1-4th	85 00
Do.	Augusta, Me.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
Do.	Binghamton, N. Y.	112,800	1-4th	282 00
Do.	Bath, Me.	9,400	1-4th	23 50
Do.	Brunswick, Me.	62,600	1-4th	156 50
Do.	Davenport, Iowa	138,850	1-4th	347 12
Do.	Jersey City, N. J.	24,500	1-4th	61 25
Do.	Kingston, N. Y.	7,150	1-4th	17 87
Do.	Madison	5,900	1-4th	14 75
Do.	Northampton, Mass.	8,100	1-4th	20 25
Do.	Worcester, Mass.	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do.	Westchester, Penn.	50,650	1-4th	126 62
Do.	Watertown, N. Y.	67,200	1-4th	168 00
Do.	Providence, R. I.	158,250	1-4th	395 62
Do.	Peoria, Ill.	79,000	1-4th	197 50
Do.	Springfield, Ill.	4,400	1-4th	11 00
Do.	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	1,300	1-4th	3 25
Do.	St. Paul, Minn.	7,350	1-4th	18 37
Do.	Syracuse, N. Y.	256,100	1-4th	640 25
Do.	Cadiz, Ohio	26,500	1-4th	66 25
Do.	Cincinnati, Ohio	426,600	1-4th	1,066 50
Do.	Cambridge	21,750	1-4th	54 37
Second National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio	12,800	1-4th	32 00
Do.	Scranton, Penn.	116,750	1-4th	291 87
Third National Bank	Philadelphia	200,050	1-4th	500 12
Do.	Pittsburg, Penn.	4,500	1-4th	11 25
Do.	St. Louis, Mo.	449,550	1-4th	1,123 87
Sixth National Bank	New York	18,050	1-4th	45 12
Do.	do	15,500	1-4th	38 75
Ninth National Bank	do	644,300	1-4th	1,610 75
First National Bank	Marlboro', Md.	46,200	1-4th	115 50
National Bank of the Republic	Boston	30,000	1-4th	75 00
First National Bank	McConnelsville, Ohio	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.	Circleville, Ohio	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.	Chester, Penn.	2,000	1-4th	5 00
Do.	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	7,900	1-4th	19 75
Do.	Washington, D. C.	1,165,400	1-4th	2,913 50
Do.	Kingston, N. Y.	48,100	1-4th	120 25
Do.	Lockport, N. Y.	14,200	1-4th	35 50
Do.	Bennington, Vt.	151,000	1-4th	377 50
Second National Bank	St. Louis, Mo.	136,200	3-4ths	310 75
Do.	New Haven, Conn.	137,500	1-4th	343 75
Joshua Crane	Boston, Mass.	600	1-8th	75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
S. Butterfield	Oswego, N. Y.	\$700	1-4th	\$1 75
J. C. Churchill	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
L. H. Conklin	do.	2,000	1-4th	5 00
Whitney & Skinner	do.	3,000	1-4th	7 50
S. H. Stone	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
E. A. Dane	do.	300	1-4th	75
G. M. William	do.	100	1-4th	25
Julia Root	do.	1,500	1-4th	3 75
W. W. Randell	do.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
First National Bank	Springfield, Mass.	348,250	3-8th	1,305 93
Second National Bank	Utica, N. Y.	21,550	1-4th	53 87
Do.	Chicago, Ill.	1,075,200	1-2	5,376 00
Do.	Cleveland, Ohio	1,007,450	1-2	5,037 25
Third National Bank	Boston, Mass.	84,350	1-4th	210 88
Do.	Philadelphia	9,000	1-4th	22 50
Do.	Pittsburg, Penn.	27,000	1-4th	67 50
Fifth National Bank	New York	1,208,500	1-2	6,042 50
Do.	Chicago, Ill.	83,950	1-4th	209 87
Eighth National Bank	New York	75,400	1-4th	188 50
First National Bank	Brunswick, Me.	1,200	1-4th	3 00
Do.	Bennington, Vt.	47,000	1-4th	117 50
Do.	Ellenville, N. Y.	17,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.	Hamilton, Ohio	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.	Portland, Me.	204,350	1-4th	510 87
Do.	Xenia, Ohio	15,000	1-4th	37 50
Fourth National Bank	St. Louis, Mo.	64,500	1-4th	161 25
Farmers' National Bank	Lancaster, Penn.	156,000	1-4th	391 50
First National Bank	Franklin, Penn.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Third National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	418,700	3-8th	1,570 12
National Mechanics and Traders' Bank	Portsmouth, N. H.	61,700	1-4th	154 25
McGinnis Bros. & Smith	New York	2,000,000	1-16th	1,250 00
Ninth National Bank	New York	1,194,350	1-4th	2,985 87
First National Bank	Newburyport, Mass.	54,500	1-4th	136 25
Second National Bank	Boston	199,900	1-4th	499 75
First National Bank	Erie, Penn.	137,750	1-4th	344 37
Do.	Dubuque, Iowa	17,800	1-4th	44 50
Central National Bank	New York	370,000	1-4th	925 00
Second National Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	828,750	1-4th	2,071 88
Do.	Zanesville, Ohio	151,550	1-4th	378 87
Third National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y.	58,250	1-4th	145 62
Fifth National Bank	New York	138,600	1-4th	346 50
Eighth National Bank	do.	55,500	1-4th	138 75
Tenth National Bank	do.	250,050	1-4th	625 12
Gerard W. Morris, jr.	do.	9,950	1-8th	12 44
Zophar Mills	do.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Mitchell & Waldron	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Verena Schindler	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. E. Smith	do.	500	1-8th	62
Cyrus W. Field	do.	25,000	1-8th	31 25
Aimé Suzé	do.	500	1-8th	62
J. M. C. Marble, cashier	do.	31,000	1-8th	38 75
Bernhard Mayer	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Catherine Lawson	do.	1,200	1-8th	1 50
Ernest Fielder	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
National Bank of the Republic	Boston	247,000	1-4th	617 50
First National Bank	Warwick, N. Y.	1,700	1-4th	4 25
Do.	Bridgeport, Conn.	166,500	1-4th	416 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Lowell, Mass.	\$141,500	1-4th	\$353 75
Do.	Springfield, Ill.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
Do.	Lodi, Ohio	300	1-4th	75
Do.	New London, Conn.	4,700	1-4th	11 75
Third National Bank	Philadelphia	56,100	1-4th	140 25
Do.	Boston	10,250	1-4th	25 62
First National Bank	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
Do.	Worcester, Mass.	2,800	1-4th	7 00
Do.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10,100	1-4th	25 25
Do.	Gallapolis, Ohio	70,950	1-4th	177 40
Do.	Oswego, N. Y.	15,200	1-4th	38 00
Do.	New Haven, Conn.	11,000	1-4th	27 50
Do.	New Bedford, Mass.	527,200	1-4th	1,318 00
Do.	Ellenville, N. Y.	61,000	1-4th	152 50
Third National Bank	Chicago, Ill.	717,700	1-4th	1,794 25
Fourth National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	375,750	1-4th	939 37
P. W. Dudley	Whitinsville, Mass.	1,150	1-8th	1 44
Joshua Crane	Boston	2,550	1-8th	3 12
E. L. Tead	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
First National Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	109,100	1-4th	272 75
Do.	Cairo, Ill.	47,800	1-4th	119 50
Do.	Boston	348,600	1-4th	871 50
Do.	Bennington, Vt.	80,550	1-4th	201 37
Do.	Elmira, N. Y.	94,650	1-4th	237 62
Second National Bank	Detroit, Mich.	19,400	1-4th	48 50
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.	Buffalo, N. Y.	60,950	1-4th	152 37
First National Bank	Pittsburg, Penn.	80,500	1-4th	201 25
Do.	Albion, N. Y.	12,450	1-4th	31 12
Do.	Strasburg, Penn.	950	1-4th	2 37
Do.	Madison, Ind.	5,650	1-4th	14 12
Do.	Indianapolis, Ind.	44,100	1-4th	110 25
Second National Bank	Springfield, Mass.	3,200	1-4th	8 00
Mechanics' National Bank	Chicago, Ill.	25,150	1-4th	62 87
First National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio	35,000	1-4th	87 25
Third National Bank	Springfield, Mass.	206,300	1-4th	515 75
First National Bank	St. Paul, Minn.	146,000	1-4th	365 00
Do.	Somerville, N. J.	1,100	1-4th	2 75
Do.	Troy, N. Y.	88,000	1-4th	220 00
Second National Bank	Providence, R. I.	426,500	3-8th	1,599 37
First National Bank	Rondout, N. Y.	75,000	1-4th	187 50
Do.	Troy, Ohio	11,040	1-4th	28 50
Do.	New Haven, Conn.	11,050	1-4th	27 62
Do.	Bridgeport, Conn.	52,000	1-4th	130 00
Do.	Portsmouth, N. H.	130,000	1-4th	325 00
Do.	Nashua, N. H.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.	Toledo, Ohio	107,200	1-4th	268 00
Do.	Peoria, Ill.	40,000	1-4th	100 00
Do.	Erie, Penn.	28,650	1-4th	71 62
Do.	Burlington, Iowa	246,550	1-4th	616 37
Do.	Bath, Me.	137,750	1-4th	344 37
Do.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	200,900	1-4th	502 25
Do.	Indianapolis, Ind.	356,000	1-4th	890 00
Do.	Dayton, Ohio	128,800	1-4th	322 00
Do.	New York	11,848,100	1-2	59,240 50
Do.	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	100	1-4th	25
Do.	Wilkesbarre, Penn.	61,500	1-4th	153 75
Do.	Bridgeport, Ohio	315,600	1-4th	789 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Davenport, Iowa	\$9,900	1-4th	\$24 75
Do.	Fishkill Landing, N. Y.	1,400	1-4th	3 50
Do.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	236,400	1-4th	591 00
Do.	Knoxville, Tenn.	13,200	1-4th	33 00
Do.	Strasburg, Penn.	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Do.	Hartford, Conn.	450,000	3-8th	1,687 50
Do.	do.	50,900	1-4th	127 25
Do.	Concord, N. H.	78,900	1-4th	197 25
Do.	Des Moines, Iowa	46,000	1-4th	115 00
Do.	Wheeling, W. Va.	232,200	1-4th	580 50
Do.	West Chester, Penn.	2,450	1-4th	6 12
Do.	Marietta, Penn.	11,900	1-4th	29 75
Do.	Lafayette, Ind.	237,100	1-4th	592 75
Do.	Fall River, Mass.	54,550	1-4th	136 37
Do.	Meadville, Penn.	166,650	1-4th	416 62
Do.	Sandusky, Ohio	5,000	1-4th	12 50
Do.	Salem, Mass.	225,500	1-4th	563 75
Do.	Circleville, Ohio	71,500	1-4th	178 75
Do.	Findlay, Ohio	17,000	1-4th	42 50
Do.	Syracuse, N. Y.	480,000	3-8th	1,800 00
Do.	Coopertown, N. Y.	22,450	1-4th	56 12
Do.	Providence, R. I.	1,510,950	1-2	7,554 75
Do.	Cadiz, Ohio	10,750	1-4th	26 87
Second National Bank	Ironton, Ohio	12,000	1-4th	30 00
Do.	Chicago, Ill.	138,650	1-4th	346 63
Do.	Detroit, Mich.	98,200	1-4th	245 50
Do.	Bangor, Me.	17,400	1-4th	43 50
Do.	Toledo, Ohio	33,000	1-4th	82 50
Third National Bank	New York	1,718,600	1-2	8,593 00
Fourth National Bank	do.	89,600	1-4th	224 00
Do.	do.	6,538,600	1-2	32,693 00
Ninth National Bank	do.	5,040,500	1-2	25,202 50
The Consolidation Nat'l Bank	Philadelphia	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Framingham National Bank	Framingham, Mass.	7,000	1-4th	17 50
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.	Buffalo, N. Y.	369,000	3-8th	1,387 11
Corn Exchange National Bank	Philadelphia	320,000	3-8th	1,200 00
First National Bank	Carlisle, Penn.	2,100	1-4th	5 25
First National Bank	Aurora, Illinois	12,000	1-4th	30 00
Erastus Deming	New York	500	1-8th	62
Reuben K. Hunt	do.	1,200	1-8th	1 50
R. W. Bogart	do.	300	1-8th	37
F. A. Smith, jr.	do.	350	1-8th	44
William Kult	do.	1,600	1-8th	1 25
Ephraim Smith	do.	500	1-8th	62
First National Bank	Adams, Mass.	5,400	1-4th	13 50
Do.	Bath, N. Y.	22,000	1-4th	55 00
Do.	Kingston, N. Y.	81,250	1-4th	203 12
Do.	Newton, Mass.	331,500	3-8th	1,430 62
Do.	Newburyport, Mass.	120,300	1-4th	300 75
Do.	Northampton, Mass.	75,550	3-8th	283 31
Do.	Somerville, N. J.	1,100	1-4th	2 75
Second National Bank	Newark, N. J.	13,600	1-4th	34 00
Do.	Springfield, Mass.	1,000	1-4th	2 50
Third National Bank	Chicago, Illinois	324,000	3-8th	1,320 00
Do.	St. Louis, Missouri	74,800	1-4th	187 00
Brandon National Bank	Brandon, Vermont	103,700	1-4th	259 25
City National Bank	Philadelphia	197,450	1-4th	493 62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Troy City National Bank.....	Troy, N. Y.....	\$200,000	1-4th	\$500 00
Union National Bank.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	15,000	1-4th	37 50
First National Bank.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	30,350	1-4th	75 57
Do.....	Palmyra, N. Y.....	83,750	1-4th	209 37
Do.....	Quincy, Illinois.....	56,800	1-4th	142 00
Do.....	South Charleston, Ohio..	9,700	1-4th	24 25
Franklin National Bank.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Farmers & Mech's' Nat'l B'k..	Philadelphia.....	1,452,800	1-2	7,264 00
Mechanics' National Bank.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	126,450	1-4th	316 12
National Hide and Leather B'k.	Boston.....	41,200	1-4th	103 00
National B'k of the Metropolis.	Washington, D. C.....	510,000	3-8th	1,912 50
First National Bank.....	Bangor, Maine.....	202,850	1-4th	507 12
Do.....	Batavia, N. Y.....	36,000	1-4th	90 00
Do.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	172,850	1-4th	432 13
Do.....	Cairo, Illinois.....	19,500	1-4th	48 75
Do.....	Danville, Penn.....	3,150	1-4th	7 57
Do.....	Lyons, Iowa.....	12,700	1-4th	31 75
Second National Bank.....	Peoria, Illinois.....	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do.....	St. Louis, Missouri.....	103,950	1-4th	259 57
National Exchange Bank.....	Hartford, Conn.....	140,200	1-4th	350 50
Merchants' National Bank.....	Boston.....	146,600	1-4th	366 50
Rockville National Bank.....	Rockville, Conn.....	13,000	1-4th	32 50
First National Bank.....	Albion, N. Y.....	63,300	1-4th	158 25
Do.....	Allentown, Penn.....	112,850	1-4th	283 12
Do.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	627,650	3-8th	2,353 00
Do.....	Evansville, Indiana.....	114,800	1-4th	287 00
Do.....	Franklin, Penn.....	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Do.....	Mansfield, Ohio.....	63,500	1-4th	158 75
Second National Bank.....	Seranton, Penn.....	21,700	1-4th	54 25
First National Bank.....	St. Albans, Vermont.....	2,500	1-4th	6 25
Do.....	Upper Sandusky, Ohio.....	17,600	1-4th	44 00
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	10,090,300	1-2	50,451 50
Second National Bank.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	11,250	1-4th	28 12
First National Bank.....	Gallipolis, Ohio.....	700	1-4th	1 75
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,490,000	1-8th	1,862 50
				490,368 12

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales of 5-20 bonds, act June 30, 1864.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank.....	Washington, D. C.....	\$1,350,000	1-8th	\$1,687 50
Jay Cooke & Co.....	Philadelphia.....	22,850,000	1-8th	28,562 50
Do.....	do.....	12,150,000	1-8th	15,187 50
Total.....				45,437 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions to 5-20 bonds, act March 3, 1865.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
P. M. Myers & Co	New York	\$2,050,000	1-8th	\$2,562 50
Do	do	692,500	1-8th	865 62
Do	do	425,000	1-8th	531 25
Jay Cooke & Co	Washington	6,011,000	1-8th	7,513 75
First National Bank	do	144,100	1-8th	180 13
Do	do	11,891,600	1-8th	14,864 49
Jay Cooke & Co	do	33,791,000	1-8th	42,238 75
First National Bank	do	753,700	1-8th	942 12
Do	do	9,565,950	1-8th	11,957 44
Do	do	69,503,750	1-8th	86,879 68
Do	do	4,500,000	1-8th	5,625 00
Do	do	5,677,000	1-8th	7,096 24
Total				181,256 97

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1865.

SIR: Having this day been appointed the fiscal agent of this department, you will prepare yourself to assume the duties of general agent for the disposition of the 7.30 loan, and commence your operations on the 1st of February next.

The necessities of the treasury require that at least two millions of dollars shall be daily realized from the sale of 7.30 notes, and it is expected that, after sufficient time shall have elapsed to enable you to complete your arrangements, this sum will be the minimum amount of daily sales.

When this loan was first put upon the market, the several national deposit banks were made agents therefor, and the commission allowed was one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount disposed of by them respectively, the department assuming all the expenses of advertising and otherwise necessary in making the loan known to the people.

My expectations not having been realized, as a further stimulus all banks and banking associations and other persons or parties were invited to act as agents of this department, and the maximum commission offered was increased to one-half per cent. The amount of daily sales, I regret to say, falls far short of the necessities of the treasury.

My faith in the willingness and ability of the people to supply the government, on fair terms, with the moneys necessary to carry on the war and to suppress the rebellion, remains unchanged. The form of loan now offered to them is, in my opinion, the best that can be devised for present emergencies, and it must be only necessary for the people to become familiarized with its advantages to induce an investment of their surplus earnings therein, which surplus, if so applied, would, with the receipts from ordinary sources, be quite sufficient to enable the government promptly to pay our soldiers, and meet all other demands consequent upon the war.

Your success in popularizing what was known as the 5-20 loan prompts me to take advantage of the same machinery to bring before the people the advantages of the 7.30 loan. The treasury must be supplied, and the demands upon it are of so imperious a nature as to forbid further delay or further experiments.

The commissions to be paid you will be at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent. on the first fifty millions disposed of, and five-eighths of one per cent. on the second fifty millions, and for the balance of the loan, if successful, the rate of commission will be fixed hereafter. This commission, it is distinctly understood, must cover all expenses of advertising, clerical force, exchanges, travelling agents' commissions, allowances to sub-agents, and all other expenses which may be necessary to the successful disposition of the loans, including your own compensation. The department simply undertakes to deliver the notes on the lines of any railroad, by express, at its own cost. No notes will be delivered until the moneys therefor have been paid into the treasury and the certificates of deposit received at this department.

You are expected and directed to allow to sub-agents now employed by the department, until otherwise instructed, the same rates of commission as are now allowed. You are further instructed to advertise generally in the papers of the United States, to make the advantages of the loan properly and thoroughly understood through the public press, and by circulars and other means direct the attention of the people thereto, and also to appoint such number of sub-agents as will enable you to present directly to the people of each locality the claims which the government has upon them, and the benefits to be derived from their investment in the loan placed under your charge.

Should the Secretary think proper to suspend your agency at any time, he will do so at his discretion; but if this should be before the first fifty millions shall be disposed of, for any cause other than want of success in accomplishing the object of such agency, or misconduct on your part, any proper expenses you may have incurred beyond the percentage received for so much of the loan as may have been disposed of, and a fair remuneration for your services, will be paid by the department.

It is to be further distinctly understood that the rates of compensation for your services and expenses hereinbefore named are liable to be decreased in case the amount appropriated by the act of June 30, 1864, shall not be found sufficient to meet the same, with the other necessary expenses enumerated in the ninth section thereof, to such an extent as may be found necessary in order to bring the whole of said expenses within the amount appropriated.

It is my desire that the government shall rely entirely upon loans and taxation to meet future expenses. The volume of gold-bearing loans is as large as the present convenience of the treasury will permit, and I trust it will not be necessary hereafter to resort to bonds or treasury notes bearing other than currency interest.

Your utmost energies will be required in this behalf, and I shall expect to see the result of your efforts in the immediate increase of receipts from this source.

I am, very respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAY COOKE, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 South Third st., Philadelphia, March 15, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Since the sale of the first fifty millions of seven-thirties, my allowance has been decreased to five-eighths of one per cent., a sum entirely insufficient, if I am to continue the present allowances to sub-agents of three-eighths per cent. and one-half per cent., and the vast system of travelling agencies, advertising, &c., &c., that is, unless I expend all I receive from the government. I could, I think, with an allowance of three-fourths per cent. on all

sales, continue all my present arrangements, which I think exceedingly desirable, without change, could and would take the risk of a still larger expenditure for advertising and the employment of the best talent in the various branches of the agency, thus making "assurance doubly sure." It has been my custom, and is still my intention to require of agents to whom I allow one-half per cent. commissions, to expend liberally in local advertising, distribution of circulars, and canvassing, &c., to the extent of about one-eighth per cent., and my own expenditures for these and other methods of popularizing the loan will reach at least one-eighth per cent additional, and will probably exceed that figure.

If, therefore, you will agree that the allowance of three-fourths of one per cent. shall continue from the start, I will endeavor to secure to the treasury, by the first day of August next, the amount which you have verbally stated to me you desired to realize by that time from subscriptions to the 7.30 notes issued under the act of March 3 last, viz: three hundred millions of dollars; and to that end I will at once make expensive *extra exertions*, and, as a stimulus to renewed efforts of agents, will allow one-half per cent. commission to a much larger class of agents than that to which this rate of commission was allowed by the department.

I sincerely trust you will give me the means of carrying on this great work as effectually as possible. For my own part I shall try to succeed, even under present disadvantages, and would not make the proposal but that I think it my duty to submit it to your consideration.

Most truly yours,

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 30, 1865.*

DEAR SIR: I have considered the proposition contained in your letter of the 15th instant, called forth by my oral statements to you, that the demands upon the treasury would require at least three hundred millions of dollars (\$300,000,000) by the 10th of July next, in addition to receipts from internal revenue and miscellaneous sources.

You propose to furnish from the sale of 7.30 notes, bearing date the 15th of June next, this amount, provided the department will allow you as a commission three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one per cent. on the whole amount of such sales.

You claim that it will be necessary for you to allow one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) per cent. commission to your general agents, and that the expenses of travelling agents, advertising, printing, distributing circulars, canvassing, &c., under the arrangements which it will be necessary for you to make in order to dispose of so large an amount of notes within the time named, will require at least an additional expenditure on your part of one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) per cent.

I am willing and hereby agree to allow you three fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of one per cent. commission on the first one hundred millions (100,000,000) of notes which you shall dispose of under this arrangement, and will continue to pay you the same rate of commission on the remaining two hundred millions, (200,000,000,) provided the whole amount of three hundred millions of dollars, (\$300,000,000,) as aforesaid, shall be subscribed for and paid into the treasury by the 10th of July next.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAY COOKE, Esq., *Philadelphia, Pa.*

*Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions to 7-30 notes,
acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865.*

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commis- sion.	Amount of com- mission.
First National Bank	Hudson, N. Y.	\$32, 150	1-4th	22 37
Farmers' Bank	Salem, Ohio	25, 000	1-8th	31 25
James L. Little & Co.	Boston, Mass.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Corn Exchange Bank	Philadelphia, Penn.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Baltimore, Md.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Do.	Painesville, Ohio	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Rufus H. King	Albany, N. Y.	40, 000	1-4th	100 00
James McIlvaine, cashier ..	Washington, Penn.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	New London, Conn.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Richard Lloyd	New Orleans, La.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
George Smith	North Adams, Mass.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
R. W. Hooper	Boston, Mass.	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank..	Easton, Penn.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Ninth National Bank	New York	736, 600	1-4th	1, 841 50
Warren Institution for Savings.	Boston, Mass.	10, 000	1-8th	12 50
Washington Insurance Co.	do.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
People's B'k of the City of N. Y.	New York	50, 000	1-4th	125 00
Suffolk Bank	Boston, Mass.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
George A. Mason	Madison, Wis.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Third National Bank	Boston, Mass.	147, 700	1-4th	369 25
J. F. Perdue	New York	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Lamoiville County Bank	do.	250	1-8th	3 13
Estate of William L. Devoe ..	do.	4, 000	1-8th	5 00
Central National Bank	do.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
James Chapman	do.	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
P. M. Myers & Co.	do.	5, 000	1-8th	6 25
Lama Johnson	do.	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
C. B. French	do.	400	1-8th	50 00
Williamsburgh Savings Bank.	do.	150, 000	1-4th	375 00
George Decker	do.	200	1-8th	25 00
Clark & Metcalf	do.	6, 000	1-8th	7 50
Thomas Peacock, jr.	do.	1, 000	1-8th	1 25
Lamoiville County Bank	do.	1, 700	1-8th	2 12
Passumpsic Bank	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	30, 000	1-4th	75 00
S. Stillman	Boston, Mass.	11, 000	1-8th	13 75
M. Bolles & Co.	do.	3, 600	1-8th	4 50
Passumpsic Bank	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	30, 000	1-4th	75 00
M. Bolles & Co.	Boston, Mass.	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
Casco Bank	Portland, Maine	50, 000	1-4th	125 00
M. Bolles & Co.	Boston, Mass.	500	1-8th	62 50
Hampshire Manufacturers' B'k	do.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
Bank of Orleans	Irasburg, Vt.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
G. W. Long & Co.	Boston, Mass.	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
C. B. Damou	do.	1, 400	1-8th	1 75
E. J. Cooper	do.	2, 500	1-8th	3 12
Seth Turner	Randolph	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
E. J. Cooper	Boston, Mass.	2, 000	1-8th	2 50
W. T. Davis	do.	500	1-8th	62 50
Daniel Lawrence	Medford	40, 000	1-4th	100 00
A. Haradin	Salem	5, 500	1-8th	6 87
A. G. Crowell	Boston	1, 600	1-8th	2 00
Livermore, Clews & Co.	New London, Conn.	25, 000	1-4th	62 50
E. F. French	New York	150	1-8th	1 87
N. M. Andrews	do.	3, 000	1-8th	3 75
John Devlin	do.	9, 500	1-8th	11 87
George W. Winant	do.	100	1-8th	12 50
Mechanics and Traders' Bank.	do.	12, 000	1-8th	15 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
B. Myers	New York	\$200	1-8th	\$0 25
J. Bruckheimer	do	100	1-8th	12
J. F. Smith	do	1,300	1-8th	1 62
First National Bank	Washington, D. C.	4,587,900	1-2	22,939 50
Sarah Bogert	New York	400	1-8th	50
Sarah M. Bogert	do	100	1-8th	12
Sarah A. Davies	do	150	1-8th	18
R. C. Bostwick	do	600	1-8th	75
J. O. Noyes	do	9,000	1-8th	11 25
H. Nicoll	do	450	1-8th	56
William A. Falls	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. L. Cortelyou	do	700	1-8th	88
Emma Van Stavoren	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Do	do	450	1-8th	56
Amanda L. Andrews	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Emma Van Stavoren	do	600	1-8th	75
James Falvery	do	2,500	1-8th	3 12
Albert Jewett	do	209,300	1-4th	523 25
Amanda Andrews	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
John F. Martin	do	1,230,900	1-4th	3,077 25
David M. Stone	do	100	1-8th	12
Edwin Peck	do	500	1-8th	62
Farmers & Mechanics' Nat'l Bk	Philadelphia, Penn.	100,000	1-4th	250 00
First National Bank	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	6,900	1-4th	17 25
Do	Kingston, N. Y.	8,800	1-4th	22 00
Do	Parkersburg, W. Va.	57,600	1-4th	144 00
G. P. Tenny	Boston, Mass.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. J. Cooper	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
First National Bank	Wilkesbarre, Penn.	61,800	1-4th	154 50
Do	Oswego, N. Y.	25,400	1-4th	63 50
Do	Haverhill, Mass.	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Do	Bennington, Vt.	100,000	1-4th	250 00
Do	Buffalo, N. Y.	106,050	1-4th	265 12
Do	Worcester, Mass.	51,150	1-4th	127 88
Second National Bank	Detroit, Mich.	200,000	1-4th	500 00
George I. Seney, cashier	New York	500	1-8th	62
First National Bank	Norwich	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Henry Barclay	New York	30,000	1-4th	75 00
First National Bank	do	1,570,000	1-2	7,850 00
Fourth National Bank	do	400,000	3-8th	1,500 00
Ninth National Bank	do	1,433,150	1-2	7,165 75
B. Jellison, 2d.	Boston, Mass.	15,000	1-8th	18 75
T. D. Lyon	do	800	1-8th	1 00
H. Haddock	do	3,000	1-8th	3 75
C. Tyler, president	do	30,000	1-4th	75 00
C. Stoddard	do	17,000	1-8th	21 25
John Flint	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. Sanborn	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
C. Tyler	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. W. B. Gooding	do	550	1-8th	69
Livermore, Clews & Co.	New London, Conn.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Evans & Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	29,000	1-4th	72 50
First National Bank	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	26,650	1-4th	66 63
Do	Canandaigua	30,000	1-4th	75 00
H. A. Stevens	Boston, Mass.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
E. J. Cooper	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
B. F. Ayres, jr.	do	1,300	1-8th	1 62
S. C. Lawrence	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
H. A. Stephens	Boston, Mass.	\$5,000	1-8th	\$6 25
E. J. Cooper	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
William H. Scofield	New York	5,700	1-8th	7 13
James E. Mauran	do	6,700	1-8th	8 33
Philo Richardson	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Central National Bank	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
E. F. Mead	do	1,150	1-7th	1 44
James O. Noyes	do	7,500	1-8th	9 37
Nicholas & Co	do	300	1-8th	37
N. M. Andrews	do	7,000	1-8th	8 75
C. A. Waterbury	do	8,100	1-8th	10 12
John Slote	do	7,500	1-8th	9 37
E. T. Richardson	Ravenna, O	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Bernard Crickard	St. Louis, Mo	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Elmira, N. Y.	99,900	1-4th	249 75
Do	Galesburg, Ill	18,500	1-4th	46 25
Do	Hamilton, O	27,500	1-4th	68 75
Do	Indianapolis, Ind	72,150	1-4th	180 37
Do	New Bedford, Mass	134,300	1-4th	335 75
Do	Springfield, Ill	80,200	1-4th	200 50
Central National Bank	New York	200,000	1-4th	500 00
George A. Mason	Madison, Wis	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Albert Jewett	New York	1,761,150	1-4th	4,402 87
Bank of Fort Edward	N. Y.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Philadelphia, Pa	1,016,200	1-2	5,081 00
Do	Mansfield, O	35,950	1-4th	89 87
Do	Fort Wayne, Ind	58,000	1-4th	145 00
Do	Barre, Mass	42,500	1-4th	106 25
Do	Pittsburgh, Pa	454,200	1-4th	1,135 50
Do	Springfield, Ill	28,750	1-4th	71 87
Do	Columbus, O	188,650	1-4th	471 62
Third National Bank	Pittsburg, Pa	30,000	1-4th	75 00
John T. Martin	New York	1,207,400	1-4th	3,218 50
J. S. Breath	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John T. Martin	do	212,550	1-4th	531 37
N. P. Cowles	do	3,900	1-8th	4 87
John Fallon	do	3,000	1-8th	3 75
John Piment	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
John T. Martin	do	195,300	1-4th	488 25
Sheridan Buhler	do	1,500	1-8th	1 87
A. Harnden	Salem, Mass	500	1-8th	62
Third National Bank	Boston, Mass	59,000	1-4th	147 50
National Bank of	Newburg, N. Y.	64,650	1-4th	161 62
First National Bank	Nashua, N. H	87,150	1-4th	217 87
Do	Albion, N. Y	41,100	1-4th	102 75
Do	Madison, Ind	83,450	1-4th	208 62
Do	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	27,500	1-4th	68 75
Do	Terre Haute, Ind	79,250	1-4th	198 12
Do	Springfield, Ill	21,500	1-4th	53 75
Do	Strasburgh, Pa	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do	Pittsburg, Pa	250,500	3-8th	938 37
Do	Sandy Hill, N. Y	7,300	1-4th	18 25
Second National Bank	Sandusky, O	84,500	1-4th	211 25
Third National Bank	Pittsburg, Pa	55,000	1-4th	137 50
Emma Van Stavoren	New York	4,500	1-8th	5 62
P. M. Myers & Co	do	3,600	1-8th	4 50
G. H. Gardner for R. Armstrong	do	950	1-8th	1 18
Thomas F. Devan	do	3,000	1-8th	3 75

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont d.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Rev. R. W. Dickinson.....	New York.....	\$3,000	1-8th	\$3 75
R. P. Buck.....	do.....	26,500	1-4th	66 25
Turner Brothers.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Wm. A. Schmittheimer.....	do.....	3,000	1-8th	3 75
George Heywood.....	Concord, Mass.....	43,550	1-4th	108 87
First National Bank.....	Quincy, Ill.....	60,900	1-4th	152 25
Do.....	Lodi, O.....	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.....	New London, Ct.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Fourth National Bank.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	304,400	3-8th	1,141 50
Do.....	do.....	312,550	1-4th	781 37
Second National Bank.....	Peoria, Ill.....	132,100	1-4th	330 25
National Bank of.....	Newburg, N. Y.....	300,000	3-8th	1,125 00
Merchants' National Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	250,400	1-4th	626 00
First National Bank.....	Barre, Mass.....	22,150	1-4th	55 37
Do.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	13,700	1-4th	34 25
Do.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	40,000	1-4th	100 00
Do.....	New York.....	2,250,000	1-2	11,250 00
J. G. Conklin.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Matilda Pohle.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Mrs. Susan Edgerton.....	do.....	650	1-8th	81
James Gallatin.....	do.....	10,000	1-8th	12 50
J. B. Furbush.....	do.....	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Eliza J. Osgood.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Robert Hine, president.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Smith Powell.....	do.....	800	1-8th	1 00
John Howe.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Wm. R. Wiltbank.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
Ethan Rogers.....	do.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
C. G. Stoppain.....	do.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
William Bradford.....	do.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
John K. Mathews.....	do.....	4,000	1-8th	5 00
National Exchange Bank.....	Columbus, O.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
First National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,320,000	1-2	6,600 00
Do.....	Baltimore, Md.....	175,450	1-4th	438 62
Do.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	1,100	1-4th	2 75
Do.....	Xenia, O.....	100,700	1-4th	251 75
B. Frank Winchester.....	New York.....	2,050	1-8th	2 56
John A. Pease.....	do.....	2,300	1-8th	2 87
E. A. Birnie.....	do.....	600	1-8th	75
Ephraim Smith.....	do.....	1,100	1-8th	1 37
Albert F. Eberman.....	do.....	9,000	1-8th	11 25
James Powell.....	do.....	1,150	1-8th	1 44
Vermilye & Co.....	do.....	1,050,000	1-2	5,250 00
National Corn Exchange Bank.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	150,000	1-4th	375 00
W. Cross.....	Worcester, Mass.....	133,650	1-4th	334 13
Framingham National Bank.....	Framingham, Mass.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Second National Bank.....	Detroit, Mich.....	125,000	1-4th	312 50
Do.....	Baltimore, Md.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Third National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	84,350	1-4th	210 88
Do.....	Boston, Mass.....	254,800	3-8ths	955 50
Fourth National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	313,950	3-8ths	1,177 31
Do.....	do.....	71,050	1-4th	177 62
Do.....	New York.....	1,110,000	1-2	5,550 00
Sixth National Bank.....	do.....	111,400	1-4th	278 50
Do.....	do.....	305,000	3-8ths	1,143 75
Ninth National Bank.....	do.....	2,447,350	1-2	12,236 75
First National Bank.....	Albany, N. Y.....	559,200	3-8ths	2,097 00
Do.....	Boston, Mass.....	889,050	1-4th	2,222 62

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Boston, Mass.	\$2,740,000	1-2	\$13,700 00
Do	Cooperstown, N. Y.	94,000	1-4th	235 00
Do	Newton, Mass.	15,500	1-4th	38 75
Do	Northampton, Mass.	175,000	3-8ths	656 25
Do	Portland, Me.	1,150,000	1-2	5,750 00
Do	Rondout, N. Y.	55,000	1-4th	137 50
Do	do	277,500	3-8ths	1,040 62
Do	Sing Sing, N. Y.	72,000	1-4th	180 00
Do	Worcester, Mass.	15,850	1-4th	39 62
Do	York, Pa.	135,850	1-4th	339 62
Second National Bank	Boston, Mass.	1,900,000	1-2	9,500 00
Do	New York	351,250	1-4th	878 12
Do	Mauch Chunk, Pa.	5,100	1-4th	12 75
Eighth National Bank	New York	156,050	1-4th	390 12
Troy City National Bank	Troy, N. Y.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Lowell, Mass.	410,950	3-8ths	1,541 06
Do	Brunswick, Me.	60,450	1-4th	151 12
Do	Bennington, Vt.	52,600	1-4th	131 50
Do	Erie, Pa.	226,550	1-4th	566 37
Do	Jersey City, N. J.	101,550	1-4th	253 87
Do	Hamilton, O.	19,150	1-4th	47 87
Fifth National Bank	Chicago, Ill.	242,700	1-4th	606 75
First National Bank	Ellenville, N. Y.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Do	Springfield, Mass.	300,000	3-8ths	1,125 00
Do	do	51,550	1-4th	128 87
Do	Providence, R. I.	858,600	3-8ths	3,219 75
Do	Burlington, Iowa	70,000	1-4th	175 00
Do	Xenia, O.	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do	Lewiston, Me.	125,100	1-4th	312 75
Second National Bank	Cleveland, O.	3,239,750	1-2	16,198 75
Farmers' National Bank	Laurel, Pa.	105,000	1-4th	262 50
Nassau National Bank	Brooklyn, N. Y.	150,000	1-4th	375 00
First National Bank	Kingston, N. Y.	31,250	1-4th	78 12
Anna Crolius	New York	1,500	1-8th	1 87
J. B. Kitchell	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
S. W. Andrews	do	6,000	1-8th	7 50
Fisk & Hatch	do	2,125,000	1-2	10,625 00
Do	do	180,000	1-4th	450 00
Richard Lloyd	New Orleans, La.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	New York	1,120,000	1-2	5,600 00
First National Bank	Watertown, N. Y.	144,850	1-4th	362 12
Do	Akron, O.	115,050	1-4th	287 12
Do	Brandon, Vt.	67,200	1-4th	168 00
Do	Chittenango, N. Y.	27,100	1-4th	67 75
Do	Cleveland, O.	421,600	3-8ths	1,581 00
Do	Carlisle, Pa.	27,150	1-4th	67 87
Do	Circleville, O.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do	Havana, N. Y.	50,850	1-4th	127 12
Do	Leavenworth, Kans.	28,650	1-4th	71 62
Do	Madison, Ind.	92,950	1-4th	232 37
Do	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,080,550	1-2	5,402 75
Do	Monroe, Wis.	42,600	1-4th	106 50
Do	Medina, N. Y.	34,050	1-4th	85 12
Do	McConnellsville, O.	150,000	1-4th	375 00
Do	St. Paul, Minn.	360,100	3-8ths	1,350 37
Do	Somerville N. J.	4,750	1-4th	11 87
Do	South Charleston, O.	111,150	1-4th	277 87
Do	Terre Haute, Ind.	50,550	1-4th	126 37

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Adams, Mass.....	\$257,600	3-8ths	\$966 00
Do.....	Chillicothe, Ohio.....	115,500	1-4th	28 75
Do.....	Nashua, N. H.....	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Do.....	Peoria, Ill.....	121,350	1-4th	303 37
Do.....	Reading, Penn.....	45,000	1-4th	112 50
Do.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	4,000	1-4th	10 00
Do.....	Stamford, Conn.....	147,400	1-4th	368 50
Do.....	Troy, Ohio.....	124,400	1-4th	311 00
Do.....	Westchester, Penn.....	250,900	1-4th	627 25
Second National Bank	Sandusky, Ohio.....	43,550	1-4th	108 87
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.	Philadelphia, Penn.....	500,000	3-8ths	1,875 00
Mechanics' National Bank	Chicago, Ill.....	88,650	1-4th	221 62
First National Bank	Cambridge, Mass.....	150,950	1-4th	377 37
Do.....	Canton, Ohio.....	47,000	1-4th	117 50
Do.....	Des Moines, Iowa.....	364,300	3-8ths	1,366 12
Do.....	Troy, N. Y.....	180,000	1-4th	450 00
Do.....	South Worcester, N. Y.....	32,000	1-4th	80 00
Second National Bank	New Haven, Conn.....	175,000	1-4th	437 50
Fourth National Bank	Pittsburg, Penn.....	724,760	3-8ths	2,717 63
Fifth National Bank	Chicago, Ill.....	7,000	1-4th	17 50
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia, Penn.....	50,000,000	3-4ths	375,000 00
First National Bank	Aurora, Ill.....	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.....	200,000	1-4th	500 00
Do.....	Bangor, Me.....	268,050	1-4th	670 12
Do.....	Bath, Me.....	385,450	3-8ths	1,445 44
Do.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	308,250	3-8ths	1,155 94
Do.....	Batavia, N. Y.....	76,100	1-4th	190 25
Do.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Do.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	71,450	1-4th	178 62
Do.....	Cairo, Ill.....	36,300	1-4th	90 75
Do.....	Danville, Penn.....	50,050	1-4th	125 12
Do.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	13,650	1-4th	34 12
Do.....	Greenport, N. Y.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.....	Lyons, Iowa.....	34,300	1-4th	85 75
Do.....	Lockport, N. Y.....	41,000	1-4th	102 50
Do.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	80,000	1-4th	200 00
Ketchum, Son & Co	New York.....	350,750	3-8ths	1,315 30
George A. Mason	Madison, Wis.....	100,000	1-4th	250 00
First National Bank	Syracuse.....	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	5,136,100	1-2	25,680 50
Do.....	Springfield, Ill.....	171,400	1-4th	428 50
Second National Bank	Ironton, Ohio.....	24,100	1-4th	60 25
Do.....	Peoria, Ill.....	86,000	1-4th	215 00
Do.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	35,450	1-4th	88 62
Do.....	Ravenna, Ohio.....	20,000	1-4th	50 00
Do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	316,200	3-8ths	1,185 75
Do.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	78,250	1-4th	195 62
Third National Bank	New York.....	1,080,000	1-2	5,400 00
Do.....	Pittsburg, Penn.....	175,000	1-4th	437 50
Fourth National Bank	St. Louis, Mo.....	126,350	1-4th	315 87
Brandon National Bank	Brandon, Vt.....	354,800	3-8ths	1,330 50
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	774,550	3-8ths	2,904 54
Rockville National Bank	Rockville, Conn.....	15,900	1-4th	39 75
First National Bank	Davenport, Iowa.....	169,600	1-4th	424 00
Do.....	Louisville, Ky.....	83,550	1-4th	208 87
Do.....	Haverhill, Mass.....	70,800	1-4th	177 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	\$85,600	1-4th	\$214 00
Do.....	Meadville, Penn.....	60,350	1-4th	173 37
Do.....	do.....	256,400	3-8ths	961 50
Do.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	93,850	1-4th	234 62
Do.....	Mansfield, Ohio.....	67,000	1-4th	167 50
Do.....	North Bennington, Vt.....	82,950	1-4th	207 37
Second National Bank.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	131,100	1-4th	327 75
Do.....	Bangor, Me.....	128,000	1-4th	320 00
Philadelphia National Bank..	Philadelphia, Penn.....	34,850	1-4th	87 12
Jay Cooke.....	do.....	983,650	1-8th	1,229 56
Do.....	do.....	766,450	1-4th	1,916 12
Do.....	do.....	704,400	3-8ths	2,641 50
Do.....	do.....	107,842,800	5-8ths	674,017 50
First National Bank.....	Binghamton, N. Y.....	220,050	1-4th	550 12
Jay Cooke.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	200,000,000	3-4ths	1,500,000 00
Do.....	do.....	100,000,000	3-4ths	750,000 00
James N. Suydam.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	25,500	1-4th	63 75
First National Bank.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	66,600	1-4th	166 50
S. P. Dewey, San Francisco, paid to Eugene Kelly & Co.	New York.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Jos. W. Holmes, San Francisco, paid to C. E. Rittenhouse, president.	Georgetown, D. C.....	86,800	1-4th	217 00
First National Bank.....	Springfield, Vt.....	141,100	1-4th	352 75
Do.....	St. Albans, Vt.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Do.....	Scranton, Penn.....	40,700	1-4th	101 75
Do.....	St. Albans, Vt.....	250,000	3-8ths	937 50
M. Heller & Bros.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
David Hays.....	do.....	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Eggers & Co., San Francisco, paid to Fred. Victor & Achelis.	New York.....	55,000	1-4th	137 50
A. L. Noyes, cashier.....	Washington, D. C.....	2,750	1-8th	3 43
Benj. Van Velsor.....	do.....	250	1-8th	31
John F. Hull.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	15,300	1-8th	19 12
Brown, Brothers & Co.....	New York.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Barrage, Brothers & Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	42,000	1-4th	105 00
E. W. B. Canning.....	do.....	1,700	1-8th	2 12
Z. B. Goodrich.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
B. Crickard.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	85,000	1-4th	212 50
T. R. Coleman.....	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
B. B. Woodward.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
W. A. Weaver.....	New London, Conn.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Charles Bond.....	do.....	75,000	1-4th	187 50
Culver, Penn & Co.....	New York.....	100,000	1-4th	250 00
M. P. Ayers & Co.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.....	New York.....	100,000	1-4th	250 00
S. D. Pardee.....	New Haven, Conn.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Wm. Williams.....	Passaic, N. J.....	1,000	1-8th	1 24
James Lenox.....	New York.....	100,050	1-4th	250 12
Hubert & Hunter.....	do.....	2,350	1-8th	2 93
C. S. Lester, president.....	do.....	60,000	1-4th	150 00
Vermilye & Co.....	do.....	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Thos. Olcott, cashier.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
G. I. Seney, cashier.....	do.....	2,250	1-8th	2 81
C. A. Fiske.....	Boston, Mass.....	4,650	1-8th	5 81
A. Whitney & Sous.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
J. B. McVay & Co.....	New York.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
J. L. Leonard, president.....	Lowville, N. Y.....	\$400	1-8th	\$0 49
Daniel Gildersleeve.....	New York.....	250	1-8th	31
Chas. F. Hammond.....	do.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Mrs. M. J. Stanley.....	do.....	450	1-8th	56
Kendall, Cleveland & Co.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	250,000	1-4th	625 00
Do.....	Painesville, Ohio.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Fireman's Insurance Co.....	New York.....	15,000	1-8th	18 75
Bank of Cape Ann.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Casco Bank.....	Portland, Me.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Bank of Lyndon.....	Lyndon, Vt.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Corn Exchange Bank.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank.....	do.....	300,000	1-4th	750 00
Citizen's Bank.....	Baltimore, Md.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Mechanics & Manufact'rs' Bk.....	Trenton, N. J.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Hanover Bank.....	New York.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Cashier of Fort Plain Bank.....	do.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Sun Mutual Insurance Co.....	do.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Etna Fire Insurance Co.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Mosair Lodge F. & A. M. No. 418.....	do.....	300	1-8th	37
Mechanics' Banking Associ'n.....	do.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
The Farmers' Bank of Md.....	Maryland.....	120,000	1-4th	300 00
Hampshire Manufacturers' Bk.....	Ware, Mass.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Bank of the State of N. Y.....	New York.....	50,000	1-4th	125 00
First National Bank.....	McConnellsville, Ohio.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.....	Circleville, Ohio.....	27,150	1 4th	67 87
Do.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,854,550	1 4th	4,636 37
Do.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	10,800	1-4th	27 00
Do.....	Lockport, N. Y.....	48,900	1-4th	122 25
Second National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	10,700	1-4th	26 75
Do.....	Utica, N. Y.....	112,800	1-4th	282 00
Do.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	220,000	3-8ths	825 00
Do.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	34,100	1-4th	85 25
Fourth National Bank.....	New York.....	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
George A. Mason.....	Madison, Wis.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	1,170,000	1-2	5,850 00
Do.....	Lodi, Ohio.....	15,000	1-4th	37 50
Do.....	New London, Conn.....	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.....	Ironton, Ohio.....	31,800	1-4th	79 50
Do.....	Somerville, N. J.....	28,500	1-4th	71 25
Do.....	Sandy Hill, N. Y.....	17,850	1-4th	44 63
Do.....	Sandusky, Ohio.....	120,000	1-4th	300 00
Do.....	Strasburg, Penn.....	26,400	1-4th	66 00
W. B. Spooner & Co.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,000	1-8th	1 25
John L. Millar.....	do.....	1,500	1-8th	1 87
C. R. McLauren.....	do.....	3,300	1-8th	4 12
P. W. Dudley.....	Whitinsville, Mass.....	2,350	1-8th	2 94
G. D. Whittle.....	do.....	2,500	1-8th	3 12
D. G. Farragut, Vice-Admiral.....	New York.....	17,550	1-8th	21 94
John J. Lozier.....	do.....	500	1-8th	62
J. S. Hallock.....	New York.....	650	1-8th	81
John Miller.....	do.....	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Second National Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,705,000	1-2	8,525 00
Do.....	Norwich, Conn.....	59,200	1-4th	148 00
Do.....	Wilkesbarre, Penn.....	71,400	1-4th	178 50
Do.....	do.....	258,620	3-8ths	969 75
Third National Bank.....	Pittsburg, Penn.....	45,000	1-4th	112 50

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Third National Bank	Syracuse, N. Y	\$78,250	1-4th	\$195 62
Fourth National Bank	New York	400,000	1-8th	500 00
Do	do	1,055,000	1-2	5,275 00
Ninth National Bank	do	2,667,400	1-2	13,337 00
First National Bank	do	1,650,000	1-2	8,250 00
Do	Baltimore, Md	559,000	3-8ths	2,096 25
Do	Philadelphia, Penn	1,120,000	1-2	5,600 00
Do	Strasburg, Penn	9,750	1-4th	24 37
Do	Wilkesbarre, Penn	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Do	Rochester, N. Y	33,550	1-4th	83 87
Do	Salem, Mass	251,000	3-8ths	941 25
Do	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	309,100	3-8ths	1,159 12
Do	Minecrville, Penn	120,000	1-4th	300 00
Do	Circleville, Ohio	75,000	1-4th	187 50
Do	Amesbury, Mass	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do	La Fayette, Ind	167,000	1-4th	417 50
Do	Concord, N. H	250,000	1-4th	625 00
Do	Dayton, Ohio	133,650	1-4th	326 62
Do	Altoona, Penn	56,450	1-4th	141 12
Do	Bath, N. Y	105,400	1-4th	263 50
Do	Bridgeport, Ohio	118,500	1-4th	296 25
Do	Fishkill Landing, N. Y	42,950	1-4th	107 37
Do	Fall River, Mass	134,900	1-4th	337 25
Do	Grafton, Mass	122,100	1-4th	305 25
Do	Hartford, Conn	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Do	New Bedford, Mass	82,900	1-4th	207 25
Do	Newburyport, Mass	187,850	1-4th	469 62
Do	New Haven, Conn	255,000	1-4th	637 50
Do	New London, Conn	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Do	Sandy Hill, N. Y	43,250	1-4th	108 12
Second National Bank	Chicago, Ill	1,597,300	1-2	7,986 50
Do	Norwich, Conn	280,800	3-8ths	1,053 00
Do	Springfield, Mass	56,000	1-4th	140 00
Fourth National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	161,500	1-4th	403 75
City National Bank	Philadelphia, Penn	42,500	1-4th	106 25
Merchants' National Bank	Boston, Mass	225,000	1-4th	562 50
First National Bank	Cadiz, Ohio	110,250	1-4th	275 62
Do	Fenton, Mich	26,600	1-4th	66 50
Do	Iowa City, Iowa	77,050	1-4th	192 62
Second National Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	114,350	1-4th	285 87
Do	Newark, N. J	144,700	1-4th	361 75
Do	Wilkesbarre, Penn	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Third National Bank	Springfield, Mass	189,250	1-4th	473 12
Do	St. Louis, Mo	270,950	3-8ths	1,016 05
Do	Syracuse, N. Y	17,400	1-4th	43 50
Tenth National Bank	New York	585,300	3-8ths	2,194 25
Bank of Genesee	Batavia, N. Y	6,000	1-4th	15 00
Boston National Bank	Boston, Mass	163,850	1-4th	409 62
Brandon National Bank	Brandon, Vt	61,350	1-4th	153 37
Franklin National Bank	Columbus, Ohio	31,550	1-4th	78 87
National Bank of the Republic	Boston, Mass	1,050,600	1-2	5,253 00
Mechanics' National Bank	Newburyport, Mass	7,000	1-4th	17 50
First National Bank	Albion, N. Y	16,200	1-4th	40 50
Do	Bridgeport, Conn	210,000	1-4th	525 00
Do	Dorchester, Mass	31,200	1-4th	78 00
Do	Evansville, Ind	184,600	1-4th	461 50
Do	Findlay, Ohio	46,350	1-4th	115 87
Do	Franklin, Penn	15,350	1-4th	38 37

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
First National Bank	Indianapolis, Ind	\$73,200	1-4th	\$183 00
Do	Ironton, Ohio	14,350	1-4th	35 87
Do	Janesville, Wis	169,250	1-4th	423 12
Do	Keokuk, Iowa	152,750	1-4th	381 87
Do	La Fayette, Ind	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Do	Marlboro', Mass	11,900	1-4th	29 75
Do	Parkersburg, W. Va	63,800	1-4th	159 50
Do	Pittsburg, Penn	392,500	3-8ths	1,471 87
Do	Trenton, N. J	38,100	1-4th	95 25
Do	Portsmouth, Ohio	128,500	1-4th	321 25
Do	Sandusky, Ohio	10,000	1-4th	25 00
Fifth National Bank	New York	117,300	1-4th	293 25
John Ainslee	Memphis, Tenn	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Commercial Bank of Tennessee	do	100,000	1-4th	250 00
New York Nat'l Exch'ge Bank.	New York	600,000	3-8ths	2,250 00
Do	do	150,000	1-4th	375 00
First National Bank	Morrisville, N. Y.	109,150	1-4th	272 87
Do	Allentown, Penn	35,950	1-4th	89 87
Do	Bryan, Ohio	64,300	1-4th	160 75
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia, Penn	80,000,000	5-8ths	500,000 00
J. B. Thomas	San Francisco	40,000	1-4th	100 00
W. T. Coleman & Co	New York	40,000	1-4th	100 00
First National Bank	Elmira, N. Y	377,200	3-8ths	1,414 50
Do	Gallipolis, Ohio	102,400	1-4th	256 00
Do	Morristown, Penn	90,154	1-4th	225 37
Do	Oberlin, Ohio	154,700	3-8ths	580 12
Do	Tonawanda, Penn	126,800	1-4th	317 00
Second National Bank	Scranton, Penn	162,150	1-4th	405 37
Third National Bank	Chicago, Ill	1,000,000	1-2	5,000 00
Do	Cincinnati, Ohio	340,450	3-8ths	1,276 68
Fourth National Bank	Chicago, Ill	32,950	1-4th	82 38
National, Mechanics, and Traders' Bank.	Portsmouth, N. H.	99,300	3-8ths	372 37
Wm. Pierce	San Francisco	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Braddon National Bank	Brandon, Vt	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Iowa City, Iowa	24,900	1-4th	62 25
Do	Newark, N. J.	66,350	1-4th	165 88
Do	Portsmouth, N. H.	65,000	1-4th	162 50
Do	Cambridge, Mass	71,250	1-4th	178 12
Second National Bank	Detroit, Mich	250,000	1-4th	625 00
Tremont Bank	Boston, Mass	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Thomas Olcott, cashier	Albany, N. Y.	30,000	1-4th	75 00
J. Fisk, cashier	Trenton, N. J.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Tucker & Skaats	Cincinnati, Ohio	26,000	1-4th	65 00
Livermore, Clews & Co	New London, Conn	25,000	1-4th	62 50
George A. Mason	Madison, Wis	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Springfield, Ill	62,550	1-4th	156 37
Do	Bath, Me	65,750	1-4th	164 37
Do	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	16,950	1-4th	42 38
Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co.	Bristol, Penn	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Commercial Branch Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	25,000	1-4th	62 50
S. H. Martin, treasurer	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
H. Hobart	New London, Conn	25,000	1-4th	62 50
E. G. Wood, cashier	Haverhill, Mass	53,500	1-4th	133 75
First National Bank	Worcester, Mass	53,850	1-4th	133 88
Do	Northampton, Mass	45,100	1-4th	112 76
Do	Kingston, N. Y.	15,950	1-4th	39 87
Do	Cincinnati, Ohio	250,000	1-4th	625 00

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commis- sion.	Amount of com- mission.
First National Bank	Philadelphia, Penn.	\$550,000	1-4th	\$1,375 00
Do.	Providence, R. I.	421,700	1-4th	1,054 25
Third National Bank	Pittsburg, Penn.	334,450	1-4th	836 12
First National Bank	Dubuque, Iowa	32,800	1-4th	82 00
Do.	Lodi, Ohio	55,500	1-4th	138 75
Do.	Zanesville, Ohio	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do.	New London, Conn.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Second National Bank	Cleveland, Ohio	101,150	1-4th	252 87
Do.	Circleville, Ohio	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Fourth National Bank	New York	600,000	1-4th	1,500 00
Tenth National Bank	do.	210,600	1-4th	526 50
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany, N. Y.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Albany Exchange Bank	do.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Wm. E. Coffin & Co.	Boston, Mass.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Wm. Mulry	New York	1,000	1-8th	1 25
P. M. Myers & Co.	do.	8,100	1-8th	10 12
George Cox	do.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
C. F. Adae & Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Culver, Penn & Co.	New York	100,000	1-4th	250 00
Eighth National Bank	do.	197,400	1-4th	493 50
John C. Tillotson	do.	1,500	1-8th	1 57
David Stern	do.	1,650	1-8th	2 06
James Chapman	do.	500	1-8th	62
John C. Tillotson	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Lamoille County Bank	do.	300	1-8th	37
Albert F. Eberman	do.	41,000	1-4th	102 50
A. J. Hine, cashier	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
E. F. Mead	do.	100	1-8th	12
A. P. Palmer, cashier	do.	5,000	1-8th	6 25
Commercial Fire Insurance Co.	do.	30,000	1-4th	75 00
United States Life Ins. Co.	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Jos. B. Collins	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Jas. P. Lee, cashier	do.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
A. L. Noyes, cashier	do.	500	1-8th	62
H. C. Stevens, cashier	do.	500	1-8th	62
H. D. Sharot	do.	300	1-8th	37
Lamoille County Bank	do.	650	1-8th	81
Henry N. Stone & Son	do.	20,000	1-8th	25 00
Isaac L. Hunt	do.	400	1-8th	50
E. T. Mead	do.	100	1-8th	12
Lamoille County Bank	do.	100	1-8th	12
Chas. Zeigler	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Nicholas & Co.	do.	200	1-8th	25
A. L. Noyes, cashier	do.	100	1-8th	12
Jacob Russell	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
W. M. & A. M. White	do.	100	1-8th	12
First National Bank	do.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Rebecca Miller	do.	2,800	1-8th	3 50
Gerard W. Morris, jr.	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
John Mitchell	do.	850	1-8th	1 06
John Z. Ackerman	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Ellen McLaughlin	do.	150	1-8th	19
Margaret T. Calvert	do.	100	1-8th	12
Louis Bishop	do.	600	1-8th	75
O. H. Shriener	do.	500	1-8th	62
F. T. Carrington	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
J. W. Raymond	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. C. Bogert	do.	1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
Lamoille County Bank	New York	\$1,850	1-8th	\$2 31
Mrs. Francis J. Guttierrez	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Central National Bank	do	30,000	1-4th	75 00
Rev. H. G. Ludlow	do	200	1-8th	25
W. S. Goulding	do	100	1-8th	12
James Wiltzie	do	550	1-8th	69
Jos. Whitaker	Philadelphia, Penn.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Drexel & Co.	do	250,000	3-8ths.	937 50
First National Bank	Aurora, Ill.	23,500	1-4th	58 75
Do	Xenia, Ohio	31,000	1-4th	77 50
Second National Bank	Boston, Mass.	453,700	1-4th	1,134 25
Do	Springfield, Mass.	80,000	1-4th	200 00
F. B. Loomis	New London, Conn.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Livermore, Clews & Co.	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Salem, Mass.	117,650	1-4th	294 12
Do	Cumberland, Md.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Ninth National Bank	New York	1,066,750	1-2	5,333 75
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.	Buffalo, N. Y.	157,600	1-4th	394 00
Franklin Bank	Cincinnati, Ohio	50,000	1-4th	125 00
New York Life Insurance Co.	New York	50,000	1-4th	125 00
First National Bank	Lodi, Ohio	6,000	1-4th	15 00
Do	New York	950,000	1-4th	2,375 00
Third National Bank	Pittsburg, Penn.	36,950	1-4th	92 37
James Colles	New York	5,000	1-8th	6 25
General Richard Delafield	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
A. L. Noyes, cashier	do	1,300	1-8th	1 62
Richard H. Ellis	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
David M. Stone	do	800	1-8th	1 00
D. Thomas Vail, president	do	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Mrs. F. M. Morris	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
A. B. Hull	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
E. F. Mead	do	300	1-8th	37
James N. De Silva	do	650	1-8th	81
Ann M. Leonard	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
J. L. Rutgers	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25
Benkart & Hutton	do	50,000	1-4th	125 00
First National Bank	do	100,000	1-4th	250 00
Third National Bank	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
S. R. Trowbridge, trustee	do	5,100	1-8th	6 37
St. Nicholas Bank	do	5,300	1-8th	6 62
James Cooper	do	100	1-8th	12
Henry A. Smith	do	700	1-8th	87
P. S. Veeder	do	5,000	1-8th	6 25
John Pinsent	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Walter C. Sparks	do	500	1-8th	62
Robert J. Chesebrough, att'y	do	4,250	1-8th	5 31
Ketchum, Son & Co.	do	30,450	1-4th	76 12
P. Wade Shaw	do	2,000	1-8th	2 50
P. H. Vandervoort	do	25,000	1-4th	62 50
A. S. Foster	do	800	1-8th	1 00
G. M. Bowen	do	100	1-8th	12
Geo. J. Wentworth	do	4,000	1-8th	5 00
Mrs. Betsey Rivington	do	100	1-8th	12
J. W. Benedict	do	3,800	1-8th	4 75
Mary McMaster	do	50	1-8th	06
Mary S. McMaster	do	200	1-8th	25
Mary G. McMaster	do	1,000	1-8th	1 25

Statement of commissions paid agents for sales and subscriptions, &c.—Cont'd.

Name of agent.	Residence.	Amount sold or subscribed.	Rate of commission.	Amount of commission.
David McMaster	New York	\$4,000	1-8th	\$5 00
Chemical Bank	do.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Mary S. McMaster	do.	100	1-8th	12
James L. Graham, president	do.	40,000	1-4th	100 00
A. L. Noyes, cashier	do.	300	1-8th	37
D. W. Powers	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Lamoille County Bank	do.	1,050	1-4th	1 31
Bridge, Beach & Co.	do.	500	1-8th	62
Vermilye & Co.	do.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
George A. Mason	Madison, Wis	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	New London, Conn.	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Do	Troy, N. Y.	123,500	1-4th	302 75
Do	do.	260,000	3-8ths	975 00
Do	South Worcester, N. Y.	25,750	1-4th	64 37
Do	New York	1,015,000	1-2	5,075 00
Do	Warwick, N. Y.	15,900	1-4th	39 75
Second National Bank	Ravenna, Ohio	29,950	1-4th	74 77
Rufus L. Lord	New York	100,000	1-4th	250 00
J. B. Walton	do.	2,000	1-8th	2 50
Daniel S. Miller	do.	10,000	1-8th	12 50
Consolidation National Bank	Philadelphia, Penn	50,000	1-4th	125 00
First National Bank	Burlington, Iowa	190,600	1-4th	476 50
Do	Portsmouth, N. H.	50,000	1-4th	125 00
Do	Palmyra, N. Y.	158,250	1-4th	395 63
Do	Quincy, Illinois	32,300	1-4th	80 75
Do	Madison, Wis	3,700	1-4th	9 25
National Exchange Bank	Hartford, Conn	221,800	1-4th	554 45
Indianapolis National Bank	Indianapolis, Ind	45,450	1-4th	113 62
Second National Bank	Detroit, Mich	25,000	1-4th	62 50
Bank of the Commonwealth	New York	75,000	1-4th	187 50
James Falvey	do.	7,500	1-8th	9 37
James Phelan	San Francisco	25,000	1-4th	62 50
First National Bank	Upper Sandusky, Ohio	44,350	1-4th	110 87
Morton Cheeseman	San Francisco	35,000	1-4th	87 50
Jay Cooke	Philadelphia, Penn	150,000,000	1-2	750,000 00
First National Bank	Augusta, Maine	114,600	1-4th	286 50
Do	Pittsburg, Penn	392,500	1-8th	490 63
A. T. Lawton	San Francisco	75,000	1-4th	187 50
Barney Hinckley	do.	233,500	1-4th	583 75
Nat'l Hide and Leather Bank	Boston, Mass	178,850	1-4th	447 12
W. B. Chamberlin	San Francisco	25,000	1-4th	62 50
				4,993,845 45

UNITED STATES SHIP SABINE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 20th instant, in relation to the detention of the United States ship Sabine at New London.

APRIL 25, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 20, 1868.

Mr. Starkweather submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas the Secretary of the Navy, on the application of certain persons not officially connected with the administration of the Navy Department, recently caused the Sabine, a vessel belonging to the United States navy, to be detained for several days in the harbor of New London, after said vessel had been ordered out of commission and away from said harbor of New London, at an expense of more than twenty thousand dollars: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this house the number of days said vessel was detained and the reason of said detention; the number of men connected with said vessel, and the daily and aggregate expense of said vessel and men while thus detained; also, to communicate the entire correspondence that passed between the Navy Department and Hon. Frederic L. Allen, Hon. James Dixon, the democratic town committee of New London, and any other person or persons, in regard to this subject, together with a copy of the descriptive list of said vessel now in possession of the Navy Department; a copy of all of the orders of said department on this subject, and also a copy of all letters and telegrams sent and received in relation to the same; also a copy of any letter or letters or telegrams relating to this subject exhibited by any person or persons asking for the detention of said vessel for partisan or political purposes, and for other reasons; also to communicate to this house what representations, verbal or otherwise, were made on this subject.

The frigate Sabine is a sailing vessel of the old class, which has been employed for nearly four years as a school-ship for the education and training of naval apprentices. Her headquarters and principal port have been at New London. The harbor and the adjacent waters present, in the opinion of the department, many advantages to justify the selection of that place as the principal station for a school-ship during the winter months, or when the weather is not suitable for summer practice.

As the pay of the officers, and also of the crew and the boys, is the same whether in New London or elsewhere, or whether on the Sabine or any other vessel, considerable latitude has been allowed the commander in regulating the

movements of his ship, and her departure has usually been much later than the present year. The Sabine having been in commission since July, 1864, the department has proposed to put her out of commission the present season and transfer the apprentices to the Saratoga and the Portsmouth. Preparatory orders were accordingly issued on the 6th, and definite orders on the 16th of March to Commander Lowry to that effect, copies of which, with his acknowledgment on the 18th of that month, are hereunto annexed.

Had the department ordered the Sabine to leave New London a day or two preceding the election, when no special necessity required it, injustice might have been done to some of the men and the department been subjected to censure, for there are some men on the Sabine who are voters and who would have been deprived of their vote, or put to considerable expense to return if the vessel had left before the 6th instant.

In regard to the number of men who are voters, or what are their political opinions or party associations, and the relative proportion which they bear towards existing parties, I am uninformed. As a rule, sailors are faithful to the flag and the Union, and I should regret if any act of mine were to deprive any one of them unnecessarily of his vote, whatever may be his party opinions or predilections.

The day designated by the department for the Sabine to leave New London was, inadvertently, the 10th of April, which, this year, was Good Friday, the day set apart by the governor of Connecticut to be observed as a public fast. A request was informally made by the commander of the Sabine, through a friend, on the 31st of March, that the departure of the Sabine might be delayed until after the Easter holidays, when the bishop of the diocese was to be in New London, and some of the apprentice boys desired to be confirmed and to participate in the religious ceremonies of the season. Without giving any orders on the subject, informal discretionary permission was granted to Commander Lowry to extend the time of his departure from the 10th to the 14th of April. But his departure was further delayed by stress of weather, so that the Sabine did not leave until the 17th instant.

In answer, therefore, to that part of the resolution which directs the Secretary to "communicate to this house the number of days said vessel was detained, and the reason of said detention," I have to reply, she was detained four days by permission of the department, and three days by bad weather.

The season, it will be borne in mind, was late; the weather has been somewhat inclement, and no additional expense was involved in consequence of the Sabine remaining a few days more or less at New London. It is, moreover, always an object to encourage religious principles and instruction and give enjoyment to the boys on the school ships. Two special applications for tugs were made by Commander Lowry to tow the Sabine to New York, but there being no particular necessity to hasten her movements, the department declined to incur such expense. In point of economy the cost to the government would be no more for the Sabine in New London or on the sound than in New York, unless subsistence at New London is more expensive. Until the receipt of the foregoing preamble and resolution, which appear to have been offered by a member of the Naval Committee, who is the representative of the district in which New London is situated, the department was under the impression that supplies for the school-ship could be obtained on as reasonable terms at that place as at New York. It is still of that opinion. In no satisfactory way, however, can the department account for the extraordinary averment in the preamble, that the detention of the Sabine for four or seven days, or even a larger fraction of the month, at New London, is "at an expense of more than \$20,000." The officers receive their salaries whether on board the Sabine or any other vessel, and the men and boys, who are all enlisted for a term of years, will each and all receive their pay whether continued on the Sabine or

transferred to another ship. It is not to be credited that a member of the Naval Committee should labor under the mistake of supposing that when a vessel goes out of commission, the pay of the officers, men and boys, is stopped, and that "more than \$20,000" would thereby have been saved.

The department recognizes the high authority of the representative of the New London district in regard to the cost of subsistence and expense generally at New London, but it is unable to reconcile the declaration that the detention of the Sabine was "at an expense of more than \$20,000" with the facts and records in this department. "The number of men connected with said vessel," as will be seen from the descriptive muster-roll accompanying this communication, "is seventy-seven." "The daily and aggregate expense of said vessel and men while thus detained" must be stated contingently as regards the aggregate. Exclusive of "pay," which is the same at New London as elsewhere, the "daily" expense per day, including rations, amounts to seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. The "aggregate" must be determined by the number of days which it shall be decided the vessel was detained, whether it shall be from the 10th to the 14th, which was by permission of the department, or the additional three days to the 17th, when she was wind bound, or by any other specified time.

A rumor that the Sabine was to go out of commission, and an apprehension that no other vessel would supply her place, was represented to me to have caused some excitement in New London, and was connected with the proposed detachment of her commander, who was, about that period, detailed to other duty. From this detail, however, he was subsequently relieved on his own request. His personal orders, however, should not be connected with those of the Sabine.

I have the honor to state that no correspondence has "passed between the Navy Department and Hon. Frederic L. Allen, Hon. James Dixon, the democratic town committee of New London, and any other person or persons, in regard to this subject."

"A copy of all the orders of said department, and also a copy of all letters and telegrams sent and received in relation to the same," are herewith transmitted.

No "copy of any letter or letters or telegrams, relating to this subject, exhibited by any person or persons asking for the detention of said vessel for partisan or political purposes, and for other reasons," is or ever has been in possession of the department, nor have I recollection of any such exhibition or communication except as hereinbefore stated.

All "representations, verbal or otherwise," political, religious or naval, "on this subject," which are within my recollection, are communicated to the House in this statement and in the documents hereunto appended.

I may be permitted to add that the Sabine has not yet been "ordered out of commission," as is represented in the preamble, although she soon will be, and the men and apprentices be transferred to other vessels.

I am, very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 6, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. As it is contemplated to put the Sabine out of commission, the employment of a coast pilot, or the appointing of one for the cruising season, is not considered necessary.

UNITED STATES SHIP SABINE.

As soon as the weather is favorable you will proceed with the Sabine to New York, where her apprentices can be transferred to the Saratoga, and the vessel be put out of commission.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Commander . B. LOWRY,

Commanding U. S. ship Sabine, New London, Conn.

No. 9.] UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP SABINE, (2D RATE,) *New London, Connecticut, March 14, 1868.*

SIR: I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your order to proceed to New York as soon as the weather is favorable and place the Sabine out of commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. LOWRY,
Commander United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 16, 1868.

SIR: You will leave New London on the 10th April next for New York, in pursuance of the instructions sent to you on the 6th instant.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Commander R. B. LOWRY,

Commanding U. S. ship Sabine, New London, Conn.

No. 11.] UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP SABINE, (2D RATE,) *New London, Connecticut, March 18, 1868.*

SIR: It having come to my knowledge that several citizens of New London have been making efforts to have this ship retained in commission at this place, I desire to state that all such actions have been without my knowledge or sanction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. LOWRY,
Commander United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 10.] UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP SABINE, (2D RATE,) *New London, Connecticut, March 18, 1868.*

SIR: I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 16th instant directing this ship to sail from this port on the 10th of April next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. LOWRY,
Commander United States Navy.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

COMPLETE
DESCRIPTIVE MUSTER-ROLL

OF THE

**CREW OF THE UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP SABINE, SECOND-RATE,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1868.**

*Complete descriptive muster-roll of the crew of the United States practice ship
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting at the commencement of a cruise, and*

NOTE.—Care must be taken that every column be correctly filled, and that all casualties, transfers, or discharges where transferred, &c. The names of the men thus reported, including appointed petty officers, to be entered otherwise obtained, obtain it from the men themselves, making notes showing the portions thus obtained in the to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, or fleet paymaster.

Ship's No.	Names, (alphabetically arranged, without regard to ratings, with the surnames to the left.)	Rating.	Date of enlistment.	Where enlisted.	Term of enlistment.	Place or vessel from which received.
					Yrs.	
304	Arndt, William	1st class musician.	Sept. 20, 1867	Annapolis, Md.	1	Sabine
344	Ahlstrom, Axel F. E.	Landman	Mar. 3, 1865	Boston, Mass.	3	Vermont
366	Ashton, William	Ordinary seaman.	Feb. 4, 1865	New York	3	do
355	Adams, George	Landman	Oct. 3, 1865	Annapolis, Md.	1	Sabine
332	Burton, John	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1867	New London	1	do
378	Black, William B.	Landman	Jan. 14, 1865	New York	3	Vermont
361	Burns, Thomas	Ship's corporal	Mar. 20, 1865	Brooklyn	3	do
460	Bond, A.	Coxswain	Mar. 25, 1865	New York	3	do
47	Bromwell, James E.	Sailmaker's mate.	Feb. 18, 1865	do	3	North Carolina
383	Brockenburg, Robert	Captain's cook	Oct. 22, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
112	Berry, John	Ordinary seaman.	Feb. 23, 1866	New York	3	Vermont
265	Breen, Richard	Carpenter	Oct. 12, 1865	do	3	do
275	Beale, William P.	Landman	Jan. 7, 1867	Philadelphia	3	do
208	Boydson, John	Capt. after-guard.	Mar. 27, 1865	do	3	do
281	Baldwin, George F.	Quartermaster	May 31, 1867	New London	3	Sabine
395	Bertini, Egedio	Landman	Jan. 25, 1868	do	1	do
394	Bertini, Peter	do	Jan. 25, 1868	do	1	do
367	Carruthers, James S.	Ship's corporal	Feb. 24, 1865	Hoboken	3	Vermont
121	Connell, Thomas	Capt. of the hold.	June 27, 1866	Charlestown, Mass.	3	Charlestown navy yard.
132	Contes, John	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1865	Kittery, Me.	3	Ohio
162	Cottier, John C.	Landman	Oct. 18, 1866	New London	2	Sabine
331	Coupl, George	Ordinary seaman.	Aug. 20, 1867	New York	1	do
337	Cook, Joseph	Landman	Oct. 4, 1867	Annapolis, Md.	1	do
368	Cunningham, A.	Ship's corporal	Mar. 25, 1865	New York	3	Vermont
189	Danforth, A. W.	Apothecary	do	do	3	do
330	Donnelly, John	Seaman	Feb. 9, 1865	New York	3	Vermont
350	De Luca, M.	2d class musician.	Sept. 13, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
224	Dennison, J.	Landman	Dec. 21, 1866	Philadelphia	3	Vermont
104	Elwell, James	Coxswain	Jan. 4, 1865	New London	3	Sabine
391	Elwell, James	do	Jan. 4, 1868	do	3	do
271	Etton, James	Quarter gunner	Jan. 5, 1867	Philadelphia	3	Vermont
115	Fletcher, Thomas	Ship's cook	Mar. 16, 1866	New York	3	do
206	Ferguson, John	Capt. of the top	June 5, 1866	do	3	do
370	Fallen, Patrick	Landman	Mar. 22, 1865	do	3	do
362	Fox, John	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1865	do	3	do
76	Galusha, Orin	Quartermaster	Dec. 1, 1866	New London	2	Sabine
372	Gallagher, Daniel	Landman	Mar. 16, 1865	New York	3	Vermont
371	Goetchin, William	do	Mar. 20, 1865	Brooklyn	3	do
167	Grant, James H.	1st class boy.	Mar. 14, 1867	New London	3	Sabine
392	Gentile, Octavio	2d class musician.	Jan. 13, 1868	do	1	do
85	Haviland, Elias	Quartermaster	Jan. 3, 1866	New York	3	Vermont
389	Happer, James	Seaman	Dec. 2, 1867	New London	3	Sabine
156	Hahne, Ernst	1st class musician.	Oct. 5, 1866	New York	2	do
329	Hartigan, Edward	Armorer's mate.	Aug. 20, 1867	New London	3	do
210	Healy, Michael	Coxswain	Jan. 25, 1865	New York	3	Vermont
349	Harvey, T. F.	Landman	Mar. 1, 1865	do	3	do
349	Howard, Moses	Ordinary seaman.	Oct. 4, 1867	Annapolis, Md.	1	Sabine
133	Holmes, John L.	do	Mar. 29, 1865	Hoboken, N. J.	3	Vermont
327	Howard, William	Boatswain's mate.	Jan. 12, 1865	New York	3	do
69	Johnson, Henry	Capt. fore-castle.	Sept. 26, 1865	do	3	do
328	Johnson, F. E.	Boatswain's mate.	Feb. 1, 1865	Boston	3	do
81	Justin, William	Landman	Jan. 1, 1866	New London	3	Sabine
259	Jordon, George W.	Steerage cook	Jan. 3, 1867	Philadelphia	3	Vermont
332	Jones, Samuel C.	Landman	Aug. 20, 1867	New York	3	Sabine
358	Johnson, Thomas	do	Oct. 4, 1867	Annapolis	1	do
364	José, John	Ordinary seaman.	Mar. 20, 1865	Hoboken, N. J.	3	Vermont
70	Kight, William H.	Landman	Oct. 14, 1865	New York	3	Sabine
34	Kearlson, John	Ordinary seaman.	Mar. 3, 1865	Boston	3	Vermont
352	Luvan, Pasquale	Band master.	Sept. 19, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
163	Lewis, Joseph	Landman	Nov. 12, 1866	do	3	do
200	Lawler, Thomas R.	Schoolmaster	April 5, 1867	New York	3	Vermont
	Laker, Henry F.	Yeoman	Mar. 1, 1868	do	3	do
84	McKone, James	Landman	Feb. 22, 1866	New London	3	Sabine
268	McNamee, John	Capt. of the hold.	Jan. 5, 1867	Philadelphia	3	Vermont
176	Michaelson, John	Gunner's mate.	Mar. 8, 1867	New York	3	do
347	Morris, Charles	Ship's corporal	Feb. 16, 1865	Boston	3	do
191	Murphy, Joseph H.	Pay writer	Feb. 9, 1865	New York	3	do
373	Manly, John	Landman	Feb. 8, 1865	do	3	do
380	Murphy, John, 2d	do	Feb. 22, 1865	do	3	do
374	McKnight, William	Ordinary seaman.	Feb. 27, 1865	do	3	do

Sabine, second rate, on the 1st day of April, 1868. To be transmitted to the on the 1st of January, April, July, October, and the expiration of a cruise.

which have occurred during the quarter, or to date of roll, are duly noted, reporting dates of various changes, in common with those remaining on board. If the information required by the printed headings cannot be column for remarks. Commanding officers are requested to keep themselves supplied with blanks by application

When received on board.	Where born.	Personal description.						Remarks, (where and when.)
		Age.	Occupation.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	H'ght.	
Sept. 20, 1867	Germany.....	30	Musician.	Blue.	Light.	Fair.	6 0	
Sept. 11, 1867	Sweden.....	29	Clerk.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 6	Dis. March 2, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Pennsylvania.....	21	Blacksmith.	Hazel.	Dark.	Dark.	5 5	Dis. Feb. 3, 1868.*
Oct. 3, 1867	Annapolis, Md.....	22	Barber.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 3	
Oct. 16, 1867	England, G. B.....	26	Musician.	Dark.	Black.	Dark.	5 6	
Oct. 9, 1867	N. Brunswick, B. P. 21	21	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Light.	5 3	Dis. Jan. 13, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Buffalo, N. Y.....	24	Mariner.	Blue.	Brown.	Florida.	5 8	Dis. March 19, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Halifax, N. S.....	26	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Florida.	5 8	Dis. March 24, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	St. Michael's, Md.....	21	Sailmaker.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 10	Dis. Feb. 17, 1868.*
Oct. 23, 1867	Washington, D. C.....	39	Cook.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 3	
April 12, 1866	St. George, W. I.....	22	Mariner.	Hazel.	Dark.	Dark.	5 5	
May 11, 1867	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	Carpenter.	Hazel.	Dark.	Dark.	5 6	
May 11, 1867	St. John's, N. P.....	28	do.	Gray.	D'k b'n.	Florida.	5 8	
May 11, 1867	Connecticut.....	38	Mariner.	Brown.	Brown.	Florida.	5 7	Dis. March 30, 1868.*
May 31, 1867	do.....	28	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Florida.	5 7	
Jan. 25, 1868	Tuscany.....	24	Musician.	Hazel.	Black.	Dark.	5 5	
Jan. 25, 1868	do.....	46	do.	Gray.	Gray.	Dark.	5 2	
Oct. 9, 1867	Caledonia, N. Y.....	21	Farmer.	Hazel.	Dark.	Fair.	5 7	Dis. Feb. 23, 1868.*
June 27, 1866	England.....	28	Mariner.	Blue.	Brown.	Ruddy.	5 3	Run Mar. 19, 1868.*
June 27, 1866	do.....	30	do.	Brown.	Brown.	Fair.	5 3	Dis. March 27, 1868.*
Oct. 18, 1866	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	20	do.	Brown.	Sandy.	Fair.	5 10	
Aug. 20, 1867	Germany.....	19	Musician.	Brown.	Brown.	Ruddy.	5 3	
Oct. 4, 1867	Annapolis, Md.....	22	Walter.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 4	
Oct. 9, 1867	Nova Scotia.....	21	do.	Blue.	Sandy.	Fair.	5 10	Dis. March 24, 1868.*
Sept. 13, 1867	Ireland.....	21	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 5	Dis. Feb. 8, 1868.*
Sept. 13, 1867	Italy.....	19	Musician.	Hazel.	Black.	Dark.	5 4	
Jan. 4, 1865	Burlington, N. J.....	21	Sawyer.	Gray.	Brown.	Fair.	5 5	
Jan. 4, 1868	Massachusetts.....	26	Mariner.	Blue.	Brown.	Light.	5 5	Dis. Jan. 3, 1868.*
May 11, 1867	do.....	29	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Light.	5 5	
May 11, 1867	England.....	23	do.	Gray.	Brown.	Fair.	5 7	Run Mar. 19, 1868.*
May 11, 1867	N. York.....	22	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 6	
May 11, 1867	Ireland.....	27	do.	Hazel.	Brown.	Dark.	5 6	
Oct. 9, 1867	do.....	22	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Light.	5 9	Dis. March 21, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Pennsylvania.....	22	do.	Gray.	Brown.	Light.	5 5	Dis. Feb. 9, 1868.*
Dec. 1, 1866	Albany, N. Y.....	63	Mariner.	Gray.	Gray.	Ruddy.	5 6	
Oct. 9, 1867	Ireland.....	21	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Dark.	5 6	Dis. March 15, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	New York.....	21	do.	Gray.	Brown.	Light.	5 3	Do.*
Mar. 14, 1867	New Haven, Conn.....	16	Servant.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 0	
Jan. 13, 1868	Italy.....	23	Musician.	Black.	Black.	Dark.	5 3	
Dec. 2, 1867	New York, N. Y.....	44	Mariner.	Blue.	Dark.	Fair.	5 1	
Oct. 5, 1866	England.....	39	do.	Brown.	Sandy.	Dark.	5 4	
Oct. 9, 1867	Germany.....	22	Musician.	Blue.	Sandy.	Dark.	5 8	
Aug. 20, 1867	Ireland.....	22	Laborer.	Blue.	D'k b'n.	Fair.	5 4	
Oct. 9, 1867	do.....	21	Mariner.	Dark.	Dark.	Fair.	5 5	Dis. Jan. 24, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Portsmouth, N. H.....	23	Laborer.	Gray.	Light.	Florida.	5 8	Dis. Feb. 29, 1868.*
Oct. 4, 1867	Annapolis, Md.....	23	Steward.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 5	
Oct. 9, 1867	St. John's, N. B.....	21	do.	Blue.	Light.	Florida.	5 10	Dis. March 28, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Ireland.....	47	Mariner.	Hazel.	Brown.	Ruddy.	5 7	Dis. Jan. 11, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Germany.....	35	do.	Gray.	Brown.	Fair.	5 10	
Oct. 9, 1867	England.....	33	do.	Gray.	Dark.	Fair.	5 3	Dis. Jan. 31, 1868.*
Oct. 9, 1867	Connecticut.....	19	Cook.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 5	
Oct. 9, 1867	Pennsylvania.....	29	do.	Hazel.	D'k b'n.	Dark.	5 1	
Oct. 9, 1867	North Carolina.....	20	Walter.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 1	
Oct. 9, 1867	Maryland.....	16	do.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 1	
Oct. 14, 1865	West Indies.....	20	do.	Dark.	Dark.	Dark.	5 4	Dis. March 29, 1868.*
Sept. 10, 1867	Philadelphia, Pa.....	18	Walter.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 2	Dis. Mar. 2, 1868.*
Sept. 10, 1867	Sweden.....	20	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 6	
Nov. 12, 1866	Italy.....	39	Musician.	Gray.	Black.	Dark.	5 2	
May 11, 1867	Louisiana.....	17	Servant.	do.	do.	Negro.	5 5	
May 11, 1867	Ireland.....	21	Clerk.	Gray.	D'k b'n.	Fair.	5 7	
May 11, 1867	do.....	27	do.	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair.	5 5	
May 11, 1867	do.....	25	Mason.	Blue.	Brown.	Florida.	5 8	
May 11, 1867	Germany.....	32	Mariner.	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair.	5 1	
May 11, 1867	England.....	29	do.	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair.	5 8	Dis. Feb. 15, 1868.*
May 11, 1867	Ireland.....	31	Mariner.	Gray.	Brown.	Fair.	5 8	
May 11, 1867	do.....	23	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Fair.	5 5	Dis. Feb. 7, 1868.*
May 11, 1867	do.....	21	do.	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair.	5 7	Dis. Feb. 6, 1868.*
May 11, 1867	do.....	24	do.	Blue.	Brown.	Ruddy.	5 4	Dis. Feb. 26, 1868.*

Complete descriptive muster-roll of the crew of the

Ship's No.	Names, (alphabetically arranged, without regard to ratings, with the surnames to the left.)	Rating.	Date of enlistment.	Where enlisted.	Term of enlistment.	Place or vessel from which received.
					<i>Yrs.</i>	
387	Nelson, John	Captain's stew'd.	Nov. 6, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
384	Nobrega, M.	W. R. steward.	Oct. 21, 1867	do	1	do
171	O'Brien, William	Boatswain's mate.	Mar. 4, 1867	New York	3	Vermont
64	Parker, W. W.	Landman	Sept. 16, 1865	New London	3	Sabine
110	Phillips, John	Capt. forecastle	Mar. 27, 1866	New York	3	Vermont
219	Powers, James	Quarter gunner	Jan. 19, 1865	do	3	do
342	Parrott, A. S.	Ch. boatsw's m'te.	Feb. 15, 1865	Kittery, Me.	3	do
183	Purcella, Edward	Capt. of the top	Feb. 12, 1867	Philadelphia	3	do
386	Reese, William	Baker	Oct. 25, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
151	Rice, William	Painter	Oct. 4, 1866	New York	3	Vermont
184	Ringland, John G.	Ordinary seaman.	Feb. 6, 1867	do	3	do
274	Ravenal, James	Landman	Jan. 7, 1867	Philadelphia	3	do
220	Rooke, John	Schoolmaster	Jan. 2, 1867	do	3	do
351	Raggi, Francis	Seaman	Sept. 13, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
396	Roblin, Joseph	Landman	Feb. 3, 1868	do	1	do
393	Reardon, Thomas	Armorer	Jan. 24, 1868	do	1	do
83	Smith, Charles	Steerage steward.	Feb. 21, 1866	New York	3	do
330	Smith, Thomas	Landman	Aug. 21, 1867	do	3	do
356	Spriggs, John F.	do	Oct. 3, 1867	Annapolis, Md.	1	do
154	Strauss, Valentine	1st class musician.	Oct. 5, 1866	New London	2	do
159	Smith, Carl	do	Oct. 5, 1866	do	2	do
165	Sudman, A.	Seaman	Jan. 16, 1867	do	2	do
177	Sommers, Robert	Sig. quartermas'r.	Mar. 19, 1867	New York	3	Vermont
277	Small, John R.	Landman	Jan. 7, 1867	Philadelphia	3	do
222	Snow, Fred. S.	Paym's writer	Jan. 14, 1867	do	3	do
283	Smith, Henry	2d class musician.	July 19, 1867	New London	1	Sabine
284	Smidt, Adam	do	July 19, 1867	do	1	do
388	Swan, Thomas	1st class musician.	Nov. 8, 1867	do	1	do
385	See, James	W. R. cook	Oct. 21, 1867	do	1	do
390	Sheppard, David	Captain's mate.	Jan. 8, 1868	do	1	do
353	Secoli, C.	Landman	Nov. 19, 1867	do	1	do
88	Thompson, James	Quartermaster	Mar. 22, 1866	New York	3	Vermont
195	Thompson, Charles	Quarter gunner	April 19, 1867	do	3	do
338	Thompson, William	Capt. of the top	Feb. 16, 1865	Baltimore	3	do
397	Thompson, William	Coxswain	Feb. 19, 1868	New London	3	Sabine
340	Tibbetts, E. H.	Ordinary seaman.	Feb. 25, 1865	Boston	3	Vermont
166	Trumbull, J. D.	1st class musician.	Oct. 18, 1866	New York	2	Sabine
376	Thompson, Jerry	Landman	Mar. 23, 1865	Brooklyn	3	Vermont
267	Watson, William	Quarter gunner	Jan. 3, 1867	Philadelphia	3	do
240	Wolbert, Charles	Ship's caulker.	Jan. 11, 1867	do	3	do
226	Wagner, H. M.	Landman	Dec. 24, 1866	do	3	do
375	Wheeler, F. A.	do	Jan. 21, 1865	New York	3	do
314	Wheatley, Levi	do	Jan. 24, 1865	do	3	do
	Williams, Jeremiah	Master-at-arms†	Mar. 1, 1868	do		

† Appointed.

Recapitulation of crew remaining on board at date of muster-roll.

Petty officers	33
Seamen	4
Ordinary seamen	4
Landmen	21
Boy	1
Carpenters and calkers	2
Musicians	10
Steerage steward	1
Cook	1
Total	77

MEMORANDUM.—The Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting computes the pay at \$78.50 per day, including rations.

United States practice ship Sabine, &c.—Continued.

When received on board.	Where born.	Personal description.						Remarks, (where and when.)
		Age	Occupation.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	H'ght	
Nov. 6, 1867	Germany.....	Yrs. 39	Steward...	Blue..	Brown.	Light..	5 6	
Oct. 21, 1867	Madeira.....	21	do.....	Hazel.	Black.	Dark..	5 9½	
Sept. 16, 1865	Ireland.....	29	Mariner...	Blue..	Brown.	Dark..	5 9½	
	Connecticut.....	18	Clerk.....	Blue..	Brown.	Fair..	5 10½	
	Ireland.....	34	Mariner...	Hazel.	Dark..	Dark..	5 4½	
	Boston, Mass.....	22	do.....	Blue..	Light..	Light..	5 1	Dis. Jan. 18, 1868.*
	New Jersey.....	21	do.....	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair..	5 9½	Dis. Feb. 14, 1868.*
	do.....	35	do.....	Blue..	D'k b'n.	Florida	5 6½	Run Jan. 17, 1868.*
Oct. 25, 1867	Delaware.....	23	Waiter.....	Blue..	Brown.	Negro..	5 4½	
Oct. 11, 1866	Albany, N. Y.....	21	Painter.....	Blue..	Brown.	Fair..	5 6	
April 4, 1867	Philadelphia, Pa.....	23	do.....	Blue..	Black.	Dark..	5 9	
May 11, 1867	South Carolina.....	31	Upholsterer	Gray..	Brown.	Florida	5 5½	
May 11, 1867	England.....	21	Bookb'per	Blue..	D'k b'n.	Fair..	5 10½	
Sept. 13, 1867	Italy.....	24	Musician...	Hazel.	Black.	Dark..	5 4	
Feb. 3, 1868	do.....	37	do.....	Blue..	D'k b'n.	Fair..	5 7	
Jan. 24, 1868	Ireland.....	24	Blacksmith.	Gray..	D'k b'n.	Dark..	5 6½	
	Massachusetts.....	14	do.....	do.....	do.....	Negro..	5 1½	
	Bedford co., Va.....	20½	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Negro..	5 7½	
	Baltimore, Md.....	18	Waiter.....	do.....	do.....	Negro..	5 12	
	Germany.....	40	Musician...	Gray..	D'k b'n.	Ruddy..	5 3½	
	do.....	32	do.....	Gray..	D'k b'n.	Florida	5 5½	
	do.....	21	do.....	Lt. blue	Lt. b'n.	Fair..	5 7	
	Prussia.....	29	Mariner...	Hazel.	Brown.	Ruddy..	5 10	
	Baltimore, Md.....	21	Tinsmith...	Blue..	Light..	Fair..	5 7	
	Massachusetts.....	24	Clerk.....	Blue..	Lt. b'n.	Fair..	5 8	
	Germany.....	21	Musician...	Hazel.	Black.	Dark..	5 8	
	do.....	28	do.....	Hazel.	D'k b'n.	Dark..	5 7½	
	Ireland.....	26	do.....	Gray..	D'k b'n.	Fair..	5 9	
	Sicily.....	25	Cook.....	Hazel.	Black.	Dark..	5 9	
	Cortland co., N. Y.....	34	Carpenter...	Black.	Black.	Fair..	5 10	
	Italy.....	27	Barber.....	Brown.	Black.	Dark..	5 6½	
	New York.....	41	Mariner...	Gray..	Brown.	Florida	5 9½	
	Boston, Mass.....	21	do.....	Hazel.	Dark..	Dark..	6 0½	
Feb. 19, 1868	Nova Scotia.....	22	do.....	Gray..	Brown.	Dark..	5 7½	Dis. Feb. 15, 1868.*
	do.....	25	do.....	Gray..	D'k b'n.	Dark..	5 7½	
	Maine.....	25	do.....	Gray..	Brown.	Fair..	5 2	Dis. Feb. 24, 1868.*
Oct. 18, 1866	New York.....	31.2	Musician...	Blue..	Lt. b'n.	Fair..	5 1½	
	Ireland.....	21	do.....	Black.	Black.	Dark..	5 4	Dis. Mar. 22, 1868.*
	Boston, Mass.....	21	Laborer...	Blue..	Brown.	Fair..	5 7	
	Philadelphia, Pa.....	28	Gunsmith...	Blue..	Brown.	Fair..	5 5	
	Harrisburg, Pa.....	21	Baker.....	Blue..	Brown.	Light..	5 7½	
	New Hampshire.....	18	do.....	Hazel.	Brown.	Fair..	5 7	Dis. Jan. 20, 1868.*
	Philadelphia, Pa.....	21	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Negro..	5 9	Dis. Jan. 23, 1868.*

* New London, Connecticut.

Approved this first day of April, 1868, at New London, Connecticut.

R. B. LOWRY, *Commander.*

Certified to be correct, and that all casualties, transfers, &c., that have occurred since the date of last muster-roll are duly noted.

G. C. WILTSE,

Lieut. Commander, and Executive Officer.

H Ex. Doc. 266—2

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

In answer to a resolution of the House of the 20th instant, the names of all persons who have applied for appointments, the office applied for, and the name of the member of Congress recommending the same.

APRIL 24, 1868.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1868.*

SIR : In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, instructing the Secretary of the Treasury "to communicate to this House the names of all persons who have applied for appointments in his department, the office applied for, and the name of any member of Congress recommending the same in any way, and in what cases, if any, the appointment has been directed by the order of the President or by his secretary, since the 20th day of February, 1868," I transmit herewith lists showing the names of all applicants for office, the office applied for, and the names of members of Congress recommending the same, together with lists showing those appointed since February 20, 1868.

No appointment "has been directed by order of the President or by his secretary" since that date, except in the case of the nomination of D. M. Fleming as assessor of the fourth district of Ohio, which is now before the Senate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of assessors and collectors of internal revenue whose appointments have been ordered by the President since Feb. 20, 1868.

Name.	Office.	District and State.	Member of Congress recommending.	Action taken.
D. M. Fleming.....	Assessor...	Fourth, Ohio.....	Ordered by the President	Sent Senate March 5, 1868.

List of applications for appointment to the offices of assessor and collector of internal revenue in the various districts of the United States since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Office.	District and State.	Member of Congress recommending.	Action taken.
Seldon Connor	Assessor	Third, Maine	Hon. Senators Fessenden and Morrill, and Hons. F. A. Pike, Sidney Perham, and Jas. E. Blaine.	Sent Senate March 12, 1868.
Josiah Dunham	do.....	Third, Massachusetts		
General J. B. F. Marshall	do.....	do.....		
S. Jenden.....	Collector.....	Eighth, New York		
Alexander S. Spaulding	do.....	do.....		
James E. Coulter.....	Assessor	Ninth, New York	Hon. James Brooks.....	Sent Senate April 3, 1868.
D. H. Stanton.....	do.....	Seventeenth, New York	Hon. F. Wood.....	Sent Senate March 13, 1868.
Colonel J. W. Snyder	do.....	Twenty-fourth, New York		Rejected March 24, 1868.
D. H. Cole.....	do.....	Tenth, Pennsylvania.....	Hon. Lewis Selye.....	
Jeremiah Seitzinger.....	do.....	Twenty-first, Pennsylvania		
John L. Clifton.....	do.....	Fourth, Virginia.....		
John R. Drabell	do.....	Second, West Virginia	Senators Willey and Van Winkle.....	Confirmed March 24, 1868.
Samuel Place.....	Collector.....	First, South Carolina	Senator H. Wilson.....	Sent Senate March 20, 1868.
E. H. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		
Ezekiel Koch.....	do.....	do.....		
O. F. Muenbach.....	Collector of Revenue.....	do..... Georgia		

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY.

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Charles B. Ferry.....	Collector.....	First, Alabama.....	Hon. J. L. V. Pruyn.....	Confirmed March 25, 1868.
Israel W. Roberts.....	Assessor.....	Second, Alabama.....		Rejected April 1, 1868.
R. W. Safford.....	do.....	do.....		
George F. Beach.....	do.....	do.....		
Cornelius Cadle.....	do.....	do.....		
J. Y. Cantwell.....	do.....	Third, Alabama.....		
Hugh Deeming.....	do.....	First, Mississippi.....		
Joshua Webster.....	Collector.....	Third, Mississippi.....		
P. W. Cause.....	do.....	do.....		
W. W. Willis.....	do.....	do.....		Sent Senate March 12, 1868.
John Hancock.....	do.....	First, Louisiana.....		
Lewis Wolfley.....	Assessor.....	do.....		
W. W. Thatcher.....	do.....	Eighth, Tennessee.....		
R. F. Patterson.....	do.....	do.....		
C. C. Smith.....	do.....	do.....		
B. B. Eggleston.....	Collector.....	do.....	Hons. B. B. Eggleston and J. A. Garfield.....	
R. H. Cochran.....	Assessor.....	Sixth, Kentucky.....	Hons. Thomas L. Jones and A. P. Grover.....	Sent Senate April 6, 1868.
William M. Murphy.....	Collector.....	do.....	Hon. S. F. Carey.....	Sent Senate April 3, 1868.
Robert F. Blick.....	do.....	do.....		
James M. Givens.....	do.....	do.....		
M. M. Murphey.....	do.....	Sixth, Ohio.....		
Augustus S. Reynolds.....	do.....	First, Illinois.....		
W. P. Hugues.....	do.....	do.....		
John M. Corse.....	do.....	do.....		
Colbey Knapp.....	do.....	Eighth, Illinois.....		
W. E. Carlin.....	Assessor.....	Tenth, Illinois.....	Hons. S. S. Marshall and A. G. Burr.....	Sent Senate March 12, 1868.
John W. Winstanley.....	do.....	Second, Indiana.....	Hon. A. G. Burr.....	Sent Senate March 20, 1868.
A. K. Osborne.....	Collector.....	Fifth, Wisconsin.....	Hon. M. C. Kerr.....	Sent Senate April 7, 1868.
James B. Hubbs.....	do.....	Montana.....	Hon. J. R. Doolittle.....	Sent Senate April 7, 1868.
Lucius F. Rolfe.....	Assessor.....	Idaho.....	Hons. E. D. Holbrook and J. M. Cavanaugh.....	Sent Senate March 18, 1868.
Julius Newburg.....	Collector.....	do.....	Hon. Burt Van Horn.....	
			Hons. E. D. Holbrook, G. M. Adams, James Brooks, Charles Haight, A. G. Burr, S. B. Axtell, John Fox, G. W. Morgan, D. M. Van Auker, S. F. Carey, P. Van Trump, S. S. Marshall, B. M. Boyer, M. C. Kerr, L. W. Ross, L. S. Trimble, and James A. Johnson.	Sent Senate March 17, 1868.

Special agents under internal revenue appointed since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Recommended by—
* John C. Fry, reappointment	Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Wm. Lawrence, Hon. W. Williams.
J. H. Noteware, new commission	Hon. John Conness.
E. B. Gates, new commission	Hon. W. D. Kelly, Hon. W. Mercur.
C. R. Cornwell, reappointment	
E. M. Tomlinson, reappointment	
S. G. Burbridge, new commission	Orally by Senators Wade and Fowler.
* C. F. Clements, reappointment	Hon. William A. Pile.
William Wheaton, reappointment	
† James Mann, reappointment	
Jos. H. Thompson, new commission	
* H. C. Whitley, reappointment	Hon. B. F. Butler.
* H. Carey, reappointment	Hon. R. C. Schenck, Hon. S. F. Cary.
* John W. Brown, reappointment	Hon. B. M. Boyer, Hon. J. L. Getz.

* In these cases temporary appointments were given prior to February 20th upon the recommendation of the members named in the several cases, and their appointments renewed since that date, but upon no further recommendation by members.

† This appointment was made on December 6, 1867, by desire of the President, for a limited time, and a reappointment was made March 4, 1868. The President's wishes were communicated, in a note from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, upon which the *original* appointment was made.

Applications received for appointments as special agents under internal revenue since February 20, 1868, none of which have been made.

John McDonald; S. Meurlock, recommended by Hon. J. A. Johnson; Moses Bates; Benj. Eggleston, recommended by Hon. D. T. Patterson, Hon. S. Archer, Hon. D. E. Phelps; D. N. Cominger, recommended by Hon. T. A. Hendricks; B. F. Mullen, recommended by Hon. T. A. Hendricks; L. S. Powell; James B. Henderson, recommended by Hon. T. Stevens, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Hon. George F. Miller; Wm. H. Rogers, recommended by Hon. Alex. Ramsey.

Revenue inspectors appointed since February 20, 1868.

[Under an established rule of the department revenue inspectors are appointed upon the recommendation of one or both of the principal officers of the district, viz., the assessor and collector. This rule has been adhered to in all the cases contained in this list.]

Name.	Recommended by—
John Babson, new appointment	Hon. B. F. Butler.
* Samuel Hepburn, reappointment	Hon. T. E. Stewart.
A. H. Brooks, reappointment	
M. C. Fordham, reappointment	
L. M. Ludlow, reappointment	
James Boyle, reappointment	
Wm. B. Ripley, reappointment	
Thomas T. Sutliff, new appointment	
* Jesse A. Ashley, reappointment	Hon. Wm. S. Lincoln.
Wm. H. Stiner, reappointment	
* James Chapin, reappointment	Hon. Wm. S. Lincoln.
J. Rosenbaugh, new appointment	
H. C. Marston, reappointment	Hon. Richard Yates, U. S. Senate.
M. Halpin, new appointment	
B. Bernard, new appointment	Orally by Hon. F. Wood.
A. B. Corwine, new appointment	
H. B. Babcock, reappointment	
Geo. F. Pendexter, new appointment	

Revenue inspectors appointed since February 20, 1868—Continued.

Name.	Recommended by—
John H. Clyne, new appointment.....	
* Stephen Shangle, reappointment.....	Hon. J. W. Nye, U. S. Senate.
Wm. G. Lee, new appointment.....	
* John H. Gleason, reappointment.....	Hons. John Fox, John Morrissey, N. P. Banks.
* Thompson C. Dunn, new appointment.....	Hon. T. E. Stewart.
Wm. Rieley, new appointment.....	
John P. Carroll, reappointment.....	
Wm. P. Westervelt, reappointment.....	
Andrew Sheehan, reappointment.....	
Geo. W. Smith, reappointment.....	
* C. H. Dougherty, reappointment.....	Hon. S. J. Randall.
Wm. L. Ritter, new appointment.....	
Joseph Caldwell, reappointment.....	
Thomas Brodhead, reappointment.....	
Jas. M. Doherty, reappointment.....	
Augustus Hitzman, new appointment.....	Hon. S. F. Cary
Thos. J. Kinney, new appointment.....	
Wm. Burnett, jr., reappointment.....	
John W. Godman, new appointment.....	Hon. G. S. Orth.
Alfred Freeman, new appointment.....	Hon. E. C. Ingersoll.
John K. Lyon, new appointment.....	
E. H. Bingham, new appointment.....	
D. S. Bentley, new appointment.....	
J. B. Ferguson, new appointment.....	
E. W. Foster, new appointment.....	
Thomas J. Larison, reappointment.....	
M. M. Murphy, reappointment.....	
John T. Robison, new appointment.....	Hon. J. R. Hawkins.
D. C. Alden, reappointment.....	
A. H. Newcomb, reappointment.....	
R. J. Powell, new appointment.....	
* Joseph Watson, reappointment.....	Hons. H. B. Anthony, W. S. Sprague.
Luke Clark, reappointment.....	
L. W. Emerson, new appointment.....	
R. E. Winsor, new appointment.....	

* In cases marked thus (*) temporary appointments were given prior to February 20 upon the recommendation of the members named in the several cases, and their appointments renewed since that date without any further recommendation from members.

Applications received for appointments as internal revenue inspectors since February 20, 1868.

S. S. Leidy, John K. Tyson; William Shields, recommended by Hon. John Fox; Cyrus A. Mead; William F. Robertson, Edmund Keyser, George B. Williams, L. S. Thompson, William Daily, B. B. Rockwell, P. Flanigan, H. C. Hill; George W. Smith, recommended by Hons. D. A. Nunn, R. B. Butler, S. M. Arnell, James Mullen; T. J. Reilly, H. M. Whittemore, H. P. Manning, Geo. W. Frost, Herman Asher, Jeremiah Driscoll, Titus Fernow, George Hebburn, Thomas P. Wood, Bernard Hess; E. S. Atkinson, recommended by Hon. P. G. Van Winkle, United States Senate; George F. Ellis; C. E. Buck, recommended by Hons. C. E. Buckalew, United States Senate, D. M. Van Auker, J. L. Getz, S. J. Randall, G. W. Woodward, and A. J. Glossbrenner.

List of assistant assessors appointed since February 20, 1863.

[These appointments were made in accordance with an established rule of this department, upon the recommendation of the assessor of the respective districts.]

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed
			1866.
Daniel M. Frazer.....	Ohio.....	Sixth.....	February 20.
George W. Frybarger.....	Indiana.....	Fifth.....	20.
Jeremiah Weekly.....	do.....	Sixth.....	20.
Charles H. Burt.....	do.....	do.....	20.
George C. Beser.....	Maryland.....	Fourth.....	20.
Alexander Rush.....	do.....	do.....	20.
George Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	20.
Thomas H. Moore.....	do.....	do.....	20.
O. B. Ridenour.....	do.....	do.....	20.
John C. Brining.....	do.....	do.....	20.
Charles R. Waters.....	do.....	do.....	20.
Henry C. Waitzell.....	Kentucky.....	Third.....	20.
Lems Lichty.....	Iowa.....	Sixth.....	20.
Abel Hewitt.....	Pennsylvania.....	Eleventh.....	20.
Frederick W. Hays.....	do.....	Twentieth.....	21.
Daniel G. Burr.....	Illinois.....	Seventh.....	21.
W. H. Smith.....	Kentucky.....	Fifth.....	24.
Theobald David.....	do.....	do.....	24.
C. E. Paddock.....	do.....	do.....	24.
W. L. Wharton.....	do.....	do.....	24.
John W. Mitchell.....	Indiana.....	Third.....	24.
William H. Ross.....	Maryland.....	do.....	24.
W. Hickman.....	do.....	do.....	24.
George H. Walts.....	do.....	do.....	24.
H. J. Hodges.....	do.....	do.....	24.
C. P. Meredith.....	do.....	do.....	24.
Thomas J. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	24.
James Caulk.....	do.....	do.....	24.
Benjamin Hough.....	Pennsylvania.....	Fifth.....	24.
Thomas Q. Buckins.....	do.....	do.....	24.
William Carter.....	do.....	do.....	24.
William Glasgow.....	do.....	do.....	24.
John F. Ahlien.....	do.....	do.....	24.
Henry Loux.....	do.....	do.....	24.
Samuel Landenberger.....	do.....	do.....	24.
Henry Schweaker.....	Texas.....	Third.....	25.
Truman C. Welling.....	Maryland.....	Fifth.....	25.
H. A. Cook.....	Pennsylvania.....	Fourth.....	25.
C. C. Burns.....	do.....	do.....	25.
James S. Highley.....	do.....	do.....	25.
James B. Montague.....	do.....	do.....	25.
John W. Earls.....	Ohio.....	Eleventh.....	26.
James Gracey.....	Pennsylvania.....	Twenty-second.....	26.
Jackson Woolslayer.....	do.....	do.....	26.
William H. Hampton.....	do.....	do.....	26.
William Herron.....	do.....	do.....	26.
Joseph I. Lawson.....	do.....	do.....	26.
Samuel B. Palmer.....	Georgia.....	Second.....	27.
George H. Hoering.....	Illinois.....	Twelfth.....	27.
Martin Rouzer.....	Maryland.....	Fourth.....	27.
R. E. Simmons.....	do.....	do.....	27.
William Zimmerman.....	do.....	do.....	27.
James A. Towle.....	Massachusetts.....	Seventh.....	27.
Theodore Berrien.....	New York.....	Fifth.....	28.
George Englehart.....	do.....	do.....	28.
Charles G. Brink.....	do.....	do.....	28.
William W. Tinkler.....	do.....	do.....	28.
Robert F. Campbell.....	Texas.....	Third.....	28.
James Hunter.....	New York.....	Eighth.....	28.
William I. Bowdle.....	Maryland.....	First.....	29.

List of assistant assessors appointed, &c.—Continued.

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1862.
I. Addison Hall	Pennsylvania...	Twenty-fourth..	March 3.
Curtis P. Lacy	Iowa	First	3.
W. S. McClure	Pennsylvania ..	Twenty-second ..	3.
George D. Edge	Ohio	Fourth	3.
John J. Armstrong	Georgia	do.	3.
Jesse P. Nelson	Kentucky	do.	3.
Charles M. Caldwell	Georgia	do.	3.
* George A. Achenbach	Pennsylvania...	Eighteenth	4.
Joseph LeCompte	New York	Fourth	4.
H. J. Hender	Pennsylvania ..	Tenth	4.
James McLaughlin	do.	do.	4.
John H. Christ	do.	do.	4.
John W. Mannon	do.	do.	4.
John Cochlin	do.	do.	4.
Vincent Allwein	do.	do.	4.
Henry Roebuck	do.	do.	4.
Mason Maury	Kentucky	Fifth	4.
Philip Rammers	do.	do.	4.
Herbert Marr	Arkansas	Second	6.
D. P. Belden	do.	do.	6.
E. A. Nickels	do.	do.	6.
William T. Clark	Nebraska	do.	6.
August Langennan	do.	do.	6.
A. G. Cunningham	Arkansas	Second	7.
John H. Farrell	Illinois	First	9.
William McKim	Pennsylvania...	Twenty-second ..	9.
George D. Foster, jr.	New York	Twenty-first	9.
James Carana	do.	do.	9.
Reese Evans	Wisconsin	Fourth	9.
Ardell C. Rogers	do.	do.	9.
Oren D. Sickles	do.	do.	9.
Euzema C. Bower	Georgia	Second	9.
William G. White	North Carolina ..	do.	9.
Everett E. Austin	Massachusetts ..	Fifth	10.
James S. Smith	Tennessee	Eighth	10.
Sumner Davis	Pennsylvania...	Twelfth	10.
Lewis H. Lilte	do.	do.	10.
William Slocum	do.	do.	10.
William Carey	do.	do.	10.
Eli Peacock	Ohio	Sixteenth	11.
A. H. Mayer	Texas	First	11.
John J. Allen	do.	do.	11.
William L. Rigsby	do.	do.	11.
James M. Stradling	Virginia	Fifth	12.
T. B. Thorp	California	do.	12.
George N. Langford	Mississippi	Second	12.
C. W. Burr	Virginia	Fourth	13.
Frank P. Maxwell	Ohio	Third	16.
Harrison O. Cassell	Illinois	Tenth	16.
Abraham W. Pullis	New York	Thirty-second ..	16.
Peter Bellis	Pennsylvania...	Eleventh	16.
Charles L. Heller	do.	do.	16.
Leny Bonesteel	do.	do.	16.
Joseph R. Sinquet	do.	do.	16.
William Rickcords	Illinois	do.	16.
J. S. Brittain	California	Second	16.
George A. McKenzie	do.	Third	16.
William R. Davis	Nebraska	do.	16.
William H. Obey	Pennsylvania ..	Twenty-second ..	16.
Samuel D. Woods	do.	Twenty-fourth ..	17.
Sanford L. Macomber	New York	Sixth	17.
William Good	do.	do.	17.

* Recommended by Hon. C. R. Buckalew.

List of assistant assessors appointed, &c.—Continued.

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1868.
Daniel McFarland	New York	Sixth	March 17.
Gardiner P. Houghton	Louisiana	First	17.
James A. Burnham	Indiana	Ninth	17.
Benjamin O. Spaulding	Pennsylvania	Twentieth	17.
J. J. Saville	Louisiana	First	18.
S. S. Reeder	Virginia	Eighth	18.
Henry S. Pierson	Maryland	Third	19.
Horace Welch	Texas	Fourth	19.
L. H. Van Schaich	California	Second	19.
George L. Leininger	Ohio	First	23.
James W. Huntoon	Georgia	Second	24.
Alvin B. Clark	do.	First	24.
Daniel E. Hamblen	California	Fourth	24.
George Hough	Indiana	Eighth	24.
Albert G. Bryant	Arkansas	First	24.
Lewis M. Hamilton	Pennsylvania	Twentieth	25.
William W. Cantine	Alabama	First	26.
Obadiah C. Morgan	New York	Second	26.
Sylvanus A. Birch	Virginia	Sixth	26.
George B. Lincoln, jr.	New York	Third	26.
Abia B. Thorn	do.	do.	26.
Robert Ure	do.	do.	26.
William B. Barton	do.	do.	26.
John Pullman	do.	Eighth	26.
Richard Murphy	do.	do.	28.
Arthur C. Brundage	do.	do.	28.
Seth R. Johnson	do.	do.	28.
Charles E. Fisher	Virginia	Fourth	28.
Lucius S. Norton	Illinois	Thirteenth	30.
John C. White	do.	do.	30.
Harris M. Ridenhower	do.	do.	30.
Thomas Moore	do.	do.	30.
Pleasant Taylor	do.	do.	30.
William Edwards	do.	do.	30.
Samuel R. Hall	do.	do.	30.
Wells B. Whitmore	Georgia	Fourth	30.
Frederick W. Morris, jr.	New York	Second	30.
Jacob S. Baker	do.	do.	30.
Samuel T. Day	Florida	do.	April 1.
William T. Almond	Tennessee	Sixth	1.
James A. Corley	Kentucky	Fourth	1.
Harlow P. Harris	New York	Thirty-second	1.
L. Van Slyke	Minnesota	Second	2.
William H. Cary	Pennsylvania	Fourth	2.
Robert A. Miller	South Carolina	Third	4.
James L. Wharton	Kentucky	Fourth	4.
Amos Gore	Ohio	do.	January 15.
Henry Kelly	do.	do.	15.
W. E. Fuson	do.	do.	15.
H. B. Budd	do.	do.	15.
W. T. Kittrell	Alabama	First	April 7.
Don. A. Dodge	do.	do.	7.
John R. Murphy	Dakota	do.	7.
John McWhirter	Louisiana	First	7.
Samuel B. Dow	Tennessee	Second	7.
Charles C. Davis	Pennsylvania	Fourteenth	8.
N. H. Champlin	Virginia	Fourth	9.
William L. Patton	Mississippi	First	10.
James W. McDonough	Texas	do.	10.
John T. Blake	Missouri	Sixth	10.
O. Allen	Alabama	First	10.
C. N. Moore	do.	do.	10.
O. O. Howe	do.	do.	10.

List of assistant assessors appointed, &c.—Continued.

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1868.
* Lemon S. Powell	Mississippi	Second	April 10.
Charles S. Osborn	Nevada .....	.....	13.
D. A. Morse	California	Second	13.
G. E. Smith	do.	do.	13.
E. A. Clarke	do.	do.	13.
F. E. Bailey	do.	do.	13.
Henry Dumont	Michigan	do.	13.
Joseph Boyer	Ohio	Ninth	13.
William B. Hogulland	Indiana	Third	13.
Mason J. Gibson	Alabama	Second	13.
David H. Carter	do.	do.	13.
William M. Martin	do.	do.	13.
Henry Bingham	do.	do.	13.
Samuel S. Holbrook	do.	do.	13.
Robert M. Mellown	do.	do.	13.
William G. Miller	do.	do.	13.
DeWitt Appar	New York	Twenty-sixth	13.
James W. Flood	Virginia	Fourth	16.
Thomas Blacknell	North Carolina	Seventh	17.
Charles D. Hand	Montana .....	.....	17.
Vincent Parshall	Pennsylvania	Twenty-first	7.
George H. Wood	do.	do.	7.
Henry H. Null	do.	do.	7.
Alanson G. Aldrich	Michigan	Fourth	18.
Elbridge G. Herr	Indiana	Tenth	18.
James B. Doan	Ohio	First	20.
L. C. Frantz	do.	do.	20.
John Kirchner	do.	do.	20.
William R. Letcher	Kentucky	Eighth	20.
John B. Etz	Georgia	Fourth	26.
Stephen C. Atkisson	do.	do.	26.
Samuel T. Anderson	do.	do.	26.
John J. Price	Texas	First	26.
† George W. Frost	Ohio	Third	26.
<i>Applicants not appointed.</i>			
‡ Moses Shields	Illinois	First	
§ William Hardy	New York	Third	
Alfred Jervis	Louisiana	First	
|| Jacob C. Peters	Kansas .....	.....

* Recommended by Hon. William Lawrence.

† Recommended by Hon. R. C. Schenck.

‡ Recommended by Hon. R. Yates.

§ Recommended by Hon. W. H. Robertson.

|| Recommended by Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.



List of general inspectors of spirits appointed since February 20, 1868.

[These appointments were made in accordance with a rule of this department, with one exception, upon the recommendation of the collector of the respective districts. Andrew Ludwig of 6th Ohio was appointed upon the recommendation of the assessor.]

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1868.
Floyd W. Edwards	Virginia	Eighth	February 22.
Weden Oneal	Kentucky	Sixth	22.
George I. Foster	Dakota .....	.....	22.
Gurdon H. Wilcox	Alabama	First	25.
Levi Sherman	Missouri	Third	25.
Alonzo Fuller	Kansas .....	.....	25.
Henry Ballard	Mississippi	First	25.
William A. Stone	do	First	25.
Richard K. Cox	Ohio	Second	28.
William W. Hill	Virginia	Fifth	March 2.
Charles Norris	Tennessee	Third	2.
Samuel A. Given	do	Seventh	2.
John Beck	Missouri	Second	2.
E. Stewart	Illinois	Eighth	6.
William McGrane	New York	Second	9.
John A. Colby	Illinois	First	19.
John S. Carr	Arizona .....	.....	19.
James Ford	Texas	Second	20.
John W. Marshall	Georgia	Fourth	20.
Sidney G. McGuire	Indiana	Eleventh	24.
Sylvester Foord, jr	Wisconsin	Second	24.
Frank Kail	Ohio	Fifth	24.
Jesse Kincheloe	Indiana	First	25.
Frederick G. True	Illinois	Seventh	26.
John S. Walls	Pennsylvania	Third	27.
William H. Neish	New York	Twenty-seventh	27.
George Hackman	Pennsylvania	Fourteenth	April 2.
J. N. Lanthier	New York	Fifth	2.
Joseph A. Hendricks	Indiana	Third	2.
* Andrew Ludwig	Ohio	Sixth	2.
Joseph B. Smith	Pennsylvania	Seventh	4.
Luther Holmes	Wisconsin	Fourth	4.
John E. Warren	Missouri	First	6.
Thomas Ranney	Idaho .....	.....	8.
James B. Matthews	Ohio	Fifteenth	10.
James H. Willian	Indiana	First	20.
James H. Bridges	Missouri	Second	21.
George W. Peacock	Maryland	Third	21.
<i>Applicants for position of general in-</i>			
<i>pector of spirits not appointed.</i>			
F. Schaefer	Illinois	First .....	.....
Daniel Cameron	do	First .....	.....
J. B. Taylor	do	First .....	.....
Addison C. Randall	do	First .....	.....
George Watkins	Ohio	Sixth .....	.....

* Recommended by Hon. R. W. Clark.

List of inspectors of refined coal-oil appointed since February 20, 1868.

[These men were appointed upon the recommendation of the collector of their respective districts. The files of this office do not show that any member of Congress interested himself in their appointment.]

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1868.
Nathaniel Cleaves	Massachusetts ..	Third	February 27.
George A. Le Maistre	Pennsylvania ..	Nineteenth ..	27.
William H. Neish	New York	Twenty-seventh	March 27.
William H. Gray	Kentucky	Seventh	April 9.
William H. McCarthy	New York	Ninth	17.

List of inspectors of tobacco, snuff, and cigars appointed since February 20, 1868.

[These men were appointed upon the recommendation of the assessor of their respective districts. The files of this office do not show that any member of Congress interested himself in their appointment.]

Name.	State.	District.	Date appointed.
			1868.
Thomas B. Johnson	Kentucky	Sixth	February 21.
R. P. A. Hamilton	Illinois	Seventh	21.
A. S. Hill	Georgia	Third	21.
William Brown	Pennsylvania ..	Twenty-first ..	21.
Charles E. Haus	do	Fourteenth ..	22.
Edward T. Williamson	Virginia	Second	22.
Francis H. Dawes	Massachusetts ..	Ninth	25.
Oliver Keese	Pennsylvania ..	Twentieth	25.
William Brunson	Michigan	Sixth	March 2.
Matthew Westcott	New York	Twenty-sixth ..	2.
William Elwell	Wisconsin	Fourth	4.
F. W. Hays	Pennsylvania ..	Twentieth	7.
E. Darragh	Indiana	Fourth	9.
James Bell	Kentucky	Ninth	11.
Jules A. Druilhet	Louisiana	First	11.
Samuel Saylor	Pennsylvania ..	Sixth	12.
Robert A. Stanton	New York	Nineteenth	12.
George D. Bower	New Jersey	Second	17.
Solomon Boyd	New York	Twenty-first ..	17.
John J. Collard	Illinois	Ninth	20.
Frederick G. True	do	Seventh	21.
Sylvester Foord, jr	Wisconsin	Second	24.
Jacob Schloss	New York	Second	24.
Jacob D. Hasbrouck	do	Thirteenth	April 2.
Simeon M. Babcock	Michigan	First	2.
Joseph A. Hendricks	Indiana	Third	2.
Joseph B. Smith	Pennsylvania ..	Seventh	6.
James I. Cox	New York	Third	6.
Stephen P. Smith	Iowa	Sixth	9.
A. G. Hastings	do	Sixth	9.
James B. Matthews	Ohio	Fifteenth	10.
Charles Prather	Illinois	Ninth	10.
Abner Flint	New York	Thirty-first ..	13.
J. B. Shallenbarger	Iowa	Fourth	18.
W. Frank Sears	Colorado .....	.....	18.
H. H. Robinson	Ohio	Fourteenth	18.
Alexander McDonald	do	First	20.

Applicants not appointed.

Thomas McGlone	New York	Third
R. A. McDonald	Kentucky	Sixth

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TREASURY.

List of appointments to offices under the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Name of applicant.	Office.	Station.	Recommended by member of Congress.	Action.
Franklin Haven, jr.....	Assistant Treasurer United States	Boston, Mass.....	Hon. Lewis Selye.....	Nominated to the Senate.
Lyman M. Newton.....	Collector of customs.....	Genesee district, N. Y.....	Hon. J. A. Johnson, Hon. S. B.	do.....do.
Harry Beckwith.....	Superintendent branch mint....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Axtell, Hon. E. D. Holbrook,	do.....do.
			Hon. W. M. Stewart, Hon. J. J.	
			W. Nye, Hon. G. H. Williams,	
			Hon. W. Corbett.....	
R. W. Raymond.....	Special commissioner to collect mining statistics.	.....	Hon. W. M. Stewart, Hon. J. W.	Appointed.
			Nye, Hon. Jno. Connes, Hon.	
			G. H. Williams, Hon. C. Cole,	
			Hon. Justin S. Morrill.....	
Charles S. Hull.....	Collector of customs.....	Stonington, Conn.....	Hon. James Dixon, orally.....	Nominated to the Senate.
Frederick Robie.....	Special agent.....	Treasury Department.....	Hon. W. P. Fessenden, orally.....	Appointed.
Robert S. Sprengle.....	do.....	do.....	Hon. W. E. Niblack, orally.....	Appointed for 60 days.
Lawrence K. Jerome.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Appointed for 90 days.
H. G. Worthington.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Appointed for 30 days.
J. C. Harris.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Appointed for 3 months.
W. D. Gallagher.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Appointed for 1 month.
John H. Stockton.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Appointed.
Silas W. Gillett.....	Assistant special agent.....	do.....	.....	do.
W. H. Clay.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
John S. Rich.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
John G. Parkhurst.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
George Forsaith.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
Larra O. Beck.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
West Funk.....	Inspector.....	Philadelphia custom-house	.....	Collector's nomination approved.
John Fullerton.....	do.....	do.....	.....	do.
George K. Wise.....	do.....	do.....	Hon. Leonard Myers.....	do.
A. A. Cornwell.....	Deputy collector.....	Pultneyville, N. Y.....	.....	do.
F. A. Benter.....	do.....	Brownville, Texas.....	Hon. B. F. Butler.....	Coll'r instructed to nominate him.

List of applicants for offices under the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Name of applicant.	Office.	Station.	Recommended by member of Congress.	Action.
George W. Harris.....	Appointment.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Hon. Simon Cameron, orally.	
Thomas C. Weldon.....	Captain of night inspectors.....	.....do.....	Hon. George W. Woodward.	
J. C. Whitall.....	Inspector.....	New York City.....	Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh.	
J. E. Scott.....	.....do.....	Brownsville, Texas.....	Hon. T. A. Hendricks.	
Jno. B. Steele.....	Collector of customs.....	Charleston, S. C.....	Hon. G. W. Morgan.	
J. H. Riley.....	Treasurer branch mint.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Hon. Jas. A. Johnson.	
Nelson Plato.....	Collector of customs.....	Corpus Christi, Texas.....	Hon. S. J. Randall.	
George W. Warren.....	Assistant Treasurer United States.....	Boston, Mass.....		
George P. Edwards.....	Collector of customs.....	Georgetown, S. C.....		
James Marr.....	.....do.....	Galveston, Texas.....		
M. H. Mooney.....	.....do.....	Franklin, La.....	Hon. J. B. Henderson.	
Wesley Jones.....	Assayer branch mint.....	Carson City, Nevada.....		
S. H. Robinson.....	Special agent of Treasury Dep't.....	Roston, Mass.....		
Bernard O'Kane.....	Inspector of customs.....	Philadelphia custom-house.....		
Jos. Butler.....	Storekeeper.....	.....do.....		
W. G. Coarow.....	Inspector.....	.....do.....		
W. H. Holloway.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
C. W. Murray.....	.....do.....	Charleston, S. C.....		
Thomas J. Harvey.....	.....do.....	Muskegon, Mich.....		
A. P. Sinclair.....	Deputy collector.....	Sacramento, Cal.....		
E. K. Phipps.....	Inspector.....	Brownsville, Texas.....		
A. W. Tennent.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Hobart Berran, Jr.....	Clerk, custom-house.....	Newburyport, Mass.....		
Thomas W. Foster.....	Subordinate office.....	.....do.....		
William H. Huse.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Charles O. Muse.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
W. J. McDermott.....	Employment.....	New York custom-house.....		
C. A. Winnick.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
C. F. Borsch.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Hugh O'Neill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....		
C. F. Schreily.....	.....do.....	Phil'a custom-house.....		
D. de Launac.....	.....do.....	N. Orleans custom-house.....		
James Healy.....	Inspector of customs.....	No place stated.		
E. D. Carnohan.....	Applies for a situation under the.....	government.		

Applications received for appointments in the revenue cutter service since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Office.	Recommended by—
Aloysius J. Kane.....	Third lieutenant....	Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Jas. Dixon, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Hon. S. Archer.
Robert M. Clark.....	Third lieutenant.	
Thomas Mason.....	Third lieutenant.	
Cyrus Riell.....	Second lieutenant....	Hon. J. W. Chanler, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hon. Stephen Taber, Hon. J. M. Marvin, Hon. H. Ward, Hon. J. M. Humphrey, Hon. J. H. Ketcham, Hon. J. A. Griswold.
Frederick Henderson.....	Third lieutenant....	Hon. R. Yates, Hon. W. Mungen.
Fitch B. Taylor.....	Third lieutenant....	Hon. James Dixon.
James Moran.....	Third lieutenant.	
Charles N. Hicks.....	Lieutenant.....	Hon. J. W. Chanler.
P. J. McMahon.....	Chief engineer.	
William W. Pease.....	Lieutenant.....	Hon. T. D. Eliot.
James K. Wright.....	Second ass't eng'rs.	
Charles F. Dyce.....	Second ass't eng'rs.	
Frederick Henderson.....	Third lieutenant....	Hon. A. H. Cragin, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Hon. R. Yates, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell.
Anthony Lund.....	Third lieutenant.	
William A. Snedeker.....	Second ass't eng'rs.	
Walter D. Maddocks.....	Third lieutenant.	
APPOINTMENTS.		
Charles F. Shoemaker....	Third lieutenant....	Nominated to the Senate.

Steamboat inspectors appointed since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Office.	Station.	Recommended by—
Arthur M. Phillips.....	Inspector of boilers...	Wheeling, W. Va.....	
Joseph Cook.....	Inspector of hulls...	Detroit, Mich.....	
John S. Brown.....	do.....	Baltimore, Md.....	

NOTE.—Steamboat inspectors are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the designation of the board of examination, consisting of the collector or surveyor of customs, the supervising inspector, and judge of the United States district court. The files of the department do not show that any member of Congress has interested himself in these appointments.

List of light-house keepers appointed throughout the United States since February 20, 1868.

Obed Tabbutt, Moose Peak, Maine; J. B. Crane, Sequin, Maine; O. B. Crane, Sequin, Maine; Samuel R. Metoon, Boon Island, N. H.; P. F. Freeman, Handkerchief light vessel, Mass.; J. M. Beckwith, Faulkner island, Conn.; Sarah A. Bradley, New Haven, Conn.; Z. Blizzard, Cross Ledge, N. Y.; E. D. Clarke, Robbin's Reef, N. Y.; Isaac Leonard, Sunken Rock, N. Y.; S. B. Andrews, Passaic beacon, N. J.; William Whitaker, Egg Island, N. J.; J. H. Parkinson, Greenbury Point, Md.; T. J. Cliff, Lower Cedar Point, Md.; T. B. Smith, Assateague, Virginia; N. G. Burris, Cape Charles, Virginia; William M. Moody, Point of Shoals, Virginia; C. Merton, Deep Water Shoals, Virginia; George Pruitt, Watts's island, Virginia; William M. Chadwick, Horseshoe Shoal, N. C.; Bryan Rumsley, Horseshoe Shoal, N. C.; J. H. Sengstack, Cape Roman, S. C.; George W. Stockwell, Little

Cumberland, Georgia; James Burns, Ship island, Miss.; Edwin Killian, Pass à loutre, La.; Louisa Rippe, South Pass, La.; William J. Phillips, Half Moon Reef, Texas; Mrs. John Terry, Sand Point, Wis.; James Rogers, Point Conception, Cal.

NOTE.—Light-house keepers are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of lights for the district in which the light-houses are situated. The files of the department do not show that any member of Congress has interested himself in these appointments.

Appointments in marine hospitals since February 20, 1868.

Thomas Hurst, steward, Detroit, Mich.; appointed upon the nomination of the surgeon.
Elizabeth Hurst, matron, Detroit, Mich.; appointed upon the nomination of the surgeon.

Male clerks appointed in the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Recommended by—	Remarks.
John L. Anderson.....	Hons. L. S. Trimble, J. B. Beck, J. S. Golladay, and J. D. Young.	
W. P. Andrews.....	Hon. H. D. Washburn.....	Soldier.
George H. Albutt.....	Hon. P. G. Van Winkle.....	Do.
J. P. Butler.....		Do.
J. H. Brodhead.....	Hons. C. R. Buckalew, Geo. W. Woodward, Alex. Ramsey, D. W. Van Auker.	
W. S. Bergin.....	Hon. Geo. W. Morgan.....	One-armed soldier.
H. S. Burson.....	Hons. T. A. Hendricks and W. Mungen.....	Soldier.
E. J. Barden.....	Hon. Wm. H. Barnum.....	Do.
J. B. Bodwell.....		
G. F. Colwell.....	Hon. P. E. Stewart.....	Do.
J. R. Collette.....	Hon. G. M. Adams.....	One-armed soldier.
C. A. Chipley.....		
R. A. Colby.....	Hon. S. S. Marshall.....	Soldier.
F. V. Dalrymple.....	Hons. F. T. Frelinghuysen, A. G. Cattell, G. A. Halsey, John Hill, and Wm. Moore.	Do.
A. Duddenhausen.....	Hon. R. P. Spalding.....	Do.
R. G. Dyrenforth.....	Hon. S. S. Marshall.....	Do.
D. F. Dulany.....	Hons. R. C. Schenck and H. Wilson.....	Sailor.
W. H. Doty.....	Hon. E. D. Morgan.....	
J. J. Evans.....	Hon. S. Cameron.....	
Jos. Edwards.....	Hons. A. G. Cattell and C. O'Neill.....	
F. A. Edwards.....		
W. M. French.....	Hons. J. R. Doolittle and S. S. Marshall.....	
F. A. Fuller.....		
A. Fulkerson.....	Hon. A. Grover.....	
D. W. Funk.....	Hon. Wm. Lawrence.....	Soldier.
P. J. Flatley.....		
Arthur Griffith.....	Hon. A. H. Laffin.....	
J. C. Gallagher.....	Hons. C. R. Buckalew, J. R. Doolittle, T. A. Hendricks.	Do.
J. G. Garland.....	Hon. C. Upson.....	Do.
J. F. Harding.....	Hon. J. G. Blaine.....	Do.
L. C. Hootee.....	Hons. R. Johnson, R. T. Van Horn, J. W. McClurg, and I. Donnelly.	Do.
A. W. Hughes.....	Hon. Reverdy Johnson.....	
J. M. Hughes.....		
J. D. Hendley.....	Hon. C. A. Eldridge.....	
G. M. Hiss.....	Hon. S. Archer.....	
J. W. Harsha.....	Hons. E. R. Eckley, G. V. Lawrence.....	Do.
Edward Jones.....	Hon. C. R. Buckalew.....	Do.
H. James.....		
J. H. B. Jenkins.....	Hon. W. E. Robinson.....	Do.
Andrew Johnson.....	Hons. C. D. Hubbard, P. G. Van Winkle, and B. M. Kitchen.	Do.
J. A. Kayser.....		

Male clerks appointed in the Treasury Department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Recommended by—	Remarks.
W. H. Kean	Hon. N. B. Judd	Soldier.
H. W. Lilycrantz	Hons. Henry Wilson and N. P. Banks	Do.
C. H. Linsky	Hon. T. Cornell	Do.
M. D. Landon	Hons. J. R. Doolittle, Jas. Brooks, W. E. Robinson, and J. C. Churchill.	
R. H. Lindsey		
H. M. McNeal	Hon. Garrett Davis	Do.
J. A. Murphy	Hon. P. E. Stewart	
J. H. McBlair		Do.
J. F. McKenna	Hon. J. L. Getz	
W. H. Milstead	Hon. E. D. Morgan	Do.
J. N. Mills	Hon. D. Barnes	Do.
W. B. Morris	Hons. P. G. Van Winkle, W. T. Willey, and Reverdy Johnson.	Do.
F. G. McNamara		Dq.
Wm. Ott	Hon. Reverdy Johnson .....	.
M. O'Brien	Hon. S. Archer	
M. W. Perryman		
J. D. Posey	Hon. F. Stone	
H. C. Root	Hon. Wm. Williams	
Thos. Rutherford	Hon. W. Saulsbury	
W. H. Rogers	Hon. Alex. Ramsey	
J. Radcliffe	Hon. C. E. Phelps	
J. Rodebaugh	Hon. P. Van Trump	
J. R. Satterfield		
Geo. D. Simmons	Hon. H. Maynard	Do.
G. W. Starr	Hons. W. T. Willey, W. B. Stokes, and B. M. Kitchen.	Do.
Charles Spraul	Hon. J. B. Henderson	Do.
L. D. Sheaffer	Hons. S. Cameron, G. F. Miller, S. F. Wilson, U. Mercur, A. J. Glossbrenner.	Do.
R. H. Strahan	Hon. C. H. Van Wyck	Do.
H. M. Smeltzer		
W. H. Tufts	Hon. A. G. Burr	
H. G. Trader		
W. G. Tack	Hon. Jno. Fox	Do.
J. C. Whitall	Hon. G. M. Chilcott, Roscoe Conkling, B. Van Horn, and J. M. Cavanagh.	Do.
Addison Walker	Hon. W. E. Robinson	
W. M. Watson	Hon. Jas. Brooks	
W. W. Wallace	Hon. A. Flanders	
Samuel Wehrley	Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner	
S. M. Wilcox		
J. O. Welch	Hon. W. Saulsbury	
D. P. Wolhaupter		Do.
J. H. C. Young		
G. R. Van Gezer	Hon. G. F. Miller	Do.
F. A. Von Gassy	Hon. T. A. Hendricks	Do.
C. B. Webster	Hons. J. R. McCormick, C. A. Newcomb, J. J. Gravely.	
J. B. Wunderly	Hon. C. R. Buckalew	
J. F. Tenney	Hon. J. S. Morrill	Do.

Ordered to report for examination before appointment, since February 20, 1868.

Names.	Recommended by—	Remarks.
W. H. Appleton	Hon. A. H. Cragin	Soldier.
R. W. Abert	Hons. F. Stone and R. Johnson	
J. W. Armitage	Hon. J. A. Griswold	Do.
H. C. Browning	Hon. T. A. Hendricks	
P. C. Breen	Hon. J. K. Moorhead	Do.
W. P. Brady	Hon. A. H. Laffin	
W. W. Curtis	Hon. S. F. Cary	Do.
H. A. Crandall	Hon. J. H. Ketcham	
J. L. Clubb	Hons. B. M. Boyer, J. L. Getz, A. J. Gloss- brenner, and D. M. Van Auken	Do.
G. W. Center	Hon. Jas. Harlan	
R. P. Fink	Hon. W. S. Holman	Do.
W. H. Gooding	Hon. C. E. Phelps	
H. E. Huffman	Hon. T. A. Hendricks	Do.
J. H. Harleston	Hon. J. A. Nicholson	
H. C. Johannes	Hons. Jno. D. Young, L. S. Trimble, G. M. Adams, A. P. Grover, J. B. Beck, T. L. Jones, and J. S. Golladay	Do.
G. W. Jones	Hon. Geo. Vickers	
W. R. Morris	Hon. I. R. Hawkins	Do.
T. J. Peters	Hon. S. J. Randall	
J. M. Price	Hons. W. B. Stokes and J. S. Fowler	Do.
J. F. Roberson	Hon. J. S. Fowler	
H. G. Reynolds	Hon. F. Wood	Do.
G. W. Roosevelt	Hon. J. S. Fowler	
W. J. Stokes		Do.
P. W. Taylor		
W. H. White		Do.
W. M. Woodcock		
James Wells		Do.
R. M. Whitefoot		

Applications received for clerkships in the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Thos. N. Adams, Charles Allen, Charles Abert. E. P. Airthrop; A. P. Brannum, recommended by Hon. Jno. A. Bingham; Stewart Briggs, recommended by Hons. E. D. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling, Burt Van Horn, D. McCarthy, and James A. Garfield; Brougham Baker, D. V. Bell, C. A. Bouton, J. P. Bartlett, T. B. Baker, — Bland; Geo. C. Brown, recommended by Hon. J. Dixon; F. E. Brockway, recommended by Hon. W. S. Lincoln; E. F. Breck, recommended by Hon. N. P. Banks; J. N. Berlin, recommended by Hons. Z. Chandler and J. B. Henderson; F. A. Bates; Mason Blanchard, recommended by Hon. John Sherman; Seth E. Beedy, recommended by Hon. — Morrill; H. D. Bookstaver, recommended by Hons. F. T. Frelinghuysen, A. G. Cattell, W. Moore, G. A. Halsey, and J. D. Baldwin; B. C. Baker, R. M. Barnitz, E. J. Biddle; Daniel Baron, recommended by Hon. F. Stone; Silas Browning, recommended by Hon. R. Johnson; D. L. Beckwith, J. W. Blake; James Bell, recommended by Hon. S. F. Cary; B. C. Burns; C. P. Clark, recommended by Hon. J. W. Patterson; S. N. Cox, recommended by Hon. F. Stone; J. P. Cornwell, J. G. Custer, C. Cunningham; H. B. Creighton, recommended by Hon. C. R. Buckalew; Wm. Cornell, recommended by Hon. W. H. Robertson; W. T. Crutchley, recommended by Hon. B. M. Kitchen; Walter Crook; W. V. Carr, recommended by Hon. Wm. Sprague; M. C. Clark, J. W. Compton; J. R. Carpenter, recommended by Hon. D. McCarthy; W. A. Coburn, P. Collins, W. A. Craige; J. H. Clark, recommended by Hons. C. R. Buckalew and A. J. Glossbrenner; P. Cosgrove, recommended by Hons. J. R. McCormick, J. P. C. Shanks, R. Johnson, F. Thomas, T. A. Hendricks, G. Davis, and J. R. Doolittle; A. F. Cunningham, J. H. Carpenter; A. A. Clark, recommended by Hons. C. R. Buckalew, A. J. Glossbrenner, Geo. W. Woodward, J. L. Getz, S. J. Randall, and D. M. Van Auken; H. C. Cross, recommended by Hon. J. A. Johnson; Jas. Campbell, J. H. Cavanagh; P. E. Creamer, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson and F. Stone; W. G. Driver, Thomas Donohue; W. C. Dezouch, recommended by Hons. J. L. Getz, J. K. Moorhead, and H. E. Paine; F. Dorsett, H. C. Dahane, Edward Dennis, C. Denham; Murray Donaldson, recommended by Hon. S. F. Cary; Samuel English, E. Erdman, O. Engelblow;

A. J. Easterbrook, recommended by Hon. U. Mercur; Thomas Ellis; A. S. Edwards, recommended by Hon. T. E. Stewart; F. Folsom, W. H. Fuller; John A. Fuller, recommended by Hon. J. Dixon; L. S. Fletcher, J. H. Faman; R. G. Fewell, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson, George Vickers, and F. Stone; J. W. Flood, Thomas Folks; E. Frink, recommended by Hon. J. R. Doolittle; Oliver Foster, recommended by Hon. Wm. Sprague; — Feeley, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; — Galody, recommended by Hon. H. B. Anthony; M. E. Gooding, O. B. Graham, — Gardner; Thomas Gray, recommended by Hon. C. Cole; W. C. Greenleaf; Seth Hilman, recommended by Hons. Wm. Moore, A. G. Cattell, and F. T. Frelinghuysen; S. W. Haskins, recommended by Hon. J. A. Peters; R. O. Holman, C. M. Hines; W. F. Harrison, recommended by Hon. W. E. Robinson; W. J. Hopper, recommended by Hon. George Vickers; D. Hines, W. O. Hickok; A. G. Hatfield, recommended by Hons. J. R. Doolittle, C. R. Buckalew, and R. Yates; N. Hunter, F. H. Hoban; B. B. Henderson, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson and George Vickers; R. V. Haskell; W. T. Harrison, recommended by Hon. J. R. Doolittle; J. G. Holland, Henry Hood, Thomas Hickey; G. W. Hopkins, recommended by Hon. George Vickers; G. M. Israel; R. C. Jones, recommended by Hon. R. Johnson; E. S. Johnson, J. B. Jones, J. A. B. King, Elias Knapp, J. C. Killingsworth, Edmond Kotz, Lewis Ketchum; C. L. H. Kimball, recommended by Hon. L. P. Poland; J. H. Kelley, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; J. L. Kelley, recommended by Hon. A. J. Glosbrenner; Richard Laus, F. B. Lord; W. B. Long, recommended by Hons. S. C. Pomeroy, J. H. Ketcham, W. S. Lincoln, W. C. Fields, F. Wood, and C. N. Taylor; W. Lewis, Anthony Lamb; W. F. Longan, recommended by Hon. Sidney Clark; A. L. Langan, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; B. C. Major, W. L. May; J. W. McKnight, recommended by Hon. S. C. Pomeroy; E. May, recommended by Hon. A. G. Cattell; John McCain, recommended by Hon. Leonard Myers; D. McCurdy; R. S. Mooney, recommended by Hon. C. E. Phelps; S. D. Marlow, recommended by Hon. R. T. Van Horn; — Mullen; E. J. McGonagal, recommended by Hon. B. M. Boyer; Wm. Major, recommended by Hons. F. Thomas and C. E. Phelps; E. G. Musgrave; G. M. J. McNair, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson and George Vickers; J. L. Mills; H. F. T. Merrill, recommended by Hons. John Lynch and W. P. Fessenden; Theo. Nevin; J. S. Nevin, recommended by Hons. W. E. Robinson and F. T. Frelinghuysen; J. H. Nutwell; Henry Neale, recommended by Hon. F. Stone; O. Nefin, J. Newby; George O'Reilly, recommended by Hons. Wm. Moore, John Hill, G. A. Halsey, and A. G. Cattell; Henry C. Pitcher, Robert Patterson, W. J. Pond, N. C. Partridge, Lewis Pitch, J. W. Prinder; T. K. Preuss, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson, George Vickers, and T. A. Hendricks; J. H. Quail, recommended by Hon. C. R. Buckalew; G. E. Robinson, George Rohder; F. P. Richards, recommended by Hon. E. D. Morgan; George A. Reed; Lewis Rich, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Jos. Randall; Frederick Ringold, recommended by Hon. R. Johnson; S. Rimer, H. K. Smith; P. L. Shucking, recommended by Hons. N. P. Banks, G. S. Orth, and T. W. Tipton; H. J. Slye; S. Steele, recommended by Hon. R. Johnson; C. N. Swift, M. C. Stewart; J. D. Stokes, recommended by Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen; M. P. Smith, recommended by Hon. S. Perham; Eugene Slocumb, recommended by Hon. S. S. Marshall; P. W. Stumple, L. E. Sleigh, — Shekell, P. A. Simpson, W. W. Smith, James Smith; R. A. Slater, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; G. S. Sprastou; C. S. Schermerhorn, recommended by Hons. J. W. Nye and E. D. Morgan; James Selden; A. S. Sutton, recommended by Hon. W. S. Holman; J. H. Shepard, recommended by Hon. C. Cole; C. Schirely, recommended by Hon. Leonard Myers; F. C. Stizer, N. C. Towle, A. P. Tasker; R. G. Towell, recommended by Hons. R. Johnson, Geo. Vickers, and F. Stone; G. W. Tompson, recommended by Hon. J. W. Grimes; F. J. Thomas, B. T. Thorntt; Charles Truesdell, recommended by Hons. D. McCarthy and T. M. Pomeroy; J. A. Toomey, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; J. F. Tobin, recommended by Hon. John Fox; W. H. Towers; John Tuer, recommended by Hon. D. S. Norton; Edward Turner, Abraham Tappan, C. A. Van Auker, T. D. Voltz; Charles Virtue, recommended by Hon. W. Mungen; — Vile, S. A. Wilkins, T. D. Winter; L. C. Wells, recommended by Hons. S. Archer, F. Stone, and R. Johnson; W. Watson; E. C. Wilson, recommended by Hons. C. R. Buckalew, T. A. Hendricks, S. Archer, and S. J. Randall; J. G. Weaver, Edmund Woog, A. J. Wilder, E. H. Walworth, W. C. Waldmann, J. W. Wainwright; J. Woodruff, recommended by Hons. E. R. Eckley, M. Welker, B. F. Wade, and John Sherman; W. Wardruff, recommended by Hon. T. Williams and J. K. Moorhead; J. C. Woodworth, Edwin Young.

Female clerks and counters appointed in the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Recommended by.	Remarks.
Mrs. M. J. Alter.....	Hon. G. V. Lawrence.....	Widow of soldier. Do. Do. Do.
Margaret Bryan.....	Hon. John Sherman.....	
Mrs. S. E. Brooker.....	Hon. Garrett Davis.....	
Mrs. E. V. Chamberlain.....	Hon. U. Mercur.....	
Mrs. Julia Ross.....	Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, and Hon. S. J. Randall.	
Delia A. Mulneaux.....	Hons. W. S. Lincoln, L. S. Trimble, J. B. Beck, T. L. Jones, G. M. Adams, W. E. Niblack, T. A. Hendricks, A. P. Grover, and J. S. Golladay.	Lost a father and brother in the army.
Maria Van Alistine.....		Widow of soldier.
Mrs. Mary B. Naylor.....	Hon. A. C. Harding.....	Wife of crippled soldier.
Lavina S. Ralston.....		
Miss Josephine Chadwell.....		
Mrs. James C. Clafin.....	Hon. J. F. Wilson.....	Widow of soldier.
Mrs. Ellen Eddy.....	Hon. W. P. Fessenden.....	Brother in the army.
Mrs. A. F. Freedley.....	Hon. T. L. Jones.....	
Miss S. E. Harrison.....	Hons. J. W. Nye, N. B. Judd, and James Harlan.	
Miss X. M. Hooe.....	Hon. J. M. Humphreys.....	Daughter of a deceased naval officer.
Mrs. L. M. Lerner.....		
Mrs. E. J. McCaunon.....	Hon. Burt Van Horn.....	
Mary Morrissey.....		
Miss C. McKean.....		
C. P. Maceneheiser.....		
Mrs. H. M. Martin.....		Widow of soldier
Clara Ingersoll.....	Hon. J. A. Peters.....	
Martha Trevitt.....	Hon. W. P. Fessenden.....	
M. Tanner.....	Hons. T. A. Hendricks, M. C. Kerr, H. D. Washburn, M. C. Hunter, John Coburn, G. W. Julian, W. E. Niblack, and W. S. Holman.	Do.
Martha Wood.....	Hon. J. W. Patterson.....	
Mrs. B. H. Williams.....	Hon. Reverdy Johnson.....	

Applications received for appointments in the Treasury Department as female clerks and counters since February 20, 1868.

Mrs. Mary Ash; Mary M. Albright, recommended by Hon. M. Welker; Miss M. Aburu; Mrs. J. Adams, recommended by Hon. James M. Cavanaugh; Kitty Allen, recommended by Hon. William Mungen; Sue Burroughs, Anna Burk; Mary E. Brady, recommended by Hon. J. R. Doolittle; Mattie Brown, A. Bauer; Mrs. E. B. Bidwell, recommended by New York delegation; Miss Bidwell, Mrs. N. L. Buford; Mrs. C. Bradley, recommended by Hon. John Sherman; Hattie Burrows, recommended by Hon. S. S. Marshall; Mrs. C. Batton; Emily Brent, recommended by Hon. T. W. Tipton; Martha E. Burgess, recommended by Hon. G. Davis, Hon. L. S. Trimble, Hon. G. M. Adams, Hon. T. L. Jones, Hon. James B. Beck, Hon. A. P. Grover, and Hon. J. S. Golladay; Mrs. Virginia Brewster, Mrs. A. Bebbly, Catharine Cook; Margaret Crawford, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Cora Crampton, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Anna Conkling, Kate Cavanaugh, Miss J. Chadwell, Miss C. J. Crampton, Sarah Cahill; Miss M. J. Carline, recommended by Hon. L. P. Poland; Rosa M. Cook, Mrs. E. Chamberlain; Miss Rosa Crippen, recommended by Hon. Burt Van Horn, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. E. D. Morgan; Jennie Cockron; Mary E. Cunningham, recommended by Hon. Charles Sitgreaves, Hon. John Hill, Hon. William Moore, Hon. L. S. Trimble, Hon. A. G. Burr, Hon. D. M. Van Auken, Hon. W. E. Niblack, Hon. J. L. Getz, Hon. J. Hotchkiss, Hon. D. Barnes, Hon. J. B. Beck, Hon. J. A. Johnson, Hon. L. W. Ross, Hon. D. R. Ashley, Hon. S. M. Culhom, Hon. I. R.

Hawkins, Hon. S. Hooper, Hon. W. Mungen, Hon. T. E. Stewart, Hon. George W. Woodward, and Hon. W. S. Holman; M. S. Crupper, recommended by Hon. W. C. Fields, Hon. M. C. Hunter, Hon. H. D. Washburn, Hon. G. W. Julian, and Hon. W. Williams; Mrs. J. T. Coburn, Miss De Fronville, Mrs. Donaldson; M. A. Dickman, recommended by Hon. J. G. Blaine and Hon. L. M. Morrill; Anna Drysdale; Annie S. Douglass, recommended by Hon. H. Van Aernam; Mrs. J. Elliott, recommended by Hon. A. G. Cattell and Hon. C. R. Buckalew; Mrs. R. Eisenbary, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Mrs. Mary Evans, Susie Finckle; Miss S. M. Fitchner, recommended by Hon. D. J. Morrill; Mrs. Francis, Margaret Fetter, Mrs. A. C. Fardon, Miss J. H. Gove; Miss T. M. Gibbons, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Nannie E. Genin, recommended by Hon. F. Wood, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. T. E. Stewart, Hon. J. Fox, Hon. A. G. Burr, Hon. S. Taber, Hon. W. H. Barnum, Hon. P. Van Trump, and Hon. M. C. Kerr; Mary Galway, Mrs. Goodwin, Mary E. Gage, Miss W. L. Harris, Mrs. F. G. Harleston; Emma Hopkins, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Ellen Halpin, recommended by Hon. E. G. Ross; Edith Henshaw, Mrs. Henry, Ellen M. Hartnett, Mary E. Hart; Ada Hepinstall, recommended by Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Hon. J. S. Fowler, Hon. D. T. Patterson, Hon. A. P. Grover, Hon. J. M. Marvin, Hon. W. E. Robinson; Mrs. Sarah Hutchings, recommended by Hon. John Morrissey, Hon. F. Wood, Hon. J. Fox, Hon. T. E. Stewart, Hon. James Brooks, Hon. S. Taber, Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Hon. J. W. Nye, Hon. C. Cole, and Hon. J. W. Chanler; Miss Alice Heath, Mrs. M. A. Harrison, Louisa Ingram, Sallie Johnson, Evelyn Jones, Helen H. Johnson; Miss Kidwell, recommended by Hon. S. C. Pomeroy; Kate B. Kinsey; Lizzie F. Kelly, recommended by Hon. E. G. Ross; Josephine Kidwell, Martha Kendrick; Miss Kennally, recommended by Hon. John Conness and Hon. H. W. Corbett; C. Knode, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Mary Logan, recommended by Hon. W. P. Fessenden; Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Lang, Annie Lancaster, Mary Lamsden, Ann M. Leach, Kate Minity; E. M. McCullough, recommended by Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. J. Sherman, and Hon. B. Eggleston; Lucy Moore, B. Miller; Mary E. Morrissey, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. J. H. Ketcham, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Hon. G. Marston, and Hon. A. H. Cragin; Lucy E. Moore, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall, Hon. J. H. Ketcham, Hon. H. Van Aernam, Hon. J. W. Patterson, and Hon. A. H. Cragin; Miss McNeir; Miss McCandless, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Mary Ann Magee, C. A. Matthews, Miss McGill, Miss McPherson, Augusta Michlin, Mrs. B. Mackay; Louisa Meserole, recommended by Hon. Charles Haight; Miss Mitchell, recommended by Hon. J. S. Fowler; Josephine Meem, recommended by Hon. W. E. Niblack and Hon. M. C. Kerr; Annie McKay, Bessie Marshall; Emily Magruder, recommended by Hon. Charles E. Phelps; Ellen Noonan, Emeline Norris; Mrs. Albert Norris, recommended by Hon. R. Conkling; Mrs. Catharine Nelson, Mrs. M. J. Oakley; Mrs. Phelps, recommended by Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, Hon. L. P. Poland, and Hon. W. H. Kelsey; Mrs. Payne, Miss Lucy Pettibone, Belle C. Patton; Sarah Pine, recommended by Hon. H. B. Anthony; Kate B. Platt, recommended by Hon. J. A. Nicholson; Mrs. Sallie Patterson; Mrs. John Perkins, recommended by Hon. H. Wilson; Mrs. Lucy Porter, Harriet Ridgely, Alice Rutge, Laura V. Reed; Jennie C. Rich, recommended by Hon. W. P. Fessenden; Emma Rolland, recommended by Hon. M. C. Kerr and Hon. C. A. Eldridge; E. H. Rudd, Mrs. Alex. Revaux; Mrs. Mary Reich, recommended by Hon. D. M. Van Aukun and Hon. C. R. Buckalew; Miss S. A. Robinson, recommended by Hon. J. W. Patterson; Julia Ross, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Miss S. F. Stapler, Mary E. Stewart, Ella Smith; Amelia Scott, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Mary Stoops, recommended by Hon. O. P. Morton; Rosina Scott, W. S. Slocum, Miss Martha Sherwood; Louisa W. Smith, recommended by Hon. C. Cole; Maria Stierlin, recommended by Hon. J. B. Henderson; Euphemia Sanno, recommended by Hon. Leonard Myers; Miss Anna Smith; Jennie Shane, recommended by Hon. E. R. Eckley and Hon. John A. Bingham; Marion Taylor, Theodosia Talcott; Mrs. Trenchholm, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Miss L. Truheart, Mrs. C. B. True, Mrs. Rebecca Tolson; Lizzie Tole, recommended by New Hampshire delegation; Ellen Taylor; Miss H. A. Travis, recommended by Hon. E. D. Morgan; Susan R. Upham, Mary E. Van Doran, Mrs. Wagner; Almira B. Wardwell, recommended by Hon. William Sprague; Mrs. E. O. Wren, Mrs. Susan Walker; Mrs. Wright, recommended by Hon. R. Conkling; Lizzie Wright, recommended by Hon. J. W. Chanler; Caroline Wright; Mrs. Walworth, recommended by Hon. R. Yates; Caroline Wood, Mrs. Whitney; Miss S. Westhop, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Mrs. S. F. Woodworth; Mary Wayson, recommended by Hon. C. P. Clever; Julia S. Wheelock, recommended by Hon. F. W. Ferry; Mary Young; Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, recommended by Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. R. R. Butler, Hon. D. A. Nunn.

Messengers, watchmen, and laborers appointed in the Treasury Department since February 20, 1868.

Name.	Recommended by—	Remarks.
C. B. Allen .....	.....	.....
John Bailey	Hon. W. H. Barnum	Soldier.
H. H. Booly	Hon. J. C. Churchill, Hon. R. Conkling ..	Do.
Michael Barrett	Hon. O. P. Morton	Do.
Sandy Colbert .....	.....	Do.
James Clarkson .....	.....	.....
John Cooper	Hon. H. Wilson, Hon. O. P. Morton .....	.....
Mrs. M. A. Naylor .....	.....	Widow of soldier.
William Northedge .....	.....	Soldier.
R. W. Scott .....	.....	Do.
Daniel H. Tebbs .....	.....	.....
Sarah Valentine .....	.....	.....

Applications received for appointment as messengers, watchmen, and laborers since February 20, 1868.

James Adams, John Breut; Laurence Brannin, recommended by Hon. W. E. Niblack, Hon. T. A. Hendricks; Patrick Boland, recommended by Hon. Reverdy Johnson; L. Brennan, Jos. Brown, John Brown; A. B. Coleman, recommended by Hon. R. P. Spalding; Thomas Cain, Patrick Curtin, Thomas Creaser, Dennis Coughlin, Richard Colbert, J. W. Clarkson, A. M. Cridler, James Dorman, James Dudley; John Davis, recommended by Hon. Garrett Davis; Annie Field, recommended by Hon. F. A. Pike; Thomas Frisby, recommended by Hon. J. A. Logan; Charles Gordan, George M. Green, J. P. Hinkle, John Holloran, William Holladay, J. B. Jones; John R. Kelly, recommended by Hon. S. J. Randall; Frank Munn, recommended by Hon. S. Shellabarger; Michael McCarthy; Dennis McCabe, recommended by Hon. J. Fox; A. McPherson, recommended by Hon. L. Selye; Jerome Miller, recommended by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz; John O'Connor, M. E. Roth, H. P. Robinson, Francis Ruell, Alfred Robinson, J. M. Riggs, Preston Starrett; Charles N. Swift, recommended by Hon. J. H. Ketcham; Levi Wilson, recommended by Hon. J. M. Humphrey.

H. Ex. Doc. 267—3

LIGHT-HOUSE AT PORT AUSTIN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the Light-house Board relative to the establishment of a light-house at Port Austin, Michigan.

APRIL 27, 1868.— Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 24, 1868.*

SIR : The letter from the Committee on Commerce under date 26th March last, enclosing a petition for the establishment of a light-house at Port Austin, Michigan, having been referred to the Light-house Board, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of their report, with accompanying papers, under date 21st instant, from which it will be perceived that the question of the expediency or necessity of constructing a breakwater at Port Austin does not come within the province of this department, and inasmuch as the light asked for would not be required until the breakwater is built, it is respectfully submitted that there is no necessity of legislation for the light-house at this time. The views of the board, as herein expressed, are concurred in by this department. The papers in the case are herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, April 21, 1868.

SIR : I have had the honor to receive the letter from the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, dated March 26, 1868, enclosing a petition for the establishment of a light-house at Port Austin, Michigan, referred to this office for report.

In reply I respectfully transmit a copy of a report on the subject from General W. F. Raynolds, light-house engineer, eleventh district, dated April 29,

1867, and a second report from that officer, dated April 11, 1868, the conclusions of which are concurred in by the board.

The question of the expediency, or necessity, of constructing a breakwater at Port Austin does not come within the province of this board, and inasmuch as the light asked for would not be required until the breakwater is built, it is respectfully submitted that there is no necessity of legislation for the light-house at this time. The papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. B. SHUBRICK, *Chairman.*

HON. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
Detroit, Michigan, April 11, 1868.

SIR : I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing for examination and report a petition for light-house and breakwater at Port Austin, Michigan.

Inasmuch as a similar petition was forwarded to me from the board, on the 20th of April, 1867, for your (my) examination and report, on so much of it as relates to the necessity for a light at that place, upon which I made a report dated April 29, 1867, the receipt of which was acknowledged, and my views concurred in by the board, in a letter dated May 4, 1867, I presume the board now wishes for a report on the subject of a breakwater in this locality.

I have not the data at hand to report upon this subject fully, but an examination of the lake survey detailed chart of this locality (a copy of which is enclosed) shows that a breakwater, 3,000 feet long, in water averaging full 20 feet in depth, would enclose an area outside of the 12 feet curve of only about 1,500 feet in width. This would be small for a harbor of refuge, but would doubtless be ample for local purposes. Such a structure would cost, approximately, \$300,000. A less expensive one would be of little use as a harbor of refuge, and to place it further from shore would greatly increase the expense.

In regard to the necessity of a harbor of refuge at this point, the following considerations are presented :

1. From the conformation of the coast line, it would only be required in heavy northerly winds.

2. Vessels coming down Lake Huron, in such winds, could either stand before it to the St. Clair river, or make Towas harbor, on the opposite side of Saginaw bay.

3. Vessels bound up the lake could not, probably, make this harbor, unless after passing the Aux Barques.

4. The principal use of the harbor would be for vessels in Saginaw bay, and only for these after passing Charity islands.

The papers enclosed with your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. F. RAYNOLDS,

Brevet Brig. Gen. and Light-house Engineer.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
Detroit, Michigan, April 29, 1867.

SIR : In reply to your communication of the 20th instant, referring to me for examination and report a petition for a light-house at Port Austin, I have, respectfully, to report as follows :

A light at Port Austin would, at present, serve only local purposes; the light at Pointe aux Barques, ten miles distant, being sufficient for the general purposes of navigation.

The export trade of Port Austin consists in lumber and salt. Its extent could best be ascertained from the official records at Washington.

A light-house at this place would, in my opinion, only be required if a breakwater, referred to by the petitioners, be constructed. The cost of a suitable light-house would be, if placed on land, about \$12,000; but if placed at the end of a breakwater, where it would have to be surrounded by piers of protection, an appropriation of not less than \$60,000 should be asked for.

Very respectfully,

W. F. RAYNOLDS,

Brevet Brig. Gen. and Light-house Engineer.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK,

Chairman Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

PORT AUSTIN, HURON COUNTY, MICHIGAN,

February 15, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Can you do anything for us in the way of getting an appropriation for our harbor this session?

I sent you petition and resolutions, of which I now enclose a copy, last March.

Please press this matter, if there is any prospect of success

Yours, truly,

C. H. GALLUP.

Hon. J. F. DRIGGS, *Washington, D. C.*

JOINT RESOLUTION asking the general government for an appropriation in money for the construction of a breakwater and light-house in the harbor of Port Austin.

Whereas there is no safe harbor of refuge for shipping and the protection of life and commerce on Lake Huron and Saginaw bay between St. Clair river and the mouth of Saginaw river, a distance of 160 miles; and

Whereas a safe, convenient and commodious harbor can be created by the erection of a breakwater in the harbor of Port Austin, which would save to commerce the delay and to life the danger of seeking refuge 60 to 100 miles away; and

Whereas the many dangerous reefs in the vicinity of the mouth of Saginaw bay, and the frequent recurrence of sudden and violent storms in that region, have been the cause of many wrecks and great loss of life and property, which would, to a great extent, be avoided if a light-house were erected upon a lot now owned by the United States, and purchased by them for that purpose, at the harbor of Port Austin, on the northwest side of Pointe aux Barques; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure an appropriation in money for the purpose of constructing a breakwater and light-house in the harbor of Port Austin, Michigan.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

TAX COLLECTED ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 17th instant, transmitting a statement of taxes collected on distilled spirits since the 1st day of January last.

APRIL 28, 1868.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1868.

SIR: In answer to House resolution of the 17th instant, requesting to be furnished "with a statement which shall show the amount of tax collected on distilled spirits since the 1st day of January last," I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is believed to furnish the information sought.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the collections returned on distilled spirits from the several collection districts of the United States for January, February, and March, 1868.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Alabama—			
First district.....	\$4,222 22	\$13,369 90	\$16,341 82
Second district.....	1,989 84	8,347 63	82 38
Third district.....	450 00	1,022 00	
Total.....	6,662 06	22,739 53	16,424 20
Arkansas—			
First district.....			
Second district.....	392 20	1,633 58	
Third district.....			
Total.....	392 20	1,633 58	

Statement showing the collections returned, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Arizona.....			
California—			
First district.....	\$95,089 34	\$139,669 92	\$125,600 00
Second district.....			
Third district.....			
Fourth district.....			
Fifth district.....			
Total.....	95,089 34	139,669 92	125,600 00
Colorado.....	2,018 18	1,063 48	1,049 38
Connecticut—			
First district.....	12,273 00	12,922 00	11,679 00
Second district.....		356 00	
Third district.....	362 00	172 00	81 00
Fourth district.....			78 54
Total.....	12,635 00	13,450 00	11,838 54
Dakota.....			
Delaware.....			
District of Columbia.....	93 06	2,087 97	1,149 22
Florida.....	1,558 00		100 00
Georgia—			
First district.....	544 00	71 00	430 00
Second district.....		270 00	1,611 52
Third district.....	275 50	252 00	
Fourth district.....	1,075 22	811 60	913 56
Total.....	1,894 72	1,404 60	2,955 14
Idaho.....			
Illinois—			
First district.....	39,584 02	58,592 78	37,220 66
Second district.....	2,637 56	6,766 56	
Third district.....	2,640 50		1,224 39
Fourth district.....	6,567 96	732 80	1,117 34
Fifth district.....	7,740 38	919 40	
Sixth district.....	1,336 60		361 40
Seventh district.....	19,835 72		1,262 72
Eighth district.....	2 20	1,186 22	11,375 72
Ninth district.....	40 00		
Tenth district.....	587 22	333 64	16 00
Eleventh district.....			14 00
Twelfth district.....			
Thirteenth district.....			
Total.....	78,972 16	68,531 20	52,662 16
Indiana—			
First district.....	10,408 84	13,568 34	27,776 84
Second district.....	776 00	408 00	1,365 50
Third district.....	268 00	560 00	1,958 10
Fourth district.....	1,045 00	1,942 00	2,824 00
Fifth district.....		335 00	579 00
Sixth district.....	6,506 00	6,693 00	13,216 00
Seventh district.....	5,132 46	2,777 00	
Eighth district.....	648 00	1,277 00	
Ninth district.....			
Tenth district.....		6 50	
Eleventh district.....	3,535 89		245 52
Total.....	28,340 19	27,596 84	42,164 96
Iowa—			
First district.....	10,040 58	6,105 18	21,359 18
Second district.....			
Third district.....			1,567 72
Fourth district.....	248 58		
Fifth district.....	1,945 00		880 00
Sixth district.....			
Total.....	12,234 16	6,105 18	23,506 96

TAX COLLECTED ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

3

Statement showing the collections returned, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Kansas	\$2,940 94	\$2,513 26	\$761 82
Kentucky—			
First district	5,120 52	816 46	819 84
Second district	2,620 50	3,022 50	4,317 30
Third district	3,908 03	5,149 50	5,960 42
Fourth district	5,699 74	11,739 96	31,868 00
Fifth district	23,318 50	32,657 86	8,632 82
Sixth district	10,950 38	13,337 74	9,717 80
Seventh district	9,178 64	9,957 87	1,257 00
Eighth district	930 00	405 00	
Ninth district		1,666 00	
Total	61,927 31	78,952 89	62,593 28
Louisiana—			
First district	12,406 00	24,833 00	28,003 00
Second district		466 00	
Third district			
Total	12,406 00	25,299 00	28,003 00
Maine—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district			
Fourth district			
Fifth district			
Total			
Massachusetts—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district	11,146 64	21,646 00	15,517 56
Fourth district	3,999 24	10,473 50	7,714 58
Fifth district	2,273 00	2,036 00	834 00
Sixth district	136 11	482 52	2,061 34
Seventh district			
Eighth district			
Ninth district			
Tenth district	3,108 00	2,298 00	2,657 00
Total	20,593 99	36,936 02	28,784 48
Maryland—			
First district	1,688 98	6,900 66	3,591 16
Second district	19,237 70	33,175 52	27,370 00
Third district	408 98	600 28	1,976 94
Fourth district	16,115 16	1,371 54	6,584 20
Fifth district			
Total	37,450 82	41,348 00	39,522 30
Michigan—			
First district	157 60	194 42	3,604 84
Second district			
Third district			
Fourth district			
Fifth district	1,215 90		
Sixth district			
Total	1,373 50	194 42	3,604 84
Minnesota—			
First district	460 00		
Second district	1,233 04	759 92	851 66
Total	1,692 04	759 92	851 66
Mississippi—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district		157 00	489 00
Total		157 00	489 00
Missouri—			
First district	24,715 12	40,296 74	67,579 74
Second district			
Third district	1,865 66		

TAX COLLECTED ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Statement showing the collections returned, &c—Continued.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Missouri—Continued.			
Fourth district			\$30 00
Fifth district			9,361 14
Sixth district	\$2,192 96	\$5,969 54	
Total	28,763 74	45,566 28	76,990 28
Montana	7,393 93	1,485 81	
Nebraska	963 74	1,705 90	
Nevada			
New Hampshire—			
First district		77 00	83 00
Second district			
Third district			
Total		77 00	83 00
New Jersey—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district			
Fourth district			
Fifth district			
Total			
New Mexico	934 27	533 61	1,544 38
New York—			
First district	880 40	960 00	
Second district	1,695 04	1,842 34	2,069 20
Third district			1,278 94
Fourth district	295 56	1,869 84	
Fifth district		2,134 10	
Sixth district	153 64	5,959 42	13,519 57
Seventh district	10,602 12	19,443 74	9,754 24
Eighth district	8,901 30	54,739 38	13,264 36
Ninth district	2,811 54	5,390 10	4,551 06
Tenth district	448 74	159 48	
Eleventh district	642 58		
Twelfth district	2,000 00	296 10	84 00
Thirteenth district			
Fourteenth district	3,016 62	3,813 34	4,355 66
Fifteenth district			154 32
Sixteenth district			
Seventeenth district			
Eighteenth district			
Nineteenth district			
Twentieth district			
Twenty-first district	100 00	154 16	12 34
Twenty-second district			166 92
Twenty-third district			
Twenty-fourth district			
Twenty-fifth district		53 56	
Twenty-sixth district			
Twenty-seventh district			
Twenty-eighth district			1,313 88
Twenty-ninth district		2,701 50	3,784 30
Thirtieth district	4,218 66	5,515 48	3,625 30
Thirty-first district			
Thirty-second district	88,299 10	100,979 90	126,793 32
Total	124,065 32	205,935 44	184,703 29
North Carolina—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district	18 00	124 00	
Fourth district	247 00	436 00	1,116 00
Fifth district			
Sixth district	2,071 98	1,495 91	1,185 18
Seventh district	468 00	155 00	
Total	2,804 98	2,210 91	2,301 18

TAX COLLECTED ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

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Statement showing the collections returned, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Ohio—			
First district	\$193,782 84	\$117,324 64	\$114,831 62
Second district	4,224 08	23,209 00	16,033 00
Third district	48,896 00	30,172 50	20,791 00
Fourth district	13,157 44	2,776 35	3,000 00
Fifth district	883 02	.....	413 00
Sixth district	1,044 80	5,293 00	.....
Seventh district	2,054 12	2,674 12	2,644 80
Eighth district .....	.....	72 00	.....
Ninth district	660 70	617 96	451 98
Tenth district	159 42	572 74	702 86
Eleventh district .....	.....	180 00	.....
Twelfth district .....	.....	293 56	987 92
Thirteenth district .....	.....	125,420 01	.....
Fourteenth district .....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth district	564 00	370 00	582 00
Sixteenth district	536 90	470 94	686 22
Seventeenth district	25 00	208 00	1,086 00
Eighteenth district	2,708 36	11,626 48	1,769 88
Nineteenth district	566 00	450 00	.....
Total	269,212 68	321,660 60	163,980 28
Oregon	408 98	7,174 88	.....
Pennsylvania—			
First district	64,707 62	65,327 52	71,313 48
Second district	17,980 56	16,922 46	11,905 88
Third district	5,386 34	7,427 20	2,111 68
Fourth district	2,449 96	2,509 86	1,961 90
Fifth district	416 80	244 60	1,011 40
Sixth district	1,129 86	831 54	.....
Seventh district .....	.....	.....	.....
Eighth district	4,215 64	2,233 42	.....
Ninth district	5,250 42	3,778 94	2,038 86
Tenth district .....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh district .....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth district	4,336 08	2,050 50	4,273 62
Thirteenth district	1,412 08	1,477 78	491 00
Fourteenth district	669 72	2,231 24	566 74
Fifteenth district	1,900 72	3,476 06	3,611 00
Sixteenth district	5,395 13	918 52	2,965 60
Seventeenth district .....	.....	1,429 14	664 06
Eighteenth district	518 00	335 00	40 00
Nineteenth district .....	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth district	923 90	1,782 46	2,090 20
Twenty-first district	7,116 92	1,634 86	3,423 86
Twenty-second district	4,433 86	3,351 78	5,791 62
Twenty-third district	1,058 00	466 00	411 00
Twenty-fourth district .....	.....	3,403 11	3,578 02
Total	129,280 62	121,851 99	118,278 92
Rhode Island—			
First district	7,019 00	10,044 00	7,221 00
Second district .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,019 00	10,044 00	7,221 00
South Carolina—			
First district	500 60	114 02	.....
Second district .....	.....	.....	.....
Third district	271 00	3,034 68	.....
Total	771 00	3,148 70	.....
Tennessee—			
First district	38 00	137 00	226 65
Second district	642 00	1,681 67	536 75
Third district	1,169 34	.....	164 00
Fourth district	1,510 44	5,551 94	2,674 36
Fifth district	9,671 50	12,435 00	12,191 20
Sixth district	64 00	15,871 28	.....
Seventh district .....	.....	485 00	318 00
Eighth district	7,801 14	3,525 48	4,237 30
Total	20,896 42	39,687 37	20,348 26

TAX COLLECTED ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Statement showing the collections returned, &c.—Continued.

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
Texas—			
First district	\$2,177 20	\$442 08	\$5,913 07
Second district			
Third district			
Fourth district			
Total	2,177 20	442 08	6,913 07
Utah	958 00	1,148 00	
Vermont—			
First district			
Second district			
Third district			
Total			
Virginia—			
First district			
Second district		2,733 00	
Third district	2,581 00	4,875 16	25,083 14
Fourth district			
Fifth district	786 60		1,636 00
Sixth district	1,623 60	1,535 00	2,097 01
Seventh district	2,551 01	2,012 22	2,166 66
Eighth district	177 00		
Total	7,718 01	11,155 38	30,982 81
Washington		1,333 74	
West Virginia—			
First district	5,447 00	3,323 00	9,890 00
Second district	69 00	126 00	4,708 30
Third district			
Total	5,516 00	3,451 00	7,698 30
Wisconsin—			
First district	5,621 52	3,571 50	12,599 36
Second district			
Third district	21 50	6 50	5 50
Fourth district			
Fifth district	528 68	625 32	428 64
Sixth district	222 92	660 40	666 00
Total	6,594 62	4,663 72	13,699 52
Grand total	993,752 18	1,233,848 52	1,082,799 44

Returns from the following districts have not been received for January: Arizona and 5th North Carolina for February, Arizona and 5th North Carolina; for March, Arizona, 3d Alabama, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th California, Dakota, 7th Indiana, 2d and 9th Kentucky, 3d Mississippi, 3d Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, 3d, 5th and 7th North Carolina, 6th Ohio, 6th Tennessee, 2d and 3d Texas, Utah, 2d Virginia, Washington, Oregon and 3d South Carolina.

NOTE.—The United States is divided into 240 collection districts of which 238 have made returns for January and February and 214 for March.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

TRANSMITTING

Communication from the Chief of Engineers, asking an appropriation to preserve from decay the timber to be used in the dikes of the St. Clair Flats improvement.

APRIL 29, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith, for the consideration of the proper committee, a communication of April 13 from the Chief of Engineers, recommending an appropriation of \$27,300, to cover the expense of preserving from decay, by "creosoting," all the wood above water which is to be put into the dikes of the St. Clair Flats improvement.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1868.

SIR: I beg leave to transmit a copy of a communication from Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Cram, corps of engineers, in relation to the protection from decay of the timber to be used above water in the dikes of the St. Clair Flats improvement, by the application of Seely's creosoting process.

The application of General Cram is approved, and an appropriation of \$27,300 is respectfully recommended, to cover the additional expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, April 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to suggest that we should be acting with great economy by "creosoting" all the wood above water to be put into the dikes of the St. Clair Flats improvement. The original method of the process was by Bethell, in England. Professor Seely, of New York city, has improved the method of applying the creosote oil to wood. The proofs of the advantage of the process are numerous, and conclusively show that railway sleepers have borne the test, when creosoted, for 21 years, without decay, and were then found as sound as ever, and will continue to be sound — years.

In our dikes there will be 182,000 cubic feet of timber, subject to natural decay just about as railroad sleepers are, and which do not last, "uncreosoted," more than seven years before requiring to be renewed.

The cost of creosoting will be 15 cents per cubic foot. The cost of the timber uncreosoted is $21\frac{3}{10}$ cents per cubic foot. The cost of framing and putting in is $9\frac{7}{10}$ per cubic foot. Creosoting the timber before putting it into the work would bring the timber in the work to cost 46 cents per cubic foot. The measure of the economy may be estimated as follows:

We know that timber creosoted has, as before stated, lasted 21 years. Hence in 21 years we should save the difference between 46 and 93 cents* per cubic foot, or 47 cents, which applied to 182,000 cubic feet in the dikes gives us the total saving in 21 years of \$85,540, which divided by 3 gives the saving of \$28,513 for every period of seven years.

From this we perceive we should save more than enough in the first period of seven years to reimburse us for the first outlay of creosoting, which is for the whole 182,000 cubic feet only \$27,300; and every succeeding period of seven years we should save in repairs \$28,513, at least, and as long thereafter as the process will be found to preserve the timber. Mr. Brunell, in 1850, expressed his opinion that after 40 years the timber would be found as sound as ever if well creosoted before being put into the work.

In my original estimate of the cost of the work, I, having had no time to investigate this method of creosoting, put in nothing for it. If it should be thought advisable to adopt the process it will be necessary to ask for an additional appropriation for this purpose to the amount of \$27,300.

I have seen the gentleman who is applying the process, and he assures me he can creosote the timber as fast as the contractor can put it into the work.

I respectfully submit the question for such action as you may deem proper to take upon the subject, merely adding, in conclusion, that if we adopt the process there is no time for delay in bringing it about, as we shall in a few weeks hence be framing the timber.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CRAM,

Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY W. T. PELTON.

Statements in regard to use of creosote for preserving wood in Europe.

Mr. Brunell believed that longitudinal timbers, thoroughly creosoted and properly put together, were at least as durable as the iron rails, and he might even say that under certain circumstances the timber would last the longest. He

*Ninety-three cents is the cost of original and renewing twice.

†W. T. Pelton, Esq.

believed that with fair usage the timber would be more durable than the iron, so that he did not agree in the desirability of abandoning timber and adopting iron for sleepers. He must expressly state his conviction that at the expiration of forty years well creosoted longitudinal timbers would be found in a sound and serviceable condition. (See 9th volume Institution of Civil Engineers' Minutes, pages 403 and 405.)

Mr. Hawkshaw had arrived at the conclusion that well creosoted longitudinal timber sleepers, with heavy malleable iron rails, formed the best and most durable line; it was the cheapest in the first cost and in subsequent maintenance, and was least injurious to the rolling stock. (See 9th volume Institution of Civil Engineers' Minutes, page 403.)

Mr. Hawkshaw said he had tried all the principle systems, and would not generally adopt any except creosoting. Kyan's was inefficient, Burnett's was not satisfactory, and Payne's rendered the wood brittle. He had certainly never seen an instance of decay in creosoted timber, even in the most unfavorable position. (See 12th volume Institution of Civil Engineers' Minutes, page 230.)

At a meeting at the Institution of Civil Engineers, April 5, 1859, Mr. T. E. Harrison said that the entrances of the gates of the Monk Wearmouth docks at Sunderland, which had been constructed of yellow pine, creosoted twenty years ago, were quite sound, but portions of kyanized timber, used in the same works, had been attacked by the worm to a considerable extent.

DUTCH RHENISH RAILWAY,
Driebergen, April 4, 1858.

In answer to your inquiry relative to the timber prepared according to the so-called creosoting process, I beg to inform you that in the year 1844, during the construction of our line, 10,561 cubic metres of timber were creosoted at Utrecht and Veenendaal. In 1855 and 1857, with the extension of our line to Germany, in connection with the Cologne and Minden railway, and consequent alteration to the narrow gauge, the timber creosoted and laid in 1844 was taken up, and found as sound and perfect as when first laid, and consequently used over again, while uncreosoted timber, close by, has been obliged to be renewed two or three times during the same period.

Your obedient servant,

G. FREEM, *Chief Inspector.*

A letter from Henry Woodhouse, of the London and Northwestern railway dated July 17, 1856, says:

About 17 miles of the railway from Manchester to Crewe, belonging to this company, are laid with the creosoted American for sleepers; part of these were laid in 1840, and the rest in 1842, since which we have not had one instance in which decay has been detected in these creosoted sleepers, and upon relaying the line we have used over again all the old creosoted sleepers that were not split, instead of new ones.

Samuel Dawson, superintendent of the Eastern Counties railway, in a letter dated July 16, 1856, says, "that the whole of the creosoted sleepers laid down in May, 1840, are now as sound and perfect as when laid down, and the creosote oil seems as fresh in them now as ever."

John Dyer, superintendent of wood bridges on the Bristol and Exeter railway, in a letter dated August 28, 1856, says:

In many of these bridges a great deal of creosoted timber was used, which has been in use now upwards of fourteen years, and I can testify that every piece of creosoted wood in them is now perfectly sound and free from decay.

The reports of the Paris Exposition for 1867 say :

In the French section of the Exhibition are shown railway sleepers which have been in use for several years. One of these sleepers which was put down in March, 1869, and taken up in February, 1867, appeared as sound as when first cut. In the English collection is a sleeper from the Great Western railway which had been down for 21 years; one from the Lancashire and Yorkshire line which had been down for 19 years, and one from the London and Northwestern railway which had been in use for 20 years. They are all perfectly sound, showing that the preservative liquid had penetrated through each sleeper.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY,
GREAT GRIMSBY DOCK, ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
August 20, 1857.

I am very glad to bear testimony to the very satisfactory result the creosoting process has had upon the hundreds of piles used in the construction of the piers of the tidal basin for the entrance to the Grimsby docks, which has been done for seven years. None of the timber which was creosoted is in the least decayed or affected by the worm, whereas other piles which were driven alongside by mistake, and not having undergone the process of creosoting, have been nearly destroyed by the worms, and are also considerably decayed. I can highly recommend the process as being a most sure and perfect preventative against all sea worms and decay in timber, but much depends upon the oil being properly injected into the timber to produce a satisfactory effect.

Yours, truly,

ADAM SMITH,
Dock Engineer.

Statements of American chemists.

Professor John Torrey, of the United States Assay Office, in a letter dated March 12, 1868, says :

You have supplied the chief desideratum in the use of timber for pavements, namely, the preservation of the material from decay. By your processes the thorough penetration of the wood by the well-known antiseptic and preservative substances, coal oil and carbolic acid, is fully established.

Professor R. Ogden Doremus, of the Medical College of the city of New York, in a letter dated March 11, 1868, says :

DEAR SIR : I have carefully examined the Stafford pavement, treated by Professor Seely's creosoting process. I find that even a few hours after the operation the whole section of wood is deeply colored with the dark oil, and by appropriate tests that the effective antiseptic and disinfecting agent, the carbolic or phenic acid, has permeated every portion of each block. The benefits of the treatment are three-fold :

1. The prolonged influence of heat, as the sections are immersed in boiling oil, tends to preserve the wood by its action on the nitrogenized or fermenting principles.

2. The thorough soaking of the ends and sides of each block with oil prevents the entrance of moisture and of the impurities which would be associated with it in the streets of a city, and which, should they gain admittance, would facilitate its decay not only, but would act mechanically by absorption, swelling the wood, and by frost in our severe winters marring the evenness of the pavement. Should the pavement act as a sponge to hold moisture, and gradually yield it up to the atmosphere, it would not only prove destructive to the blocks, but most deleterious to the air.

3. Though the oil alone would not preserve the blocks from destruction, the carbolic acid united with it is a most efficient agent for accomplishing this desirable end. This is not based on mere theories and speculations, but is the result of many years of experimenting, not only by individual chemists and investigators, but nearly all the prominent governments of the civilized world have conducted examinations with this particular agent on an extensive scale, and with great success. Besides preventing decay, this impregnation confers additional hardness on the wood, most evident on boring or cutting the blocks. This will doubtless add to the durability of the pavement.

Professor C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, in a letter dated March 14, 1868, says :

Numerous processes have been invented for protecting timber from decay, some of which have been found to be very effective. The great expense of several of the proposed materials has prevented their general use, however, and in practice the "dead oil" of coal tar has been found to satisfy most fully the two important requirements of effectiveness and cheapness.

The use of this material was patented in England in 1838, by Bethell, and the process has been very generally employed for railway sleepers, piles, &c., with the most satisfactory results.

Very recently, Professor Charles A. Seely, who has devoted considerable attention to the preparation of carbolic and cresylic acids from "dead oil," for disinfecting and antiseptic purposes, has materially improved the English process. In Bethell's process the timber is placed in wrought-iron cylinders, from which the air is then partially exhausted by pumping machinery; the oil, at a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, is then admitted, and a pressure of 120 to 200 pounds per square inch is applied to force the oil into the pores of the wood.

This process requires seasoned wood and expensive machinery, and admits of two improvements, viz: the use of a more carefully prepared oil, and a cheaper and more effective impregnation of the timber. In the creosoting process of Professor Seely, I think both these improvements are secured.

Professor Seely employs an oil which is rich in the carbolic and cresylic acids, which are the most effective disinfecting and antiseptic agents known, as has been abundantly proved by the experiments made in Europe in connection with the cattle plague.

He also adopts a most simple, and at the same time effective method of impregnation, which does not require the expensive machinery necessary to produce the vacuum or the high pressure of 120 to 200 pounds per square inch, and which is executed in a few hours. That the wood is thoroughly impregnated is proved on boring into the very centre of the large blocks of the Stafford pavement, and subjecting the borings to the proper chemical tests, by which the presence of the tar acids is ascertained.

I am satisfied, from a careful survey of the subject, that Professor Seely's process is a very decided improvement on the Bethell process, and that a pavement prepared by it will resist both wet and dry decay, and will actually contribute, by the effect of the materials with which it is saturated, to the disinfection of the street filth with which it must necessarily come in contact.

Professor J. S. Newberry, of New York, in a letter dated March 14, 1868, says :

The carbolizing process of Professor Seely to which this pavement is subjected, cannot fail to give it *very positive advantages over any other in use*, not only as imparting to the wood greater durability, but the antiseptic agent employed must exert a purifying influence on the emanations from, and the drainage through, the streets in which it is laid.

Though the Nicholson pavement is proved to be unexpectedly durable, and it is claimed for it that it will wear out before it will decay, still, in some especially well-drained surfaces, I have known the blocks to be affected with "dry rot."

It is at least true that there is a limit to the durability of wood not treated with any preservative preparation, and in the gutters and elsewhere, where the wear of the pavement is slight, that pavement is most economical which will longest resist the action of decay.

Professor Seely's process for preserving wood permits the application of the best preservative agent known at least as thoroughly as any other, and very much more cheaply.

It is also applicable to green as well as dry wood, and to a cheap as well as to an expensive wood.

Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, in a letter dated New Haven, March 31, 1868, says :

Professor Seely's patent covers a process, believed to be new, of applying substances long known for their excellence in this particular to the preservation of timber. The substances thus employed are those produced from the distillation of coal tar, and known commercially as "dead oil," containing carbolic acid or phenol. It is the last-named substance which possesses the remarkable antiseptic and disinfectant properties which give value to the "dead oil" as a preservative agent. The peculiar value of "dead oil" as a means of preserving timber have been long known and appreciated. The "creosoting process," as it is called, has been for many years in use in Great Britain as applied to the preparation of railway ties and timber, and to piles for marine wharfs, and with great success. The process of Bethell is the one in general use there. Professor Seely's process claims, and I believe

deserves, an advantage in economy of time and in thoroughness. The samples of both soft and hard wood, which I have seen prepared by his method, are most thoroughly impregnated with the "dead oil," no portion of the fibre escaping saturation.

Phenol or carbolic acid exceeds all other known substances in its power of arresting and preventing decay, and the "dead oil" contains, in addition to this remarkable body, a form of hydrocarbon which hardens on exposure, and being injected into the pores of the wood fills them, excluding both atmospheric oxygen and moisture, and finally solidifies the whole into a resinous or pitch-like body almost incapable of decay. Beyond its antiseptic power, carbolic acid or phenol possesses a specific poisonous power over the lower forms of vegetable life, fungi, &c., which are so active in promoting the decay of wood.

The action of "dead oil" as a means of preserving wood may be thus summed up, viz:

1. It coagulates albuminous substances and gives stability to the constituents of the cambium and cellulose of young wood.
2. It absorbs and appropriates the oxygen which is within the pores of the wood, and so checks or rather prevents the destruction of the woody fibre.
3. It resinifies within the pores of the wood and thus shuts out both air and water.
4. It acts as a positive poison to the lower forms of vegetable life, and so protects the wood from the attacks of fungi and other parasites.

SURVEY OF TENNESSEE RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the surveys on the Tennessee river, made in compliance with the act of March 2, 1867.

MARCH 27, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

APRIL 30, 1868.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 26, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication of the 25th instant, from the Chief of Engineers, with a copy of a report by W. B. Gaw, civil engineer, of the examination and surveys on the Tennessee river, made in compliance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1867.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1867, requiring examinations and surveys to be made at certain localities therein designated, I herewith transmit a report from Major and Brevet Major General G. Weitzel, corps of engineers, with an appendix thereto, containing a report in detail of the examinations and surveys on the Tennessee river, between Chattanooga and its mouth, made by W. B. Gaw, esq., civil engineer, under the direction and supervision of General Weitzel, with estimates of the probable cost of the various plans recommended for the removal of the obstacles to the navigation of the river.

The several plans presented for the complete improvement of the river involve an expenditure of more than \$4,000,000.

They include, in addition to the removal of bars, ledges, and boulders, and the construction of wing and lateral walls, a canal of about 11 miles in length around Elk River shoals; another of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles around the Little Muscle shoals;

both to be 100 feet wide and six feet deep, with locks 300 feet by 70 feet, and the enlargement to the same dimensions of the old canal built in 1835, by the State of Alabama, around the Muscle shoals.

The Elk River shoals, the two Muscle shoals, and Colbert's, all between Brown's ferry, 35 miles above Florence, and Waterloo, 30 miles below it, are navigable for only one month in the year, and are then difficult and dangerous. They constitute the only formidable obstructions on the river below Chattanooga, and if overcome would open a navigation for nine months in the year throughout the whole length of the Tennessee river, and upon many of its tributaries. All other impediments are not insurmountable at most stages of the water.

The enlargement of the old canal being, therefore, of the first importance in connection with the removal of the obstructions in the river, General Weitzel suggests an appropriation of \$615,000 for the next fiscal year, to be expended as follows :

1. To improve the Tennessee river from its mouth to Florence.....	\$15, 000
2. To repair the existing canal from Lamb's to Campbell's ferries, and enlarge it to 100 feet width and six feet depth, with locks 300 feet long and 70 feet wide, at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, of which there would be required for the fiscal year.....	500, 000
3. To remove the obstructions between Chattanooga and Decatur..	90, 000
4. For a detailed survey for canals around the Elk River and Little Muscle shoals	10, 000
	<hr/>
	615, 000
	<hr/>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

REPORTS ON THE EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

New Albany, Indiana, February 20, 1868.

GENERAL: My instructions for the survey of the Tennessee river were contained in the letter from the engineer department dated July 24, 1867. This letter enclosed a copy of an act making appropriation for the repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works, &c., approved March 2, 1867; a copy of a letter recommending Mr. W. B. Gaw (late colonel United States volunteers) for the position of engineer to conduct the survey, favorably indorsed by the Hon. Horace Maynard; and a copy of the letter of the committee of the people of East Tennessee, indorsed by the Hon. W. B. Stokes, urging the speedy commencement of the survey of Muscle shoals. I was supplied from time to time from the headquarters corps of engineers, with copies of the following reports. viz: report of the board of internal improvement on the examination of the Muscle and Colbert's shoals, Tennessee river, May 14, 1828, (with six original sheets of survey;) report of the board of engineers, December 18, 1830, of the projected improvement of the Tennessee river from Brown's ferry to Florence ferry; estimates for improvement of Tennessee river by the board of engineers, March 25, 1831; Lieutenant Colonel James Kearney's report on the "condition of the improvement of the Tennessee river," June, 1838; memorial of general assembly of Alabama, &c.; report of Colonel S. H. Long, topographical engineers,

on the survey and improvement of Holston and Tennessee rivers, (without date;) report of Colonel J. McClellan, topographical engineers, on the "improvement of the Tennessee river," September 1, 1853; and report of board of engineers, on the improvement of Tennessee river, September 1, 1854.

Immediately upon the receipt of the letter of instructions, I tendered the position of chief assistant to conduct the survey to Colonel W. B. Gaw; but he being (unknown to me) at the time assistant on the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga railroad, first required the permission of the chief engineer of the road to accept the appointment. But as this gentleman was engaged with his locating party in the salt marshes intervening between New Orleans and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and consequently beyond the reach of mails, Colonel Gaw was compelled to go there to get the required authority. In consequence of the delay thus occasioned, and the necessary delay caused in requiring the instruments and the approval of the scale of wages proposed by me, the field-work did not begin until the middle of September, 1867.

At the time the river was quite low, and it became lower during the progress of the survey; so that we think that we had one of the most favorable seasons known for our work. Immediately upon the commencement of the field-work the gentleman in charge of the transit became sick; a few days after, the topographer was drowned while crossing Tumbling shoals, and the leveller, being compelled, in his efforts to save the life of the topographer, to jump into the river, was prostrated by an attack of the fever. These unforeseen and unavoidable accidents delayed the party fully a month. This fact, together with the limited amount of money set apart to defray the expenses of this work, led me to fear that but a very partial report could be rendered. It is therefore very gratifying to me to present herewith, as an appendix, so full a report as Colonel Gaw has given.

With the plan suggested by him for the improvement of the obstacles of which he gives a list in detail, I am fully agreed. The dimensions for the canals proposed around Elk River, Big Muscle, and Little Muscle shoals were fixed by me in the belief that they should at least be suitable for a steamboat of 750 tons burden. The important facts otherwise touched upon in this report I also indorse.

With regard to the examination recommended for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of water connection between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers and the French Broad and Catawba rivers, I am not able to give an opinion; but I think such subjects should only be considered in connection with the more general system of internal improvements, and not in connection with the work with which I was charged.

But I am firmly of the opinion that the estimates presented are entirely too low. I consider an addition to them of 15 per cent. for contingencies as not exorbitant.

The project which I submit is, that the operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, be as follows:

1. To improve the Tennessee river from its mouth to Florence, Alabama. This, according to Colonel Gaw's estimate, would require \$9,592; according to my views it would require, in round numbers, \$15,000.

2. To enlarge and repair the existing canal from Lamb's to Campbell's ferries. This, according to Colonel Gaw, would require \$1,001,817 50; according to my ideas, \$1,500,000, of which \$500,000 would be required during the year above mentioned.

3. To improve the river from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama, which, according to Colonel Gaw, would cost \$58,901; according to my views, \$90,000.

4. To make another and detailed survey for canals around the Elk River and Little Muscle shoals, with a view to get a more accurate view than is herewith

presented; for this purpose I estimate that \$10,000 would be sufficient. The total amount which I recommend to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, for the improvement of the Tennessee river, is therefore \$605,000, and for the survey above mentioned \$10,000.

In addition to the many good reasons given in the appended report for making the improvement at this time, and to those which have been given by the many able men who have reported on this subject during the last forty years, there occurs to me, that not only would a work be done which should have been done years ago, but which would have repaid the government a large interest, but that it would be the means of giving a poverty-stricken community an opportunity to recover from the disastrous effects of a war, and give employment to a large class of deserving people who are said to be out of employment.

I am perfectly confident that if the distinguished soldiers who commanded our armies operating along the line of this river, during the late war, would be called upon to testify in this matter, that it would be found that enough money would have been saved to the quartermasters' department by an improved river, in one campaign, to have trebled paid the expense of doing the work.

I conclude (to avoid repetition) by simply, in addition hereto, submitting the report of my chief assistant, W. B. Gaw, to whom I desire to return my thanks for the intelligence and ability displayed in it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,

Major of Engineers, Bot. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

February 11, 1868.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey of the Tennessee river from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to its mouth at Paducah, Kentucky.

In obedience to your letter of August 1, 1867, appointing me your chief assistant engineer, with instructions to conduct the survey and examination of the obstructions to the navigation of the Tennessee river below Chattanooga, and to subsequent instructions from you, a party was organized at this point, consisting of the following members, under my direction: F. S. Wallace, sub-assistant engineer; A. T. Phelps, transit man; W. P. Homan, leveller; Edward McDermott, topographer, (with an assistant;) Captain T. I. Woodward, pilot, and a sufficient number of rodmen, axemen, boatmen, &c.

A covered barge for the accommodation of the party, and several small cutters for hydrographical purposes, with all the necessities for the survey, having been procured at this point, the party commenced operations on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1867, at the levee at the foot of Market street in Chattanooga.

The river was at a very low stage at the time of commencing the survey, and continued steadily falling for some weeks, affording peculiar facilities for observation.

Mr. Phelps, the transit man, was taken ill upon the day the survey commenced, and subsequently (October 31) retired from the survey in consequence

of his continued illness, when Mr. J. C. Long was appointed transit man to fill the vacancy.

On the 7th of October, the party then being engaged in the reconnoissance of Tumbling Shoals 13 miles below Chattanooga, Mr. Edward McDermott, topographer, was drowned while attempting to pass the shoals in a small boat.

At the same time Mr. W. P. Homan, leveller, was taken ill and did not report for duty until November 8th at Elk River shoals.

October 21 Mr. F. T. Hampton joined the party as topographer, vice McDermott, deceased.

In consequence of this series of misfortunes, the party was delayed at the Suck, 15 miles below Chattanooga, until October 26, at which time we left for Elk River shoals. We arrived at Decatur, Alabama, on the 3d of November, and at the head of Elk River shoals on the 7th, reaching Florence, at the foot of Muscle shoals, on the 28th November. The party arrived at Paducah, Kentucky, December 20, and was disbanded on the 22d, with the exception of the engineers and pilot, who by your instructions were retained to assist in reducing the notes of the survey.

In this survey every obstruction known to river men was carefully examined, its peculiar features noted, and plans and estimates made for its removal, but the greatest care was bestowed upon the survey of the 'Tumbling shoals and the Suck, 13 and 15 miles below Chattanooga, and upon that of Elk river, Muscle, and Colbert's shoals, near Decatur, Alabama, of which maps and hydrographical charts have been carefully constructed, and the existing difficulties of navigation illustrated by accurate sketches.

In consequence of the limited time afforded for the completion of this survey, embracing a portion of the river 538 miles in length, which it was important to accomplish by the 1st of January, 1868, and of the delay caused at the outset by the death of one of the most important members of the party, and the continued illness of several others, it has not been possible to present so full a report as the importance of the subject demands; but upon the principal obstructions, whose removal is absolutely necessary, it is believed that the report is at least full, if not absolutely complete.

Sufficient data have been obtained for a map of the entire river from Chattanooga to its mouth; but as upon a scale of two inches to the mile the map would be more than 90 feet long, the time allowed would not permit of its construction. If, after the report with the accompanying maps has been presented to the department, a map of other parts of the river is desired, it can be constructed from the data collected by this survey.

Below is appended a list of obstructions to navigation from Chattanooga to Paducah, as surveyed by the party under my instructions, with plans suggested for their improvement, and estimates of the cost of removing them, together with a consolidated tabular statement showing at one glance the entire estimated cost of removing every—even the least—obstruction to the navigation of the river at all seasons:

Ross's TOWHEAD, (2½ miles from Chattanooga.)

The obstructions at this place consist of two rock reefs, upper and lower, just above the upper end of the towhead, of a very hard flinty nature, dipping about 30°, and a gravel bar a short distance below the towhead.

There is a wing dam running from the upper end of the towhead towards the right bank at an angle of about 60° with the general course of the river. This wing dam is not long enough to confine the required amount of water to the left chute of the towhead to cut out the gravel bar below.

The improvement proposed is the excavation of the reefs of rock and the

extension of the wing dam 300 feet further up stream, the estimate for which is as follows :

940 cubic yards rock excavation, at \$2 50	\$2, 350 00
940 cubic yards wing dam, built of excavated material, at 60 cents	564 00
60 cubic yards wing dam, built of excavated material, at \$1 50 ...	90 00
Total	<u>3. 004 00</u>

LOOKOUT SHOALS, (5 miles below Chattanooga.)

At this place the river becomes very shallow, there being but two feet of water in the channel at the lowest stage of the river. The bottom is composed of sand and gravel and can be easily cut away.

The improvement proposed is by a wing dam extending from a sand bar on the right bank downwards and outwards for a length of 400 feet, it being 6 feet wide on top, 3 feet deep, and having side slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Estimate.

465 cubic yards riprap in wing dam, at \$1 50	\$697 50
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BURROUGHS'S BAR, (11 miles below Chattanooga.)

This obstruction is a hard sandstone reef extending from the right bank of the river to Williams's island, a distance of 300 feet. There are 16 inches of water on the reef at the lowest stages of the river in the channel, and a current of four miles an hour. The fall in the surface of the water from 100 feet above the bar to 100 feet below is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The results of the survey indicate the construction of a wing dam 500 feet in length from the head of Williams's island, two and a half miles above the bar, to the left bank of the river, throwing all the water into the right chute.

This dam will be built on a gravel bar that extends from the head of the island to the left bank, on which there are but four inches of water at the lowest stage of the river.

The building of the dam will increase the depth of water on the bar at least four inches, making 20 inches at low water. Below the bar or reef the water is shoal for about 200 feet, with a gravel bottom that will be washed out to a sufficient depth by building the dam and excavating a channel in the rock reef.

The following is an estimate for the improvement of this obstruction, to make a channel 100 feet wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep :

900 cubic yards riprap in wing dam, at \$1 50	\$1, 350 00
335 cubic yards hard sandstone excavation at Burroughs's bar, at \$2	670 00
Total	<u>2, 020 00</u>

TUMBLING SHOALS, (13 miles below Chattanooga.)

are the most important obstacles to navigation in the Tennessee river between Chattanooga and Muscle shoal. They are formed by a series of falls over coarse sandstone reefs, and by large boulders scattered irregularly about, varying from a few feet to many yards in dimensions.

The width of the river at the head of the shoals or first fall is 700 feet, but the channel approaches within 100 feet of the left bank ; it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but only 40 feet wide and very swift, at least 12 miles an hour, for a distance of 50 feet. Six hundred feet below the first reef or fall is Broadaxe ledge. The channel at this point is close to the left shore, is 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The fall from

the head of the shoals to this point is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There is always plenty of water between these two points.

Eight hundred feet below Broadaxe ledge is the third and last fall of Tumbling shoals. On this fall there are but 3 feet of water at the lowest stage of the river, and a channel of 40 feet in width.

The fall from Broadaxe ledge to Rocky Point, 1,000 feet below the third fall, is 1 foot and 5 inches, making the entire fall in Tumbling shoals 3 feet and 11 inches.

Opposite Rocky Point there is a large rock in the centre of the channel known as the "Holston Rock," and considered very dangerous by Tennessee river pilots. The improvements required at Tumbling shoals are the removal of the boulders at the first fall, excavation of the reef called Broadaxe ledge, removal of boulders at the third fall, and the removal of "Holston Rock," the estimate for which is as follows:

150 cubic yards coarse stone boulders, first fall, at \$2 50	\$375 00
100 cubic yards coarse sandstone reef, Broadaxe ledge, at \$2 50..	250 00
75 cubic yards coarse sandstone boulders, third fall, at \$2 50.....	187 50
12 cubic yards coarse sandstone, Holston Rock, at \$2.....	24 00
Capstan and fixtures to assist ascending boats.....	300 00
Total	<u>1,036 50</u>

THE SUCK, (15 miles below Chattanooga,)

is an obstruction caused by the contraction of the width of the river from 600 feet to 150 feet, and a change of depth from 47 feet in the basin, or that portion of the river above the rapids, to 25 feet at the head of the rapids, and 7 feet at about the centre of them, at low water, creating a current of 6 miles per hour from the head to the foot of the rapids, a distance of 800 feet, and 10 miles per hour in the most rapid part.

The improvement demanded here will be the removal of the middle wall, (see sketch,) built for the purpose of making a canal on the left side of the river, deepening that portion of the river known as the canal, by blasting a length of 650 feet, width 30 feet, and depth 2 feet, which can be easily done, as the rock is a ferruginous sandstone dipping about 50° ; also removing a portion of the boulder bar, which is composed of deposit brought down by Suck creek.

In order to render the improvement of this boulder bar permanent, it will be necessary to turn Suck creek from its present mouth into its old bed, (shown in sketch,) where it now runs only at high water. The creek in that case would empty into the river 1,200 feet below its present mouth, and into a basin where no injury could result to navigation by the deposit of material brought down by the creek. This alteration in the bed of the creek can be made by forming a rough wall of the stone removed from the bed of the river and the boulder bar.

Suck creek is dry for six months in the year. During high water it had a width of 40 feet, average depth 2 feet, and a current of 12 miles an hour.

The rocks at the Suck are of a sandstone formation, most of which are connected by oxide of iron, and vary from the hardness of limestone to that of soft sandstone. The following is an estimate for the improvement of the Suck:

1,250 cubic yards loose rock in middle wall, at 75 cents.....	\$937 50
1,444 cubic yards solid rock excavation, deepening old canal, at \$2 50.....	3,610 00
7,000 cubic yards loose rock excavation from Boulder bar, at 50 cts.	3,500 00
Total.....	<u>8,047 50</u>

BO LING POT, (19 miles below Chattanooga.)

The obstruction at this place is a high-water one altogether, and is caused by two points of land jutting into the river opposite each other, contracting the width of the river to 200 feet. Just below these points the width of the river increases suddenly, and at a distance of 300 feet from them it is 500 feet wide.

This sudden increase in width causes very dangerous eddies to form immediately below the point of land, making it extremely difficult for ascending boats to get through the narrowest portion of the channel, without being swept on to the point on the left bank, they having to cross from the right bank and through the swiftest part of the current for the purpose of getting a line on the left bank to assist them in warping to a point above, from which they can ascend the river with the aid of steam alone. The current at high water through the narrowest portion of the Boiling Pot has a velocity of 15 miles an hour, and at low water 3 miles an hour.

The improvement demanded at this place is the excavation of the point of land on the right bank, the material excavated to be thrown into the eddy immediately below it; this will increase the water-way enough to stop the formation of this eddy and decrease the velocity of the current so that ascending boats can get through without warping.

The estimate is as follows:

5,000 cubic yards hard sandstone excavation, at \$1..... \$5,000 00

THE SKILLET, (20 miles from Chattanooga.)

At this place there is a large sand bar on the right side of the channel, causing the current to become very rapid, at least 13 miles per hour for about two hundred feet. Half a mile below this rapid portion of the current the river becomes very wide and shallow, the water only being about eighteen inches deep on top of the rocks. These rocks are detached from any reef or ledge, and are scattered irregularly about, averaging about one cubic yard each. The rocks removed would give a depth of thirty inches of water; to increase this a wing dam will be required.

The following is the estimate for proposed improvements:

Removing 25 isolated boulders, averaging 1 cubic yard each 25 cubic yards, at \$2 50	\$62 50
Riprap wing wall 500 feet long, 6 feet wide, on top slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; 746 cubic yards, at \$1 50	1, 119 00
One capstan and fixtures to enable ascending boats to warp through the swift portion of the current near the head of the sand bar....	200 00
Total	<u>1, 381 50</u>

KELLY'S SHOALS, (28 miles from Chattanooga.)

The obstruction at this place is a shoal place of about 1,000 feet in length, bottom gravel on the line of the channel, and to left of it, with a very slow current for a place so shallow. The proposed improvement is a wing dam on the right side extending from near the foot of the shoal up the river and towards the right bank, the length of which will be 1,500 feet.

Estimate.

Riprap, 1,500 feet; wing dam 6 feet wide on top, 4 feet deep, with slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; 2,666 cubic yards, at \$1 50..... \$3,999 00

LONG ISLAND, (63 miles from Chattanooga.)

This island is six miles long and about half a mile wide at its widest part. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad crosses the river about the centre of the island. The steamboat channel is on the left side of the island, and in the channel are three reefs of flint rock, two above the railroad bridge and one below it, on which at low stage of the river there are but 18 inches of water. About two-thirds of the entire water of the river passes down on the right side of the island, but the chute is so wide that the water is very shallow, and this channel is only available for purposes of navigation at high water.

If one-half of the water was taken from the right chute and thrown into the left it is thought there will always be three feet of water on the reefs. To do this a wing dam will be required at the head of the island six hundred feet in length, with a retaining wall at the point where the wing dam joins the island. It is also suggested that one foot in depth for a width of 100 feet be excavated from the three reefs in the left channel.

The estimate for the proposed improvement is as follows :

Riprap in wing dam, 700 cubic yards, at \$1 50	\$1, 050 00
Riprap in retaining wall, 222 cubic yards, at \$1 50	333 00
Flint rock excavation at the three reefs, 450 cubic yards, at \$2 50.	1, 125 00
Total	<u>2, 508 00</u>

WIDOW'S BAR, (74 miles below Chattanooga.)

The length of this bar is about 4,000 feet. The depth of water at the lowest stage of the river varies from 14 to 24 inches. Velocity of current 2 miles per hour. The most shallow place is on a reef of rocks that extends across the river. Above the reef there is always plenty of water. On the reef at the lowest stage of the river there are only 14 inches of water. Just below it there are 20 inches, with a gravel bottom, which increases to 10 feet near the mouth of Widow's creek, 4,000 feet below the reef. Below the mouth of the creek there is always plenty of water. To the left of the point where the channel crosses the reef there is a large sand bar, over which the water always flows.

The improvement suggested is by building a wing dam across the head of the bar 800 feet long and a wall 1,000 feet long, from the lower end of the wing dam parallel with the channel, thereby causing such an increase in the volume of water and velocity of the current as will cut out the gravel below the reef to a sufficient depth for all seasons of the year. The reef at the head of the shoal will also have to be excavated a depth of 30 inches and a width of 100 feet, the estimate for which improvement is as follows :

Estimate.

Riprap in wing dam, 2,920 cubic yards, at \$1 50	\$4, 380 00
Riprap in wing dam, to be 1,800 feet in length, 280 cubic yards, at 60 cents	168 00
Solid rock excavation, 280 cubic yards, at \$2 50	700 00
Total	<u>5, 248 00</u>

LARKINS'S TOWHEAD, (112 miles below Chattanooga.)

At this place there are two sand bars, one at the upper end of the towhead and one on the right bank opposite, the channel running between them, with

two feet of water at the lowest stage of the river, and a current of two miles an hour. The length of the shoal water is 1,200 feet. Above and below this shoal there is sufficient depth of water at all seasons of the year.

The improvement proposed at this place is by constructing a wing dam and parallel wall combined for a length of 1,200 feet, to be 6 feet wide on top, 4 feet deep, and the side slopes to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the estimate for which is as follows:

Estimate.

Riprap, 2,133 cubic yards, at \$1 50 \$3,199 50

MINK CREEK SHOALS, (117 miles below Chattanooga.)

The obstruction at this place resembles the obstruction at Widow's bar, with the exception of there being no reef at this place. The same plan and amount of wing dam is suggested as at Widow's bar, viz:

Estimate.

Riprap wing dam, 1,800 feet long, 6 feet wide on top, 4 feet deep,
slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; 3,200 cubic yards, at \$1 50 \$4,800 00

BUCK ISLAND, (129 miles below Chattanooga.)

About a quarter of a mile above the head of the island the channel is very close to the left shore with a low water depth of 20 inches. From this point to a point one and a half miles below there are three shoal places in the river, caused by large masses of rocks scattered irregularly about in the channel. All these shoals have deep pools of water between them. The different shoals only average about 100 feet in length.

The improvement suggested is by a wing dam at the upper shoal, and the removal of the rocks at the other three. The wing dam will be 500 feet long and half a cross section area of 50 feet.

The estimate for the proposed improvement is as follows:

Estimate.

Riprap, 1,111 cubic yards, at \$1 50	\$1,666 50
Excavation of large masses of rock in island chute, 160 cubic yards, at \$2 50	400 00
Total	<u><u>2,066 50</u></u>

TOWN ISLAND, (133 miles below Chattanooga.)

At the head of this island there are a lot of boulders scattered about in the channel, which is close to the shore, with only 20 inches of water on them, at the lowest stage of the river. If the rocks are removed there will be three feet of water in the channel, at the lowest stage of the river, down to Gunter's bar. The estimate for removing the rock is as follows:

Estimate.

Boulders averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards each, 23 cubic yards at \$2 50 \$57 50

GUNTER'S BAR, (135 miles below Chattanooga.)

is a rock reef, extending across the river near the lower end of Town island, on which, at the lowest stage of the river, there are but ten inches of water.

To improve this place the reef will have to be excavated a depth of 33 inches, and 100 feet in width.

The following is the estimate of the proposed improvement

Estimate.

Rock excavation, 470 cubic yards, at \$2 50 \$1,017 50

GUNTER'S REEF, (138 miles below Chattanooga.)

extends across the river, with 20 inches of water upon it, at the lowest stage of the river, and a current of about two miles an hour. This reef will have to be excavated for a depth of two feet, and 100 feet in width, to make the channel sufficiently large.

Estimate as follows :

Rock excavation, 300 cubic yards, at \$2 50..... \$750 00

FLINT RIVER TOWHEAD, (157 miles below Chattanooga.)

Opposite this towhead, which is one mile in length, there are always three and a half feet of water. At the lower end of the towhead there is a large sand bar, the lower point of which is about in the centre of the river.

The channel crosses from near the right bank to near the left bank, passing close to the lower point of the bar, a short distance below which and in the centre of the river is another sand bar, that at lower water is dry. Between the two bars the water is only 25 inches deep at the lowest stage of the river. This depth continues for a very short distance, when the water again becomes deep enough at all stages of the river.

On the right side of the lower sand bar there is a channel in which, at the lowest stage of the river, there are 20 inches of water.

It is thought that if a wing dam is built connecting the two sand bars, thereby keeping all the water in the right-hand chamber, the increased volume of water and velocity of current would cut out the channel to a sufficient depth, the bottom being composed of sand and fine gravel.

The length of wing dam to do this would be 300 feet, six feet wide on top, four feet deep, and have side slopes of one and a half to one.

Estimate.

Riprap in wing dam, 533 cubic yards, at \$1 50..... \$799 50

WHITESBURG SHOALS AND REEFS, (166 miles from Chattanooga.)

The obstruction here commences at the head of Whitesburg island, that is three miles in length, and in this distance there are three places at which the water is only two feet deep at the lowest stage of the river. The bottom of the river at these places is composed of sand and fine gravel. Each of the shoals mentioned is 125 feet in length. Between them are natural pools, in which there are from six to seven feet of water, at the lowest stage of the river.

Just below the foot of the island there is another shoal of the same character and dimensions as those already mentioned. These shoals are caused by the great width of river, it being 1,200 feet wide in the island chute.

In a distance of two miles from the foot of the island downwards there are three other shoals, on which there are only two feet of water at the lowest stage of the river. The first of these is situated three-fourths of a mile below the island, the second one and a half miles below, and the third two miles. The first is about 300 feet in length, and the obstruction is caused by boulders scattered irregularly about in the channel.

The second is about 60 feet in length, and consists of solid rock reef of flinty limestone, extending across the river.

The third is about 30 feet in length, and is also a flinty limestone reef extending across the river.

The improvement suggested at the three shoals in the island chute and the one just below the island is by a wing dam at each one of them to increase the depth of water and cut out the gravel bottom. This, it is thought, will give sufficient depth of water at all seasons of the year.

The aggregate length of these dams will be 1,600 feet, and have an average area of cross section of 50 feet.

The improvement at the shoal, three-fourths of a mile below the island, will be excavation of the limestone reef, 100 feet in width, at the shoal, two miles below the island; the improvement will also be excavation of the limestone reef, 100 feet in width.

The estimate of the proposed improvement is as follows :

Estimate.

Riprap in wing dams, 2,963 cubic yards, at \$1 50.....	\$4,444 50
Removal of 25 boulders, averaging about one and a half yards each, at the shoal, three-quarters of a mile from the island, 37 cubic yards, at \$2.....	74 00
Solid limestone excavation at the shoal, one-half mile from island, 333 cubic yards, at \$2 50.....	832 50
Solid limestone excavation at the shoal, two miles from the island, 167 cubic yards, at \$2 50.....	47 50
Total	5,768 50

LIMESTONE SHOALS, (186 miles from Chattanooga.)

These shoals are about one mile in length, with an average velocity of current of two and a half miles an hour. About 600 feet of the upper end of the shoals has a bottom composed of sand and fine gravel, then follows 2,600 feet of a rough rock bottom, having from 20 to 25 inches of water in the points of the rocks, with deep pools between, at the lowest stage of the river. Below this rocky bottom gravel and sand are again found for a length of about 2,000 feet, with a low-water depth of from 20 to 25 inches. The improvement suggested is the excavation of the rock bottom.

The estimate is as follows :

Limestone excavation, 3,000 cubic yards, at \$2 50.....	\$7,500
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Estimated cost of removing obstructions from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Decatur, Alabama.

Names of obstructions.	Cost.
Ross Towhead, 2½ miles from Chattanooga.....	\$3,004 00
Lookout shoals, 5 miles from Chattanooga.....	697 50
Burroughs's bar, 11 miles from Chattanooga.....	2,020 00
Tumbling shoals, 13 miles from Chattanooga.....	1,036 50
The Suck, 15 miles from Chattanooga.....	8,047 50
Boiling-pot, 19 miles from Chattanooga.....	5,000 00
The Skillet, 20 miles from Chattanooga.....	1,381 50
Kelley's shoals, 28 miles from Chattanooga.....	3,999 00
Long island, 63 miles from Chattanooga.....	2,508 00
Widow's bar, 74 miles from Chattanooga.....	5,248 00
Larkin's Towhead, 112 miles from Chattanooga.....	3,199 50
Mink Creek shoals, 117 miles from Chattanooga.....	4,900 00
Buck island, 129 miles from Chattanooga.....	2,066 50
Town island, 133 miles from Chattanooga.....	57 50
Gunter's bar, 135 miles from Chattanooga.....	1,017 50
Gunter's reef, 138 miles from Chattanooga.....	750 00
Flint River towhead, 157 miles from Chattanooga.....	799 50
Whitesburg reef and shoals, 166 miles from Chattanooga.....	5,768 50
Limestone shoals, 186 miles from Chattanooga.....	7,500 00
Total	58,901 00

ELK RIVER SHOALS, (10 miles below Decatur.)

The obstructions at this point consist of a series of bars of a very hard limestone in strata of varying thickness. These break at right angles to the surface, over which the water rushes with a great but far from uniform velocity.

For the topographical features of these shoals reference is made to page 24 of this report, and also to the map of this part of the river, in sheets No. 2 and 3, and profile on sheet No. 4.

The plan recommended for the improvement of navigation at this point consists of a canal from Brown's ferry, extending along the river bottom, on the north side of the river, to the foot of Sluice island, a distance of $10\frac{3}{5}$ miles; thence to the mouth of Elk river, a distance of 4,400 feet, the canal will be built in the bed of the river, between high embankments protected inside and out by slope walls. A sufficient space is left between the canal and the shore for the outlet of Poplar Creek slough. Estimates of the cost of constructing this canal are appended. For greater convenience it has been divided into sections.

The estimate of the work is based upon the plan of making the bottom of the canal low enough to enable the river above to feed it at low water. It is believed that, by the construction of a dam across the Tennessee river, one mile below Brown's ferry, at the head of Cox's island, the water can be raised some 7 feet, thus saving some 640,000 yards of rock excavation, and probably 500,000 yards of earth excavation, thus reducing the cost one-half.

If this plan were adopted, more masonry would be required at the upper end of the canal. On account of the limited time granted for the completion of the survey, I was unable to obtain sufficient data for making an estimate of the work upon this basis, but I am decidedly of the opinion that the feasibility of this plan should be ascertained before the work of constructing the canal is commenced.

The dimensions of the canal for which the following estimates were made are 100 feet width at bottom, with a depth of water of 6 feet, and a slope in earth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet horizontal to 1 vertical. The locks are to be 300 feet between the mitre sills and 70 feet in width:

Items.	Amount.	Price.	Cost.
SECTION No. 1.—Length, 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	14.68	\$35 00	\$514 15
Clearing.....do.....	5.7½	14 00	80 92
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	284,985	24	68,396 40
Wet earth excavation.....do.....	3,300	40	1,320 00
Rock excavation.....do.....	60,000	2 00	120,000 00
Puddling earth.....do.....	3,600	30	1,080 00
Masonry laid in cement.....do.....	11,067	8 00	88,536 00
Masonry laid dry.....do.....	1,830	2 00	3,600 00
White oak timber.....b. m., M feet..	99,600	95 00	9,462 00
White pine timber.....do.....	44,400	50 00	2,220 00
Cast iron.....pounds..	30,000	12	3,600 00
Wrought iron.....do.....	50,000	18	9,000 00
Spikes and nails.....do.....	3,000	07	210 00
Snubbing posts.....lineal feet..	320	1 00	320 00
Fixtures for opening and closing gates of 2 locks, each..	2	800 00	1,600 00
Total.....			309,939 47

Items.	Amount.	Price.	Cost.
SECTION No. 2.—Length, 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	15.2	\$35 00	\$532 00
Clearing.....do..	6.1	14 00	85 40
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	328,312	24	78,794 88
Solid rock excavation.....do..	60,000	2 00	120,000 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3 600	30	3,600 00
Total.....			200,492 28
SECTION No. 3.—Length, 5,300 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	13.8	35 00	\$483 00
Clearing.....do..	5.4	14 00	75 60
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	321,756	24	77,221 44
Solid rock excavation.....do..	58,889	2 00	117,778 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3,533	30	1,059 90
Total.....			196,617 94
SECTION No. 4.—Length, 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	31	35 00	\$1,085 00
Clearing.....do..	12.4	14 00	173 60
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	473,916	24	113,739 84
Solid rock excavation.....do..	70,000	2 00	140,000 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3,600	30	1,080 00
Total.....			256,078 44
SECTION No. 5.—Length, 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	31	35 00	\$1,085 00
Clearing.....do..	12.4	14 00	173 60
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	252,284	24	60,668 16
Solid rock.....do..	108,666	2 00	217,332 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3,600	30	1,080 00
Total.....			279,738 76
SECTION No. 6.—Length 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	31	35 00	\$1,085 00
Clearing.....do..	12.4	14 00	173 60
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	244,227	24	58,614 48
Solid rock excavation.....do..	110,722	2 00	221,444 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3,600	30	1,080 00
Total.....			282,397 08
SECTION No. 7.—Length 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	31	35 00	\$1,085 00
Clearing.....do..	12.4	14 00	173 60
Earth excavation.....cubic yards..	192,343	24	46,162 32
Solid rock excavation.....do..	95,185	2 00	190,370 00
Puddling earth.....do..	3,600	30	1,080 00
Masonry laid in cement.....do..	2,924	8 00	23,392 00
Masonry laid dry.....do..	400	2 00	800 00
White oak timber.....per M feet, b. m..	35,884	95 00	3,408 28
White pine timber.....do..	14,448	50 00	722 40
Cast iron in lock No. 3.....pounds..	15,000	12	1,800 00
Wrought iron in lock No. 3.....do..	1,500	18	4,500 00
Spikes and nails.....do..	160	07	105 00
Snubbing posts.....lineal feet..		1 00	160 00
Fixtures for opening and closing lock gates.....number..	1		800 00
Total.....			274,559 30

Items.	Amount.	Price.	Cost.
SECTION No. 8.—Length 5,300 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing acres	30.4	\$35 00	\$1,064 00
Clearing do	12.2	14 00	170 80
Earth excavation cubic yards	121,946	24	29,267 04
Solid rock excavation do	86,110	2 00	172,220 00
Puddling earth do	3,533	30	1,059 90
Total			203,781 74
SECTION No. 9.—Length 5,300 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing acres	30.4	35 00	\$1,064 00
Clearing do	12.2	14 00	170 80
Earth excavation cubic yards	98,415	24	23,619 60
Solid rock excavation do	42,926	2 00	85,852 00
Puddling earth do	3,533	30	1,059 90
Total			111,766 30
SECTION No. 10.—Length 5,400 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing acres	31	35 00	\$1,085 00
Clearing do	12.4	14 00	173 60
Earth excavation cubic yards	119,721	24	28,721 04
Solid rock excavation do	3,148	2 00	6,296 00
Puddling earth do	3,600	30	1,080 00
Total			37,355 64
SECTION No. 11.—Length 5,700 feet.			
Grubbing and clearing acres	4	35 00	\$140 00
Clearing do	1.5	14 00	21 00
Earth excavation cubic yards	313,200	24	75,168 00
Wet earth excavation do	15,000	40	6,000 00
Solid rock excavation do	9,300	2 50	23,250 00
Puddling earth do	1,500	30	450 00
Masonry laid in cement do	10,064	8 00	80,512 00
Masonry laid dry do	40,340	2 00	80,680 00
White oak timber per M feet, b. m.	98,400	95 00	9,348 00
White pine timber do	41,280	50 00	2,064 00
Cast iron in locks 4 and 5 pounds	30,000	12	3,600 00
Wrought iron in locks 4 and 5 do	50,000	18	9,000 00
Spikes and nails do	3,000	07	210 00
Snubbing posts lineal feet	320	1 00	320 00
Fixtures for opening and closing gates of locks Nos. 4 and 5 number	2	800 00	1,600 00
Total			292,363 00

Cost of sections from 1 to 11 inclusive.

Total cost of section No. 1	\$309,939 47
No. 2	200,492 28
No. 3	196,617 94
No. 4	256,078 44
No. 5	279,738 76
No. 6	282,397 08
No. 7	274,559 30
No. 8	203,781 74
No. 9	111,766 30
No. 10	37,355 64
No. 11	292,363 00
Bailing and draining, including expense of coffer dams	18,000 00

2,463,089 95

RECAPITULATION.

Items.	Amount.	Price.	Cost.
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	263.49	\$35 00	\$9,222 15
Clearing.....do.....	105.18	14 00	1,472 52
Earth excavation.....cubic yards.	2,749,055	24	659,773 20
Wet earth excavation.....do.....	18,300	40	7,320 00
Solid rock excavation.....do.....	695,946	2 00	1,391,292 00
Do.....do.....	9,300	2 50	23,250 00
Puddling earth.....do.....	37,299	30	11,189 70
Masonry laid in cement.....do.....	24,055	8 00	192,440 00
Masonry laid dry.....do.....	42,540	2 00	85,080 00
White oak timber.....per M feet, b. m.	233,884	95 00	22,218 98
White pine timber.....do.....	100,128	50 00	5,006 40
Cast iron.....pounds..	75,000	12	9,000 00
Wrought iron.....do.....	125,000	18	22,500 00
Spikes and nails.....do.....	7,500	07	525 00
Snubbing posts.....lineal feet.	800	1 00	800 00
Fixtures for opening and closing gates of 5 locks..No..	5	800 00	4,000 00
Bailing and draining, including expense of coffer dams			18,000 00
			2,463,089 55

MUSCLE SHOALS, (28 miles below Decatur, and seven miles below the foot of the canal projected around the Elk River shoals.)

For a full description of the topographical features of these shoals reference is made to page 25 of this report, and also to the map upon sheet No. 5. The sketch upon this map illustrates the difficulties of navigation better than can be done in words. The plan recommended for the improvement of these shoals is the enlargement of the old canal, built in 1835 by the State of Alabama, for which estimates are hereunto appended. The canal enlarged is to be 100 feet wide on the bottom, with side slopes of one foot and a half horizontal to one foot vertical in earth. The locks are to be 300 feet between the mitre sills and 70 feet in width. The depth of the water in the canal is to be six feet.

Estimate of the cost of enlarging old canal at Muscle shoals.

Items.	Amounts.	Price.	Cost.
Grubbing and clearing.....acres..	100	\$30 00	\$3,000 00
Deposit to be excavated from bed of canal..cubic yards.	383,300	24	91,992 00
Common earth excavation to enlarge the canal..do.....	966,100	24	231,864 00
Loose stone excavated in old retaining walls...do.....	30,300	40	12,120 00
New retaining walls, to be built of old material..do.....	30,300	1 70	51,510 00
Retaining walls, for which stone will be quarried..do.....	7,300	2 00	14,600 00
26,530 cubic yards masonry in old locks, 4,250 of which can be used as it stands.....cubic yards.	22,282	1 00	22,282 00
51,280 cubic yards masonry in new locks, 4,250 of which is old masonry, leaving 47,030 to be built, of which 22,282 will be built of old material..cubic yds.	22,282	4 00	89,128 00
Masonry for which stone will be quarried.....do.....	24,748	8 00	197,984 00
Dry walls.....do.....	7,550	4 50	33,975 00
White oak timber.....per M ft., b. m.	587,700	95 00	55,831 50
Do.....do.....	622,300	70 00	43,561 00
White pine timber.....do.....	370,000	50 00	18,530 00
Snubbing posts.....lineal feet.	2,700	1 00	2,700 00
Cast iron.....pounds..	255,000	12	30,600 00
Wrought iron.....do.....	425,000	18	76,500 00
Spikes and nails.....do.....	30,000	07	2,100 00
Fixtures for opening and closing 17 locks.....do.....	17	800 00	13,600 00
Bailing and draining, including coffer dams			100,000 00
			1,001,877 50

LITTLE MUSCLE SHOALS, (44½ miles below Decatur)

These shoals are about four miles in length, ending one mile above Florence. The obstructions are similar to those of Big Muscle shoals, consisting of a series of rock reefs over which the water flows with great velocity. There is about eight inches of water in the channel at the lowest stage of the river. No estimate was made of the cost of improving these shoals, the time of the party being so limited that nothing but a reconnaissance could be made. From this reconnaissance it was inferred that the best way of improving these shoals is by a canal about four and a half miles long, along the northern shore of the river, around the shoals. This canal would be similar in its location to that around Muscle shoals, passing partly through alluvial bottoms and partly under bluffs, and its cost would approximate \$500,000.

SEVEN-MILE ISLAND, (4 miles below Florence, Alabama.)

This island is about five miles in length. The right chute is about 500 feet wide at the head of the island, and has a low-water depth of twenty inches. The left or steamboat chute is 1,000 feet wide. Near the head of the island a reef makes out from the left bank, and diminishes the steamboat channel at low water to a width of sixty feet. This reef at low stage of the river has only eight inches of water upon it, and in the steamboat channel at the end of the reef but twenty-five inches. The bottom in the channel is of gravel. It is thought that taking 40 feet off of the end of the reef and building a wing dam at the head of the island, will give a sufficient depth of water all the year round. From this place to Buck island, in the same chute, there is always a sufficient depth of water. At the head of Buck island there is four feet of water at the lowest stage of the river, which decreases to two feet one mile below.

This decrease is caused by water flowing off to the left through the opening between Buck island and a towhead at the foot of the island, and also through three other openings between towheads just below. The water can all be kept in the channel by a series of wing dams, connecting these towheads with each other and with Buck island. The aggregate length of these wing dams will be 1,000 feet. Just below the last towhead there is always plenty of water.

The estimate for the proposed improvement of Seven-mile Island chute is as follows:

Estimate.

178 cubic yards, flint rock excavation, reef near head of island, at \$2 50.....	\$445 00
3,636 cubic yards riprap in wing dam at head of island, length 550, depth 7, width on top 15, slope 1½ to 1, at \$1 50.....	5,454 00
6,611 cubic yards riprap in four wing dams, connecting Buck island and towheads, total length 1,000, cross-section, as above, at \$1 50.	9,916 50
1,110 cubic yards riprap in five retaining walls on foot of each of the above dams, at \$1 50.....	1,665 00
Total.....	17,480 50

COLBERT SHOALS, (to Bee Tree shoals, inclusive.)

At the head of Colbert shoals there is a rock reef of a tough, flinty nature, 30 feet long in the direction of the current, and 600 feet wide, lying in the middle of the river, but not extending across it. At low water there is a depth of 24 inches on it. Between this reef and the head of Colbert island there are numerous large boulders scattered irregularly about in the channel, having 20 inches of water on them at the lowest stage of the river.

A large rock 10 feet square at the head of Colbert island, and another 600 feet above, (see sheet No. 6,) are noted as being exceedingly dangerous obstructions to navigation. They lie directly in the steamboat channel, and are most dangerous at ordinary stage of the river, as at that time they produce but a very slight ripple on the surface of the water. At the lowest stage of the river there are but six inches of water on these two rocks, and alongside of them about three feet.

To make a channel of sufficient depth and width from the head of the shoals to the head of Colbert island, the excavation of the reef 150 feet wide and one and a half feet deep will be required. Also the removal of the boulders, especially the two rocks noted on the map, (sheet No. 6.)

From the head to the foot of Colbert island the channel is near the northern bank of the island, and has a low-water depth of 15 inches at the most shallow place, although for most of the distance the depth is two feet. Width of channel 150 feet. To secure a sufficient depth of water in this portion of the channel it is suggested that a dam be built on the reef extending from Colbert island to Little Colbert island. The length of the dam would be 1,000 feet, 850 feet of which would be three feet deep, and 150 feet—the portion built across a gap in the reef—would be four and a half feet deep.

This plan, it is said, was contemplated by the State of Alabama many years ago, and large quantities of stone had been quarried on the left bank of the river for this purpose. But fearing that the construction of this dam would make the current too rapid for ascending boats, the plan was abandoned.

This it is thought will not be the case, for fully one-half of the water in the river passes to the right of Colbert island, and being distributed over a large surface, (it is 1,800 feet from the head of the right bank,) the dam proposed could hardly cause much increase in the velocity of the current, which is two and a half miles per hour, at present, at low water.

ROCK REEF.

A quarter of a mile below Colbert island a rock reef extends across the river 50 feet long in the direction of the current, with only 14 inches of water on it, at the lowest stage of the river, in a channel 40 feet wide. This reef will have to be excavated a depth of two and a half feet to give a good channel.

ROCK BAR SHOALS.

A quarter of a mile below Rock Reef is another reef of rocks extending across the river, with a channel 50 feet wide and a low-water depth of 20 inches. The reef is 40 feet long in the direction of the current.

This reef will have to be excavated a depth of two feet and a width of 100 feet, to make a channel sufficiently wide and deep.

The same amount of work will also be required at the foot of Rock Bar shoals, where there is a similar reef. Between these reefs are always from 30 to 40 inches of water.

BRUSH CREEK ISLAND.

Brush Creek island is rapidly forming above the point noted on the map. (sheet No. 6.) It is thought that 1,500 feet of the upper end of the island has been formed in the last twelve or fifteen years.

River men say that the growth of the island, by confining the water, has had a tendency to deepen the channel.

BEE TREE SHOALS.

From the head of Bledsoe's island to the foot of the shoals at the mouth of Second creek, there are about twenty large boulders, scattered irregularly about

in the channel, averaging about eight feet by four on top, with two feet of water on them at the lowest stage of the river. These removed, together with a few smaller ones, will give a channel three and a half feet deep at all seasons of the year.

Synopsis of distances and level notes from the head of Colbert shoals to the foot of Bee Tree shoals, opposite the mouth of Second creek, the distances being measured on the line run on the right or northern bank of the river :

Distances from head to foot of Colbert shoals.....	2 $\frac{74}{100}$ miles.
Total fall in surface of water.....	10 $\frac{88}{100}$ feet.
Average fall per mile.....	3 $\frac{88}{100}$ feet.
Distance from foot of Colbert shoals to the head of Bee Tree shoals.....	3 $\frac{60}{100}$ miles.
Fall in surface of water.....	4 $\frac{88}{100}$ feet.
Average fall per mile.....	1 $\frac{30}{100}$ feet.
Distance from head of Bee Tree shoals to foot of do.....	1 $\frac{59}{100}$ miles.
Fall in surface of water.....	5 $\frac{59}{100}$ feet.
Average fall per mile.....	3 $\frac{73}{100}$ feet.
Total distance from head of Colbert shoals to foot of Big Tree shoals.....	7 $\frac{93}{100}$ miles.
Total fall in surface of water.....	20 $\frac{97}{100}$ feet.
Average fall per mile.....	2 $\frac{638}{1000}$ feet.

Estimated cost of improving the Tennessee river from Colbert shoals to Bee Tree shoals, inclusive.

Items.	Cubic yards.	Price.	Cost.
Rock excavation at the reef, one-fourth of a mile above Colbert island.....	250	\$2 50	\$625 00
Rock excavation, two large rocks above the head of Colbert island.....	25	2 50	62 50
Boulders above the head of Colbert island.....	2,000	1 50	3,000 00
Riprap in wing dam from Colbert to Little Colbert island. ...	2,384	75	1,788 00
Rock excavation at the reef, one-fourth of a mile from Colbert island.....	460	2 50	1,150 00
Rock excavation at the foot of Rock Bar shoals.....	300	2 50	750 00
Boulders in Bee Tree shoals.....	50	2 00	100 00
Rock excavation at the head of Rock Bar shoals.....	300	2 50	750 00
Total.....			8,225 50

BEAR CREEK SHOALS, (36 miles below Florence, Alabama.)

These shoals are formed by two gravel bars, one on the left bank, extending down the river for some distance, throwing the channel over near the right bank of the river, and one on the right bank below, throwing the channel towards the left bank, the channel passing the two bars, at which place the water is the shallowest, there being but 30 inches at the lowest stage of the river. The current flows in such a manner that a large quantity of water passes over the lower bar, which, if kept back and thrown into the channel between the two bars, would tend to cut out the gravel and make the channel as deep as is required. The improvement suggested to do this is a wing dam built on the

lower bar, extending from a point near the right bank, across the bar for a distance of 400 feet. The estimate is as follows:

Estimate.

Riprap in wing dam, 400 feet long, 4 feet deep, 6 feet wide, on top and side slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, 711 cubic yards, at \$1 50..... \$1,066 50

BIG BEND SHOALS, (56 miles below Florence, Alabama.)

The obstruction at this place is caused by several large boulders scattered irregularly about in the channel for a length, up and down the river, of less than 100 feet.

There being, at the lowest stages of the river, 30 inches of water over these boulders, all that is required to make a channel of sufficient depth is, the removal of the boulders, amounting to a sum equal to 150 cubic yards, at \$2 per cubic yard.

Total cost \$300 00

Below Waterloo there are several small obstructions, regarded as difficulties only by pilots not familiar with the channel of the lower Tennessee river.

Big Bend, the only one that offers any difficulty, is produced by several large boulders, scattered irregularly about, for a length, in direction of the current, of 100 feet. At low water there are 30 inches on these rocks. Current three miles per hour. Channel 200 feet wide.

The following list embraces the four remaining points sometimes spoken of by steamboat men as small difficulties:

Duck River shoals; produced by a sand bar; depth of water five feet; current four miles per hour.

Duck River suck; an abrupt bend in the channel, produced by a few large rocks with four feet of water upon them at low stage; current two and a half miles per hour.

Blood River island; channel made tortuous by a large boulder in the centre of the channel; rock measures about 20 cubic yards; admits of easy removal, and would give a deep channel at all times.

Pentecost towhead; difficulty produced by a few rocks between towhead and Aurora landing, causing boats to go considerably out of their way in landing at Aurora, in order to avoid them.

Johnsonville; difficulty caused by the wrong position of the drawer of the Northwestern railroad bridge; drawer in second west span, (seven spans,) with only 28 inches, while under other spans, there are eight feet.

Green Bottom bar; channel contracted by a series of sand bars near left bank; channel 300 feet wide, one-half mile long; not less than four feet of water; current three miles an hour.

Total estimated cost of improvements to be made in Tennessee river, from Chattanooga to Paducah.

Designation of obstructions.	Estimated cost.
Obstructions from Chattanooga to Decatur.....	\$58,901 00
Elk River Shoals canal.....	2,463,089 95
Enlargement of Muscle Shoals canal.....	1,001,877 50
Little Muscle Shoals canal.....	500,000 00
Seven-Mile island.....	17,480 50
Colbert shoals to Bee Tree shoals, (inclusive).....	8,225 50
Bear Creek shoals.....	1,066 50
Big Bend shoals.....	300 00
Total.....	4,050,940 95

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER AND ITS VALLEY ABOVE MUSCLE SHOALS.

The Tennessee river has three marked general topographical features, determined by the mountainous, rolling, and level region, through which it passes. A general description therefore of the topographical and geological character of the river at any point will apply to every part of the river lying in the same topographical system.

An examination of the map of the United States will reveal a great similarity in the courses of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. They rise in the same range of mountains, flow to some extent parallel, and empty into the same stream, with their mouths only a few miles apart; but here their similarity ceases.

The Cumberland, after making its way through the mountains, flows for hundreds of miles through a chasm in limestone, several hundred feet below the general surface of the rolling country, while the Tennessee, after issuing from the mountains, enters a broad valley, known as the Tennessee valley, the river banks becoming low and the surface of the country level or gently undulating.

GEOLOGICAL RELATION OF THE TWO RIVERS.

This difference between the two rivers is observed to mark the connection between the geological and topographical features of the two streams. So rapidly do the silurian rocks which furnish the Cumberland topography sink towards the south that they scarcely reach the Tennessee in more than one or two points. The transition from this system to the carboniferous, produces a corresponding change in the topography, the harsh lines of one order blending with the agreeable outline and graceful contour of the other.

TENNESSEE RIVER AT CHATTANOOGA.

In the vicinity of Chattanooga the Tennessee river may be considered as finally breaking through the Cumberland mountains. Above Chattanooga it is flanked on the right bank by Stringer's and Waldron's ridges, and on the left by Missionary ridge, unopposed in its progress so far as it forms a fair navigable stream; but when Lookout mountain presents itself as a barrier, opposing the tendency of the river to flow south and deflecting it against Waldron's ridge, numerous obstructions result, embracing Ross towhead, Lookout shoals, Burroughs's bar, Tumbling shoals, the "Suck," the "Pot," the "Skillet," and Kelley's shoals.

HIGH WATER AT CHATTANOOGA—DAMMING OF WATER AGAINST STRINGER'S RIDGE.

At Chattanooga the river at low water is 1,200 feet wide, eight feet deep in the channel, velocity of current two miles per hour. The right bank is 25 feet high, between which and Springer's ridge there is a rich bottom three-fourths of a mile wide. The left bank is 60 feet high, and the country back of it diversified with hill and plain. A bold bluff of limestone shows itself on the left bank, underlaid by flint, which forms the bed of the river. At this point the difference between low and ordinary high water is 40 feet. In the spring of 1867 it was 60 feet, or 35 feet above the bottom land on the right bank. It is the opinion of some river men that this great difference is not produced entirely by local causes, but is the result of the damming of the waters by the mountains at the "Suck." It is more probable that this back water, if there is any at high stages, is produced by the resistance to the flow of water at the sharp bend of the river at Lookout mountain, causing the river to dam against Stringer's ridge.

The river and obstructions at Ross towhead, Lookout shoals, Burroughs's bar, are the same in their general character, mountains on one bank rising almost immediately from the river, and bottom land on the other bank from one-half to three-fourths miles wide and from 25 to 30 feet above low water.

RIVER BOTTOM, CHATTANOOGA, AND TUMBLING SHOALS.

These bottom lands are composed of a dark, rich, vegetable soil, of varying depth, sometimes as much as eight feet, underlaid by a stratum of red clay and sand, and under this lies a limestone intermixed with flint which forms the bed of the river at these several obstructions. There is, however, at Burroughs's bar, about two feet of gravel on this rock, the bar being formed by Williams's island, three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

A dense cane growth is found along the river banks of the bottom lands, and on the mountain sides are varieties of timber, principally oak, hickory, walnut, and beech.

At low water least depth of water at Ross towhead is 10 inches, at Lookout shoals 24 inches, Burroughs's bar 24 inches.

Average depth in channel between Ross towhead and Lookout shoals, 10 feet; between Lookout shoals and Burroughs's bar, 9 feet; velocity of current in these parts four miles per hour.

At Tumbling shoals, Waldron's ridge on the right, and Raccoon mountain on the left, with their summits about 800 feet above the river, contract its width to 400 feet.

The banks are 20 feet high; narrow bottom lands on either side rapidly ascending towards the mountains. The river bed for one-half mile is obstructed with large sandstone rocks, some wholly and others partly submerged, and weighing from 100 pounds to 40 tons, this being the only point below Chattanooga where the obstructions are formed by sandstone. The greatest velocity of current at this point is 10 miles per hour; least depth, three feet; width of channel, 40 feet; very crooked and difficult to navigate.

The fall of the shoals is four feet in one-third mile; total fall from Chattanooga to the lower ending Tumbling shoals $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet in 12 miles.

Between Tumbling shoals and the "Skillet" the river flows through a mere mountain gap, the width of the river not exceeding 500 feet. The bottom lands disappear or are found at the mouths of mountain ravines a few acres in extent. In consequence of the narrowness of the river and the material washed down from the mountain into the river by Suck creek emptying into the river at right angles to its course, the "Suck" obstruction has been formed. It is 100 feet wide in its narrowest part, 400 feet long, from 7 to 15 feet deep at low water, and has a current of 10 miles per hour in its swiftest part. The bed of the stream is covered with large boulders, which do not seem to change their position although exposed to so swift a current. There is a large boulder bar some acres in extent to the right bank, and some futile attempts have been made on the left bank towards improvement, but have only added to the difficulties.

From the "Suck" to Tumbling shoals above, a distance of three miles, there are from 10 to 40 feet of water. Below the "Suck," the river is deep and narrow; current one and a half mile per hour; bank 25 feet high; slope 45 degrees, and composed of gravel and loose rock. The mountain slope is 150 feet from the bank, and this distance diminishes until the near approach of the mountain slopes produces the "Pot," the last important impediment to navigation between Burroughs's ferry, 180 miles below, and Knoxville, 220 miles above.

GENERAL VIEW OF OBSTRUCTIONS BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA AND THE POT.

From this point to Chattanooga the river is made up of a succession of basins and shoals, the total length of obstructions being two miles; navigable water 17 miles with reference to low water. It may be noted here that the bed of the river in the Chattanooga chain of obstructions is a silicious limestone, passing through various gradations of hardness. In some it is an impure limestone, passing into a coarse, cherty rock, and at others it becomes hornstone, having the lustre and fracture of flint with numerous imbedded nodules of quartz variously colored.

THE RIVER LEAVES THE MOUNTAIN.

The river may be considered as ending here its mountain career. The mountain ridges gradually recede from the river, giving place to fertile bottom lands until the river reaches Sequatchie valley, where the bottom becomes a valley. Reefs, shoals, and eddies disappear from the river, and the only obstructions that present themselves are a few sand and gravel bars on some rock that yields to slight work.

At Bridgeport, Alabama, the river enters the plains of Alabama. For 56 miles its course is nearly southwest, with a wide, level region on its right, and sand mountain on its left.

Throughout this distance the river is very uniform in its character, having a width of 1,500 feet, and, with the exception of Widow's bar and Guntersville reef, with 12 and 14 inches of water respectively, there is an average depth of six feet. The bed of the river consists of mountain limestone, bank from 25 to 30 feet above low water, easy slope, and covered with vegetation.

Sand mountain, sometimes called Raccoon mountain, lies three miles to the left of the river at Bridgeport, and six miles to the left at Widow's bar. This ridge runs nearly south, and as the course of the river is southwest, the country spreads out into a broad valley some 20 miles below Widow's bar. On the right bank the bottom land is from one and a half to two miles wide; beyond this is the upland, 20 to 25 feet higher than the bottoms. These bottom lands and the few large islands in the river have the richest alluvial soil, subject to four feet overflow, which, however, is not considered objectionable, as the uplands furnish elevated sites for residences, and the overflow annually enriches the soil.

At Guntersville the river turns almost at right angles to its former course and flows northwest. The valley below this point is one of denudation, or scooped out in the horizontal strata of the carboniferous rocks.

Near Guntersville a low ridge of mountains is cut through by the river, exposing carboniferous limestone about 100 feet high; this is the last spur of the Cumberland mountains which the Tennessee river meets in its course to the Ohio. Viewing the river between Guntersville and Bridgeport as the arc of a circle, this ridge would be the chord, passing by Huntsville, intersecting the river near Guntersville, and onward south.

CHANGES ON THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

One notable feature of this portion is the absence of vegetation on the slopes of the river banks, indicating the sandy character of the soil. The country having been once in a high state of cultivation, but little timber is seen immediately on the river. The strong, red soil, so characteristic of north Alabama, the numerous water-courses, and the undulating surface of the country, once justly entitled it to be called "the garden spot of the south."

From Bridgeport to Decatur the fall in the river does not exceed perhaps 20 feet in the distance of 100 miles, there being only two places—Guntersville and

Widow's bar—where the river is extremely shallow at low water. With this slight fall the current is always moderate, in few places greater than three miles per hour at high water where the river is thirty feet deep.

From Decatur to Brown's ferry, the head of the lower series of obstructions, a distance of 12 miles, is found the best part of the river, lying between Muscle shoals and the head of the river. The average depth is nine feet at low water; least depth, three and a half feet; width, from 1,500 to 1,800 feet; current, one and a half mile per hour, and navigable in any part, even in low water. The river here resembles a lake. This character, and the proximity of a large slough and Swan lake, would favor the opinion that the channel once washed against the low hills of the uplands, three miles east of Decatur. The force of the current is now directed against the Decatur bank, and as this is composed of limestone and a compact mass of gravel, cemented by oxide of iron, the present channel may be regarded as stable.

Below Decatur and to the left of the river the fertile valley of Courtland spreads out 15 or 20 miles from the river to the base of the terraced sand mountains of Alabama.

On the right of the river are the low, marshy bottoms, three miles wide to the uplands, diminishing at Brown's ferry to a few hundred feet.

As Brown's ferry may be regarded as the head of the lower group of shoals, a cursory view of the river and its valley between this point and Bridgeport will enable us to appreciate better the adaptation of the river as a great commercial highway, and the alluring advantages and bountiful natural wealth of the country.

From Brown's ferry a majestic river, broad, deep, and with gentle current at all times, is seen stretching for 100 miles above, through a valley abounding in the latent elements of prosperity; a river which, in this distance, is seldom seen to bear on its bosom a pellicle of ice, and a country whose climate is so genial that wheat is ripe for harvest by the time the green blades in the northwestern States emerge from the snow. Yet, with this favorable combination of natural resources, the valley languishes for want of a cheap transportation to market; and this portion of the river, for purposes of constant and certain navigation, is as sealed as though the river had no outlet to the Mississippi valley.

Such are the effects, not the magnitude, of the obstructions in the Chattanooga mountains and at Muscle shoals.

Between Brown's ferry and Second creek, below, a distance of 70 miles, there is a chain of obstruction more or less serious, the difficulties culminating at Big Muscle shoals, and dividing the length of the river into what might be called the upper and lower Tennessee.

This chain may be divided into Elk river, Big Muscle, Colbert and Bee Tree shoals, the latter being understood by many as included in Colbert shoals.

Cox's island, length five miles, greatest width one mile, the beginning of this chain, divides the river into two chutes 1,500 feet wide each, the left chute conveying two-thirds of the water in the river. From 30 feet at Brown's ferry, low water, the depth diminishes to six feet in channel at Cox's island. The current is one mile per hour.

From this point to Milton's bluff, seven miles below, the channel is from 50 to 150 feet wide, and 18 inches deep in the shallowest places.

Opposite Elk river mouth and across the river there is a shoal, "Big Jump;" the aggregate fall is 25 feet

The bed of the river is composed of a series of bars of a very hard mountain limestone, in strata of various thickness, usually dipping in the direction of the current. These break at right angles to the surface over which the water washes with a great but far from uniform velocity.

From Brown's ferry to mouth of Elk river a low flat alluvial bottom, subject

to inundation, extends on the right bank. In some places it is a mile wide, and is only interrupted at Potter's bluff, one-half mile above Elk river, which rises from the water's edge. The limestone bluff extends up the bottom as far as Poplar Creek slough, where it is only a few feet high.

On the left bank, from head of Cox's island to Milton's bluff, 14 miles below, the bottom varies in width from two miles at the head of the island to nothing at Milton's bluff, which is a precipitous wall of mountain limestone springing from the river.

Except at these places, viz: Lamb's ferry, at the head of Muscle shoals and at the mouth of Town creek, where short flat bottoms intervene on an extent together of four miles, the left bank of the river from Lamb's ferry to Florence is high, rocky, generally abrupt; distance 23 miles. The river between Elk river and Muscle shoals, with the exception of Nance shoals, minor impediment, is always in a fair navigable condition. At low water its least depth is three feet; from 1,500 to 1,800 feet wide, and a very slow current.

Five miles below Elk river occurs the obstruction which more than all others combined has crippled the navigation of the Tennessee river. The channel as far back as Bridgeport has been in carboniferous limestone, sometimes chert and interstratified with flint, especially at Elk river shoals. This formation now thins out, and the underlying rock appears which produces Muscle shoals.

It is the lowest of the silicious formation, and lies at the bottom of the carboniferous rock. It is of a dark color, and flinty structure and hardness. This quality has enabled it to withstand the abrasion of the water, and has compelled the river to expand suddenly from 1,500 feet to one, two, and three miles in width, making up in width what it lacks in depth for the accommodation of its waters.

Big Muscle shoals are 15 miles long, with a fall of 85 feet in this distance. Owing to the horizontal position of the strata and their thinness, being only from one to three feet thick, there is a succession of cascades, or steps (see sketch on map of Muscle shoals) in the whole extent of the shoals; corresponding to the thickness and the direction of the steps across the river is also that of the joints that intersect the strata.

The most favorable chutes are found where the strata are thinnest, and consequently where there is least fall of water. There are 60 islands, averaging two acres in extent, and about as many "towheads," or patches of vegetation scattered in the shoals.

There is no channel at low water in this part of the river; in many places a person can walk across the river without wetting his feet, and the lightest flat-boat cannot descend the shoals without being assisted in many places on rollers.

On the right bank the upland makes towards the river at the head of the shoals, leaving a narrow bottom a few hundred feet wide extending to Shoal creek, ten miles below, upon which the old canal is built.

There is a vertical escarpment of the same rock as that in the bed of the river, extending from Second creek to Bainbridge, and gradually increasing from a few feet in thickness to 100 feet at the lowest end of the canal. This may be taken as the total thickness of the strata in the bed of the shoals.

The difference between high and low water at the shoals is only five feet, corresponding to a 50-foot rise at Chattanooga; velocity of current at high stage from 5 to 10 miles per hour; bottom lands overflowed only in very low places.

Second creek, Blue Water creek, and Shoal creek, on the north bank, and Livingston creek, Clear creek, Town creek, and Big Nance creek, on the south bank, are large streams with fertile bottom lands at their mouths. They drain some of the richest portions of the Tennessee valley, and as they are much depressed below the general surface of the country, might admit of slack water improvement when the interests of the country demand it.

Between Big Muscle and Little Muscle shoals there are three miles of good water, due to the presence of limestone which forms the bed of the river; but the silicious rock of the Big shoals, with its strongly marked stratification, again appears at the end of three miles, producing Little Muscle shoals, some three miles long. Though not of the same magnitude as the upper shoals, yet navigation upon them at low water is impracticable, there being only 10 inches at low water, though in many parts the water is three feet deep.

At Florence, stratified limestone again sets in and forms a perpendicular bluff on the left bank for seven miles below. Beyond these bluffs the Tuscumbia and Courtland plains are reached by gentle acclivity. On the right bank are extensive river bottoms, in some places two miles wide, bounded by the rough hills of the north uplands.

Between Florence and Waterloo, 34 miles, occurs only one serious obstruction, Colbert shoals; the others, Little Buck shoals and Bee Tree shoals, admitting of easy removal, as they are formed by small sand and gravel bars.

At Colbert shoals the bed of the river is composed of cherty limestone, stratified. It is flinty, tough, and difficult to work, breaking nearly always at right angles to the surface of the rock. The layers are thick, dip slightly in the direction of the current, and in some places they break into steps similar to, but not so frequently as the strata do at Muscle shoals. These few reefs, together with some sand and gravel bars, and island, constitute the obstructions.

The river at this point is a mile wide, least depth ten inches, upon a rock 50 feet long in the direction of the current. With this exception there are 20 inches of water on the shoals.

As there is ample water below Colbert shoals, with the exception of Bee Tree, where only a few large isolated rocks make it unsafe to boats at low water, this general view need not be extended.

To arrive at a correct idea of the comparative difficulties of the navigation of the different parts of the Tennessee river, the following points may be recapitulated:

Relative and absolute fall in the river from Chattanooga to Waterloo, 242 miles.

	Distance.	Fall.
	Miles.	Feet.
Chattanooga to the Suck	15	18
Suck to Bridgeport	45	10
Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry	125	21
Brown's Ferry to Elk river	11	26
Elk river to head of Muscle shoals	5	2
Head of Muscle shoals to Bainbridge	17	65
Bainbridge to Florence	7	23
Florence to head of Colbert shoals	11	3
Head of Colbert shoals to Waterloo	6	21

A total fall of little over 200 feet in 242 miles, more than one-half of which is concentrated at Big and Little Muscle shoals, in a distance of only 22 miles. Now, if with this idea of the relative magnitude of these shoals and the other obstructions is mentioned the fact that during only from three to four weeks in the year can boats pass over Muscle and Elk River shoals, and then with danger, while steamboats of three feet draught can navigate from head of Elk river shoals to Knoxville, 300 miles above, nine months in the year, the shoals in the vicinity of Chattanooga cease to be obstructions in this point of view.

Nor is navigation limited to Knoxville. For six months in the year boats of two feet draught can ascend 125 miles above Knoxville up the Holsten river,

100 miles up the Little Tennessee river, 150 miles up the Clinch river, 75 miles up the Nianassee, 125 miles up the French Broad river, and 50 miles up Powel's river, making 625 miles of tributary navigation.

If to this be added the first 300 miles, there are 925 miles of six months, and 300 miles of nine months' navigation, with only three weeks precarious outlet at Muscle shoals to the lower Tennessee and Mississippi valley, from a region whose drainage into the Tennessee embraces 15,000 square miles.

These figures include only the extent of natural navigation. But these six tributaries having narrow or no bottom land, and walled in by precipitous bluffs, would admit of easy slackwater improvement, their fall being no greater than that of the Tennessee at Muscle shoals. By this means navigation on the Holsten could be extended 60 additional miles to Bristol and Virginia Salt Works, 160 miles above Knoxville; on the Clinch river, 50 miles above natural navigation, or 200 miles above its mouth; on the Nianassee river, 100 additional miles, or 175 miles above its mouth; on the French Broad river, 100 additional miles, which would extend its navigation to Ashville, North Carolina—its present head of navigation being at Dandridge, Tennessee; on Powel's river, 50 additional miles. Total slackwater navigation in the mountains 360 miles, making a total navigation above Muscle shoals of nearly 1,300 miles.

Besides the above facts, appertaining strictly to the Tennessee river and its valley, there are others continental in their character, and deserve some consideration in connection with this general description of the Tennessee river.

In examining on the map the anomalous course of the Tennessee river, it is observed to approach very closely to the rivers of the Gulf slope. At Guntersville the distance between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers at Gadsden is only 45 miles.

As the obstructions of the Tennessee islands below Gadsden, on the Coosa, will be surmounted in time, it becomes an interesting question as to whether a water connection by canal can be made between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers at Guntersville and Gadsden, thus giving a direct water communication from the Tennessee valley to the Gulf.

The topography of this part of the country indicates the feasibility of this work, and from the records of the Gadsden and Guntersville railroad survey sufficient data might be obtained to determine the magnitude of the undertaking, but the commercial advantages that would attend the construction of this work are so great as to demand an examination of the country with this special view.

Another locality inviting attention is that between Ashville, North Carolina, mentioned as the head of future slackwater navigation on the French Broad and Catawba rivers, in North Carolina, emptying into the Atlantic ocean. This distance is about 40 miles. No opinion can yet be advanced as to the practicability of this enterprise, but it is entitled to notice in this bird's eye view of the Tennessee valley.

It is by such a broad and comprehensive view of the subject that is obtained a proper estimate of the interests involved in the removal of the difficulties to navigation at Muscle shoals. These interests are not confined to the Tennessee valley, but may in time be made to affect the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, for the impetus which would be given to commerce and trade in the Tennessee valley by this improvement would demand the slackwater improvement of its tributaries pointed out, and then, in time, as the country became fully developed, would lead to the consummation of a direct connection by water of the Tennessee valley and the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf.

Such are the immediate and distant results which must attend the removal of the obstructions at Muscle shoals. But as it is, the Tennessee river for purposes of commerce is a great national artery, severed at Muscle shoals. To restore a healthy circulation to trade and vitality to a great section of the United States, wasting away under influences that can be counteracted only by bringing it in

contact with the moving commercial world, is within the easy accomplishment of the engineer, and needs only a careful study of the Tennessee river and the vast hydrographic system of which it is the trunk, to perceive the insignificance of the time and means required for this work when compared to the gigantic results to be achieved.

Some statistics and other facts, showing the utility of the improvements at

MUSCLE SHOALS.

According to the statistics of the census of 1860, the proportion of improved acres in the Tennessee valley, above Muscle shoals, was 6,700,000; unimproved, 2,900,000. The great body of this improved land lies adjacent to the river, and therefore represents the finest lands in the south. On this territory there was a population not greater than 500,000, or averaging only 33 persons to the square mile.

The proportions of the returns for this portion of the valley are estimated, in round numbers, as follows:

Horses, asses, and oxen, number	558,000
Hogs, number	1,173,000
Wheat, bushels	2,729,000
Corn, bushels	26,045,000
Oats and rye, bushels	1,261,000
Tobacco, pounds	26,724,000
Cotton, bales	180,000
Sheep, number	386,000
Wool, pounds	702,000
Irish and sweet potatoes, bushels	1,896,000
Hay, tons	70,000
Butter, pounds	5,008,000

This was at a time when the only facilities to market, as at present, were afforded by three railroads, and when the whole energies of the farmer were devoted to the culture of cotton; the expense of getting his grain to market prohibited him from raising cereals to any greater extent than that of home consumption.

The culture of cotton having been generally abandoned as unprofitable, other products, especially wheat and corn, must increase proportionately, and will require a far greater and cheaper outlet than that now afforded. That these will in time be staples, and that vast quantities of other cereals, &c., will be raised for market, may be inferred from the well known fact that the soil and climate of the Tennessee valley are peculiarly adapted to the culture of grain.

Wheat matures six weeks earlier in north Alabama than in the northwestern States, and brings the highest price in the New York market. While the northwestern farmer has a rigorous winter to contend with, which compels him to house and feed his stock for six months in the year, stock can graze all winter in north Alabama, thus saving the farmer the labor of providing for it. The northwestern farmer, moreover, has only six months in the year in which the weather will permit him to provide for his wants in the winter, while there is hardly a day in the year when the north Alabama farmer cannot till his grounds.

These advantages of this section of the country over the northwest must have their weight; and when it is more generally known that the climate invites the farmer here, which permits the Malaga grape, the fig, and pomegranate to flourish in the open air in the vicinity of Chattanooga and Huntsville—a climate which has neither the rigorous winters of the north, nor the feverish summers of the extreme south—immigration must be turned to the Tennessee valley. Its mild, uniform climate, fertile soil, pure air, and abundant water, its educational and social advantages, and a liberal policy to be pursued by large landholders, are points not to be disregarded by those seeking homes.

The mineral wealth of the tributaries of the Tennessee river is no less than

the agricultural resources of its valley. This region is fast becoming known to the people of the country as one of the richest sections in mineral deposits in the United States; whilst its merits as an agricultural and stock-growing country are illustrated by the fact that from it both armies subsisted for nearly two years during the late war.

The coal deposits of Hamilton and Roane counties, Tennessee, are enormous, and the coal is of an excellent quality; but that produced from the mines of Anderson county has been developed only recently, and is transported by rail to Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and other cities of the south, where it is pronounced equal to the best Pittsburg coal for all purposes.

The opening of the river would develop the coal trade to an immense extent, by enabling it to be furnished to distant points at half its present price, and with it would stimulate the manufacture and exportation of iron, zinc, and copper, of which vast quantities are found in this section of the State.

According to the census of 1860, the amount of coal mined in Tennessee was 3,474,100 tons, fully three-fourths of which were from the upper Tennessee at Florence, Alabama; this trade would in time receive another feeder from the mountains of Alabama, 30 miles from the river, where the coal is of a superior quality. With the opening of the Tennessee river at Muscle shoals, Emery river coal could be delivered at Decatur for 24 cents per bushel, at Paducah for 27 cents, without any interruption to the trade from ice.

Wheat could be transported to New Orleans for 20 cents per bushel, and thence to New York for 12 cents per bushel, making 32 cents from the Tennessee valley to New York, whilst freights from Dubuque, Iowa, by mail, to New York, is 68 cents, which the western farmers are compelled now to pay.

If, eventually, there should be a connection between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers by canal, grain could be transported from the valley of Mobile for 12 cents per bushel, reducing the distance of water carriage 800 miles, and the freight to New York to 24 cents.

Further evidence of the national benefits which would result from the improvement contemplated need not be multiplied.

In whatever light the opening of the Tennessee river is viewed, whether as a means of developing the material prosperity of the valley, or as a means of strengthening the bond of union between North and South by promoting intercourse between them, the subject is one of great moment and recommends itself to the serious attention of the capitalist and statesman.

THE ONLY IMPROVEMENT NOW ABSOLUTELY DEMANDED.

After careful consideration of the subject I am forced to the conclusion that the only appropriation now absolutely demanded to open the Tennessee river for nine months in the year, is one sufficient to build a canal from Brown's ferry to the mouth of the Elk river, a distance of 11 miles; to repair the one already built from Campbell's ferry to Lamb's ferry, around Muscle shoals, and to remove or overcome the obstructions at Little Muscle and Colbert shoals; all the other impediments to navigation are not insurmountable at most stages of the water as they at present exist, but these shoals are. I would therefore call your special attention to the description of Elk river, Muscle, Little Muscle and Colbert shoals, and to the *plans and estimates* for their improvement.

PREVIOUS APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The obstacles to navigation between Brown's ferry, 35½ miles above Florence, Alabama, and Waterloo, 30 miles below it, consisting of Elk river, Muscle, Little Muscle and Colbert shoals, are the only formidable ones on the river, and this section of the river has been surveyed with a view to overcoming them;

the first survey having been made by a board of United States engineers in 1828.

The topographical features of these obstructions, as noted in the survey just concluded, have already been described in their appropriate place, as has also the plans now proposed for overcoming them.

In 1832 the board of internal improvement projected a plan to overcome them, based upon the surveys of 1828, and those made in the three subsequent years, consisting of a canal from the head of the rapids next below Brown's ferry, thence following the course of Sluice island for six or seven miles, to descend to a basin to be formed at the mouth of Elk river for the accommodation of that stream. A dam across the Tennessee was to effect this object. From the basin at Elk river the canal, following the northern shore of the river, was to be formed on the alluvial bottoms where the cliffs jut into it. The passage of all the streams, except Shoal creek, was to be effected by dams; Shoal creek was to be crossed by an aqueduct.

A basin to be formed at Campbell's ferry by a dam across the Tennessee was to receive the canal at that place, and the lower levels were to be carried thence along the northern shore, chiefly under the cliffs, to the deep water at Florence.

The estimated cost of the work, assuming a breadth of 60 feet for the trunk of the canal, was \$1,388,102 54, and for a breadth of 70 feet \$1,424,433 87, and the funds provided for its construction, as well as for the work below Florence, were the proceeds of the sale of 400,000 acres of United States lands within the State of Alabama, to which State the execution and management of the work was confided, with the injunction that it should be commenced at the lowest point of obstruction within the State, and be continued upwards until completed. But the money arising from these sales falling far short of the estimate cost of the work, and being evidently insufficient for its accomplishment, the commissioners of the State were subsequently authorized to contract for and construct the part of the canal beginning at Campbell's ferry and running up the river to Lamb's ferry before that part between Campbell's ferry and Florence, and to connect it with the river at both the eddies, and the plans of the board of internal improvement were so modified as to enable the commissioners to do so.

This canal was built and used for a short time, but as, in low water, boats could not ascend nor descend the shoals above and below it, and at high water it was not needed, it soon fell into disuse. It is said that the State of Alabama, a number of years ago, had the lock gates burned and took possession of the iron that was upon them to prevent its being stolen. The masonry of the canal is still in good order, and the tow-path is generally in a good state of preservation, but there are some three feet of earth accumulated in the bottom of the canal, and its dimensions of 42 feet width at the bottom, and 60 feet at the surface, calculated for 6 feet of water, with locks only 120 feet between the hollow quoins, and 32 feet between the walls, are entirely too small for steamboats of any size.

With the construction of the other improvement mentioned, a portion of the work expended upon this canal may be made available, but at present it is simply a monument of misdirected energies and of a foolish expenditure of money.

CONCLUSION.

Having been, during the entire time of making this survey, more or less occupied by my duties as principal assistant engineer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga railroad, and having been permitted only by the reluctant consent of Mr. Van Vleck, the chief engineer, to assume the superintendence of this survey, I have been only able to give my personal attention to

the examination of the obstructions at Tumbling shoals and Suck, near Chattanooga, and to the most important of all the obstructions, the Muscle and adjoining shoals.

In my absence the business of my office, at Chattanooga, was conducted by Mr. Thomas B. Kirby, to whom I am under obligations for his faithful attention to matters placed by me under his care, and also for material assistance in the preparation of this report.

The topographical notes contained in this report are based upon the observations made by Mr. Fred. T. Hampton, and were compiled by him, and I consider them entirely reliable. The maps appended were also constructed by him under my direction.

The estimates of the cost of removing the obstructions were made by Mr. William P. Homan, assisted by James C. Long.

I cannot value too highly the services of these gentlemen, who have displayed an ability, industry and zeal which are worthy of recognition.

Much of the efficiency of the survey has been due to the pilot, Captain J. T. Woodward, whose familiarity with every point in the river, the result of some 21 years' experience, and his strict attention to duty, have enabled him to render very valuable service. It is reported to me that he carried the survey boat over the Muscle shoals at a lower stage of water than a boat of the same draught had ever been able to pass in.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM B. GAW,

Civil Engineer, Chief Assistant Engineer.

Brevet Major General G. WEITZEL,

Major of Engineers United States Army.

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WHISKEY SEIZED IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 6th of January, transmitting a statement of the quantity of whiskey seized in New York and Brooklyn, &c.

MAY 1, 1868.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

April 29, 1868.

SIR: In reply to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th of January, 1868, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House "the quantity of whiskey which has been seized in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; the quantity condemned, and the quantity sold; together with the amount received into the treasury from such sales; also the amount now on hand, in the possession of the government," I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter addressed to me by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is believed to include the information asked for.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 20, 1868.

SIR: Responding to the request accompanying your transmission to this office of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of 7th January last, asking you to furnish information as to "the quantity of whiskey which has been seized in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; the quantity condemned and the quantity sold; together with the amount received into the treasury from such sales; also the amount now on hand in possession of the government," I have the honor to submit the following statement embracing the period from July 1, 1864, to December 31, 1867.

From the reports of the several collectors of internal revenue for the cities of

New York and Brooklyn, and from the report of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, it appears that the—

Total number barrels seized was	22, 084
Total number barrels reported to district attorney for proceedings....	16, 540

Number barrels released either upon compromise or in consequence of insufficient evidence to condemn.....	5, 544
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The amount seized as above is exclusive of a large quantity of spirits seized in bond and released in accordance with a decision of this office made November 1, 1867, that spirits so held should not be forfeited; also of many seizures made in the cities in question, in cases arising in other sections of the country, such spirits following the disposition of the cases in the respective districts where the same were pending, and consequently not being taken up or carried upon the records of such transactions in the several New York city and Brooklyn districts.

One seizure of this nature was made in the 32d district of about two thousand (2,000) barrels.

From the reports of the United States district attorneys [for the southern and eastern judicial districts of New York, it appears that the total number of barrels libelled during the period hereinbefore mentioned was.....	21, 422
Number barrels reported for libel by collectors, but not found by marshals.....	1, 107

Actual number barrels proceeded against.....	20, 315
Number of barrels released in consequence of insufficient evidence, or upon the acceptance of offers of compromise pending suit.....	5, 936

	14, 379
Number of barrels in suits now pending is	6, 359

Number of barrels condemned.....	8, 020
Of the number barrels condemned there have been sold.	6, 783

Leaving a balance in hands of marshals, condemned but unsold, of...	1, 237
There are also in hands of marshals in cases now pending, as above...	6, 359

Total number of barrels in hands of United States marshals	7, 596
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There has already been paid into the hands of the several collectors of the districts in question, by the clerks of the courts, on account of the above number of barrels sold, (6,783,) the sum of \$278,383 02; and there has been covered into the treasury on account of cases where the spirits, with other property in the case, have been released upon compromise, the sum of \$35,915 60.

These sums are exclusive of the amounts paid as costs, and as informers' shares; also of any sums still in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, pending offers in compromise, or in cases which have been compromised and the moneys not yet distributed.

What proportion of the above mentioned sum of \$35,915 60 which has been covered into the treasury as the government share of specific penalties in whiskey cases compromised, should be charged to spirits *per se*, and what portion to other property seized, as in the case of a distillery where the seizure covers spirits, apparatus, &c., cannot be determined; but I am of the opinion that very much the larger portion should be charged to *spirits*.

It further appears that there has been paid into the registry of the courts, on

account of the sales of the above mentioned 6,783 barrels, other large sums of money (in one case alone amounting to over \$62,000) which has not yet been distributed, but which will add materially to the total amount received on account of such sales already made. What the distributive share of the United States will be cannot be determined until the costs of the court and the shares of the informers have been ascertained.

The discrepancy of 3,775 barrels, which will be noticed between the amount of spirits reported by the collectors to the United States district attorneys (16,540 barrels) and the amount proceeded against by the district attorneys (20,315 barrels,) may be, I think, accounted for as follows :

1. The reports of the district attorneys giving the grand total of spirits libeled for the period mentioned include the amounts proceeded against which have been seized in the 1st, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th collection districts of the State of New York. Such districts not being in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, are not called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and the amounts seized by the collectors in these districts are not included in amount reported as seized, (16,540 barrels.) 2d. Several of the collectors now in office report that they cannot find the records of seizures made by their predecessors, while the records of the district attorneys include such seizures ; and 3d, in some cases the collectors have reported seizures of distilleries without specifying particularly the number barrels spirits included in such seizure, but reporting generally a distillery, its apparatus, and a quantity of spirits ; while the district attorneys have, in most such cases, specified in their libels the items of property turned over to them for proceedings, and included therein *spirits* which have not been reported as such by the collectors.

The number of barrels sold by marshals, as above, (6,783,) contained, as reported by them, 254,718 gallons. From the sales of this amount of spirits there has already been paid into the treasury the sum of \$278,383 02, which, as before stated, is exclusive of the costs, informers' shares, and large sums still in the registry of the courts.

Of the 11,580 barrels released, (5,544 barrels before proceedings, 5,936 barrels after proceedings,) a large number have been released by reason of insufficient grounds for holding, and the remainder upon compromise.

From such compromises there has been received into the treasury, as the government share of specific penalties, which is exclusive of costs and informers' shares, and any sums now remaining in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury undistributed, the sum of \$35,915 60, which, together with the sum of \$278,383 02, makes the sum of \$314,298 62, as before stated, though not given in the aggregate.

This report has been compiled, excepting so far as the same relates to moneys received on account of cases compromised by this office, from the reports of the collectors of the several districts embraced by resolution calling for information from that of the "Metropolitan Revenue Board," and from those of the district attorneys of the southern and eastern judicial districts of the State of New York. It is necessarily somewhat incomplete by reason of inability to obtain records of the operations of the revenue law in its earlier periods, before regulations for the guidance of local officers had been perfected by experience, and before the connections between the local officers, the courts, and this office, had become in any degree systematized. But so far as the records which have been kept by the local officers in compliance with the orders and regulations of this office go, the report is believed to be substantially correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MINERAL RESOURCES EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Report on the mineral resources of the United States east of the Rocky mountains.

MAY 2, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1868.

SIR: I transmit herewith to the House of Representatives the report of James W. Taylor on the mineral resources of the States and Territories east of the Rocky mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF JAMES W. TAYLOR,

ON

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES EAST OF THE
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

WASHINGTON, *May* 2, 1868.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of September 12, 1866, I had the honor on the 13th of February, 1867, to present for your consideration a preliminary report, embracing a general view of the gold and silver districts of New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota, with some notice of the gold regions of the southern Atlantic states, Canada and Nova Scotia. The present report will include a further inquiry into the mineral resources of those districts, with special reference to their situation and prospects at the expiration of the year 1867; and I propose as a not inappropriate sequel to devote a considerable portion of this communication (1) to a general review of the production of gold and silver in other quarters of the world, with the purpose of indicating relatively the commercial and social importance of the treasure product of the United States, and (2) to a summary of the domestic commerce from the Mississippi river westward to the interior or mining districts of the United States, having reference prominently to railway communications with the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast.

THE GREAT PLAINS.

Between the agricultural districts of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian territory, and Texas, which extend westwardly to the 98th meridian of longitude, and the eastern Piedmont of the Rocky mountains, and in Colorado are bounded eastwardly by longitude 104°, the cretaceous formation, once designated as the "American desert," is now well understood to be adequate for the sustenance of cattle, and if subterranean sources of water supply were available for the purpose of irrigation, might become an agricultural region. At present this wide interval between the margin of the Missouri river, where the moist winds from the Gulf of Mexico afford a sufficient fall of summer rain for the growth and maturity of crops, and the Colorado Piedmont, with its limited capacity for irrigation from mountain streams and surfaces, is recognized as a grazing district, bearing the nutritious buffalo grass, and reasonably traversed by streams—conditions only favorable to pastoral occupation and a sparse population. If, however, the experiment of artesian wells should be vigorously prosecuted, and prove successful, the occupation of the plains might be greatly diversified. The government in 1858 despatched a party under the direction of Captain John Pope to the Llano Estacado of western Texas, an extension of the cretaceous formation of eastern Colorado, for the purpose of sinking an artesian well; but although a depth of 1,050 feet was attained, and powerful streams flowed into the well at different levels, the water did not rise to the surface, and the work was abandoned. It was by no means a failure; the discovery

of subterranean streams or fountains accessible, from the surface, being very suggestive of the possibilities of future water supply.*

NEW MEXICO.

During 1867 the public attention was occupied by very favorable reports of the mineral resources of New Mexico. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific railroad, while not relinquishing the policy of a direct western communication with Denver and Great Salt Lake City, determined to place a party in the field to explore a southwestern line from the junction of longitude 102° with latitude 39° to a crossing of the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, latitude 35°, longitude 106½°, and thence westwardly through New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, on or near the 35th parallel.

The results of this exploration fully confirming the observations of Lieutenant Whipple in 1853-'54, have established that gold, silver, and copper mines are as numerous and valuable as in Colorado; and also that beds of lignite coal occur around the western end of Raton mountain, and the neighboring foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, while a formation of early cretaceous coal has been discovered in the valley of the Rio Grande. The first coal basin consists of an immense thickness of coarse sandstones, first manifesting themselves in some of the ravines of the Raton, about 20 miles east of Raton Pass, but soon becoming visible on the flanks of the mountain, continuing through the pass, and to an unknown distance west of it. This formation lies nearly horizontally against the base of the Raton and Rocky mountains, extending the latter from the Arkansas river at Cañon City to the valley of the Little Cimarron on the south. In the Raton Pass the coal beds, which are quite thin in the Manco del Bao Pass, begin to assume importance. About six miles from Trinidad, a locality exhibits a total thickness of about five feet of good coal, separated into four beds, placed near together. Near the top of the pass are also beds of the same thickness, but at the southern exit of the pass, in cañons connected with upper waters of the Canadian, there called Red river, these beds occur in still greater magnitude, being eight feet thick. All these are, however, of trifling nature compared with the great beds found in the cañons of the Vermejo valley, which show in one locality 10 feet of coal in two beds, separated by 10 inches of slate. The same strata were found on the other side of the cañon, one-half mile distant, and in other cañons several miles westward. Further south other thinner beds were seen near Vermejo of the thickness of three and four feet of good coal. Beyond the Pernejo the high table lands containing the coal beds disappear entirely, and the only sedimentary rock in view is the early cretaceous sandstone, capped in places with middle cretaceous limestone. As the high table land of tertiary sandstone extends north of the Raton, it is probable that similar beds exist in that direction. Coal has also been discovered on the Rio Grande in various places above Piedras Negras, as well as below in the vicinity of Laredo, Gurrero, and Roma.†

The discoveries of gold-bearing quartz, first limited to the Gregory district in Colorado, extending about 30 miles along the base of the Snowy range, from Gold Hill to Empire City, now reach the southern limit of Colorado, and thence along the Sierra Madre, following the general course of the valley of the Rio

* In 1867, at Chicago an artesian well, at the depth of 1,190 feet, struck a subterranean stream, eight feet in depth, and flowing with a strong current, from which 600,000 gallons daily are delivered at the surface, and 450,000 gallons daily at an elevation of 45 feet. Previously a vein of water had been reached at a depth of 90 feet, which yielded 15 barrels an hour. (See Appendix No. 1 for a narrative by Professor D. D. Owen of other experiments within the United States and elsewhere.)

† The value of coal in the reduction of ores, as well as for uses of fuel, justifies all possible details of the recent discoveries in the Rocky mountains. The foregoing report is by Dr. J. L. Le Conte, who accompanied General W. W. Wright, chief engineer of Union Pacific railway, eastern division, upon the expedition already mentioned.

Grande through the whole extent of New Mexico and into the adjacent State of Chihuahua. Successful placer mining by the Mexican residents of this valley has often been reported in the mountain gulches near Santa Fé, south to a distance of about 100 miles, or as far as Gran Quivira, and north for about 120 miles to the river Sangre de Cristo. This stream is just within the territory of Colorado, but 20 miles south of the boundary line is the locality of the Moreno mines, which attracted much attention during 1867. They are situated near but west of the Raton mountains, about 30 miles north of Taos, Moro county, New Mexico. Four pounds of the ore from a well-defined quartz vein recently opened are said to have yielded 78 cents of gold, or at the rate of \$390 to the ton. An important circumstance is added, that the quartz contains only free gold, without sulphurets. In a specimen taken from the vicinity of the surface and forwarded to Colorado, thread gold could be traced through the mass of quartz. The opportunities for gulch mining have already attracted a considerable American population. The Placer mountain, about 30 miles from Santa Fé, within the past year has been worked under an efficient organization and with satisfactory results. The average yield of the auriferous rock is \$30 to the ton. The veins are numerous, well defined, and accessible within a district of 10 miles square. Another locality of much interest is Pinos Altos, under latitude 33°, longitude 108°. The enterprise of working these mines seems to be under efficient direction. Upon one of the lodes a tunnel has already been drifted 713 feet, and when completed to the distance of 1,600 feet, will have passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific slopes of the Sierra Madre. Midway it passes under the crest of the mountain, from which a shaft of 121 feet connects the summit with the tunnel. The ore contains gold, silver, and a small proportion of copper. The village of Pinos Altos is at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea. The vicinity presents unusual advantages of wood, water, and surface for mining operations, and, with the fullest allowance for exaggeration as to the number and richness of the lodes, there seems but little doubt that, with the pacification of the Indian tribes and further facilities of transportation, it will become an important mining centre.

The foregoing seem to be the most prominent gold-bearing districts of New Mexico; but some 20 localities are mentioned by mining journals, among which are quartz veins at San José, in the Sierra Madre, intersecting each other in all directions for a mile in width and three miles in length; a similar formation near Fort Davis, Texas, and extensive placer mines on the San Francisco and Mimbres rivers.

Silver, however, with its many combinations, is the most abundant mineral of the Territory. The prominently argentiferous districts are the Placer mountains, near Santa Fé; the Organ mountains, near the Mesilla valley; and the Sierra Madre, at Pinos Altos. The first and last of these localities are, as we have seen, gold-producing also. In the Organ mountains over 50 silver mines have been discovered, the ore being generally argentiferous galena. The district near Mesilla valley, in the Organ mountains, has a mean altitude of 4,400 feet, and is intersected with ravines, affording favorable opportunities for horizontal drifts in opening the veins. The country bordering on the north portion of Chihuahua is a rich silver district. Immediately adjoining the Mexican boundary are the mines of Corralitos, the most successful silver mines in the State of Chihuahua, having been mined for 40 years in a region most exposed to Indian hostility. Near the old town of El Paso tradition places the locality of one of the richest silver mines known to the Spaniards, but its site was lost during the Indian insurrection of 1680.

Dr. A. Wizlizewski, who accompanied a military expedition in 1847 as surgeon and naturalist, mentions that during the Spanish occupation several rich silver-mines were worked at Avo, at Cerillos, and in the Nambe mountains, but none at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but princi-

pally at Los Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquin, Guadelupita de Mora. Iron is equally abundant. Gypsum, both common and selenite, is found in large quantities, extensive layers of it existing in the mountains near Algodones, on the Rio Grande, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated Salinas. It is used as common lime, and the crystalline or selenite is a substitute for window glass. About 100 miles southeast of Santa Fé, on the high table land between the Rio Grande and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes or salinas, from which the inhabitants of New Mexico are supplied.

The leading copper mines of New Mexico may be thus enumerated and described: 1. Hanover, discovered in 1860; situated on the headwaters of the Mimbres river, about six miles east of Fort Bayard; ore a virgin copper, found in extensive pockets in the bed rock, varying in quantities from 100 to 300 pounds, and combined with sufficient gold to defray the expenses of working. 2. Santa Rita, in the same vicinity, worked by the Spaniards nearly a century and a half ago; ore a rich oxide, and found in veins of varying thickness, the lower being virgin copper, which can be drawn under the hammer as it comes from the mine; supposed to be an extension of the Hanover. 3. Pinos Altos, associated with the extensive gold and silver formation previously mentioned; a very extensive copper deposit, and favorably situated in respect to wood and water. 4. Arroyo Honda, situated north of Taos and close to the Colorado line, from which specimens of copper have been exhibited at the United States mint and pronounced equal to the amygdaloid of Lake Superior. 5. Nacimiento, situated about 40 miles south-southwest from Santa Fé, in the Los Valles mountains, in the same range as the Placer mountain; vein from 30 to 40 feet wide, and occasionally intersected by deposits of white sandstone; assay of ore, copper, 71; silver, 4; iron, 12; unexamined scoria, 13. 6. Ocate, near Santa Fé, vein 12 to 20 feet wide and assays 64 per cent. of pure copper. 7. Tijen, situated in the Tijera cañon, near the line of the 35th parallel; surface ore alloyed with silver, but in descending the copper combines with gold. 8. New Mexico, a formation of the Placer mountain, very extensive, and under the same administration as the gold mines of that locality. For many years much of the copper ore of New Mexico has been transported to Indianola, Texas, a distance of 1,000 miles, and the amount of the gold associated with the copper has always been sufficient to defray the expenses of transportation.*

COLORADO.

This interesting Territory has been fortunate during the year just closed in the publication of an attractive picture of its mountain scenery, by Bayard Taylor; an exhaustive work upon its "mining organizations and prospects," by O. J. Hollister; and a careful collation of its mineral and other products at the Paris Exposition, under the direction of Commissioner J. P. Whitney. Very free reference will be made to these authentic sources of information.

The agricultural section of Colorado, called by its people the valley, extends eastward from the base of the Rocky mountains, with an area of 30,000,000 acres, of which one-sixth is susceptible of irrigation, and is therefore arable. The next division is the Foot-hills with its subdivision, the great mineral belt. Then follows the Snowy range, or the range with its system of parks—the crest or sierra of the mountain mass—while "over the range" includes all west of the continental divide. The entire area is 103,475 square miles, or 67,723,520 acres.

Until recently the gold formation of the Foot-hills was the first object of interest to mineralogists after leaving the plains; but, with the extension of the Union Pacific railway, the probability of an adequate coal formation fully divides attention. With the exploration of the valleys which debouch from the

* Letter to Philadelphia Press from member of Pacific Railway exploration in 1867.

first elevations of the Rocky mountains a lignite has been discovered upon the Yellowstone of Montana, the Platte of Colorado, and the Rio Grande of New Mexico, while within the parks at a greater elevation deposits are found similar to the Albertine coal of New Brunswick upon the Atlantic coast. It is not unlikely that the bituminous beds of Iowa and Missouri, disappearing under the cretaceous masses of the plains, may reappear with the upheaval of the mountains in a condition highly metamorphosed, if not in the form of anthracite. The veins of lignite first mentioned have a general direction north and south along the base of the mountains, and are accessible where the mountain streams traverse the Foot-hills.

The most prominent discovery of coal in Colorado is on South Boulder creek, about two miles from the base of the mountains, 15 miles from Denver, and 15 miles from Golden City, the latter being the centre of the gold mining district. In regard to the character and quality of this deposit Dr. J. V. Hayden, United States geologist, reports that there are at least 10 beds from 5 to 13 feet in thickness, belonging to the tertiary period and of the lignite variety. It is non-bituminous and holds a position between dry wood and the anthracites of Pennsylvania; burns with a bright red flame, giving abundant heat and very little ash—2 per cent. of ash and 58 of carbon. Associated with these coal beds are veins of iron ore of the red or brown hematite. The value of coal and iron deposits, with reference to the construction and use of machinery for reducing and smelting ores, is quite apparent.*

The localities in which gold is most plentifully found are in the counties of Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Jefferson, and the extreme southeastern part of Summit. Although it is evident that many other sections contain gold-bearing veins no great amount of attention has been bestowed upon them, and the principal amount of mining has been done in the counties of Gilpin and Clear Creek. The gold veins proper, found wholly in granite formation, vary in width from a scarcely perceptible streak to 40 and even 50 feet, but seldom averaging over four or five feet. When discovered from the surface the vein is indicated by a light porous quartz, discolored by the oxidation of base metals, in which small particles of gold are disseminated sometimes in the form of small scales, fine dust, or stringy pieces, but seldom in masses of any size. The value of veins is usually determined by the miners by crushing to a fine powder in a hand mortar a few pieces of surface ore, the powder being carefully washed with water in a hand pan. This consists in giving the pan a peculiar motion which settles the gold at the bottom, the fine particles of earth and quartz being carefully floated off. It is seldom that surface ore is found so poor as not to exhibit from a few pieces so treated, a streak of fine gold dust at the bottom of the pan. From some veins pieces can be readily found, by a little search, showing specks of gold up to the size of pin heads. Sometimes streaks of white and yellow earths are found in surface ores, which yield from \$5 to \$60 to the painful of 12 or 15 pounds. When such streaks are found large amounts are often obtained from them. The surface ore, generally quite soft and porous at the top, gradually grows harder and more compact as it recedes from the oxidizing effects of the atmosphere, and is finally lost in the glittering sulphurets of iron and copper which takes its place, being equally rich in gold, and oftentimes a vast deal richer, having in addition a large percentage of silver, and oftentimes an amount of copper equivalent to 25 per cent. of bulk. The surface ore, when found in veins of ordinary width and richness, is stripped from the veins until the sulphurets are met with, and is submitted to the ordinary process of amalgamation on large copper plates coated with quicksilver, or in large iron or wooden pans, the ore being scoured by revolving spars of iron or masses of stone.

* See appendix No. 2 for an abstract of Professor Hayden's observations on "The Lignites of the West," originally published in *Silliman's Journal* of March, 1868.

In this manner surface ores are made to pay good profits, and in some instances very large amounts.

The tracts containing gold veins, designated as belts, seem to have a uniform course northeast by southwest, cropping out in some localities, and then disappearing from the surface to be found beyond in their continuation. In places, by some natural convulsions of nature at an early period, they are broken and distorted from the regularity which marks them elsewhere, and for acres in extent the surface of the earth is discolored by the peculiar blossom which indicates the presence of sulphurets below. Such tracts, when water can be brought to them, are sluiced to great profit.

A peculiarity of the Colorado gold veins is that they are invariably found richer the deeper they are sunk upon. This rule seems to be without exception, and in no instance is a vein lost except by a break-off in the adjoining formation. Gold is not found to any great extent in a free state after leaving the surface ores. The great percentage of the precious metal is found intimately associated with the sulphurets of iron, copper, silver, lead, antimony, and arsenic. Iron predominates over the other metals, often comprising from 30 to 40 per cent. of the crevice matter. Copper is almost invariably represented, and few veins show less than from three to five per cent. of this metal, and many exhibit from 15 to 20 per cent. This metal increases almost invariably as the veins are sunk upon, showing a tendency to assume the form of sulphate as it descends. In the copper, particularly the sulphate, is found the greatest percentage of gold, often giving an assay exceeding \$2,000 to the ton of 2,000 pounds. Miles of shafts have been sunk and tunnels run in Colorado, but no single shaft or tunnel has yet attained any great depth.

Shafts have been sunk upon the Gold Dirt, Bobtail, and Gregory lodes, to a depth of between 300 to 400 feet, in every instance exhibiting ore of surpassing richness. The great majority of shafts, however, from want of means and from ignorance of the true method of treating the ores found, have not been sunk more than sufficiently deep to demonstrate the value of the lodes they are upon.

The gold-mining regions are easily reached from the plains below, and are connected by good roads. Streams, having sufficient water and fall to furnish unlimited power for mining purposes, are plentiful. The valleys and agricultural lands, though being less sheltered and productive than those upon the western side of the range or the plains below, are sufficiently fertile to furnish more than a much larger population can consume. Timber, also, is plentiful, and the climate, though uncertain in its temperature during the summer, is not attended in winter with that severity which is peculiar to the Atlantic sea-coast towns of the same latitude.

Within the last year a considerable quantity of ore, taken from several mines, was freighted across the plains to the river, and forwarded to Swansea, in Wales, that it might be experimented upon by the skilled experience employed there. No difficulty was found in working the ore in Swansea, which gave yields of between \$200 and \$300 to the ton, the same ore not yielding over \$10 or \$15 to the ton by the stamp-and-pan mills in Colorado, yet paying a profit from that amount.

No accurate estimates can be made of the amount of gold obtained from Colorado, particularly during the earlier days, owing to the irregular methods of remitting in vogue; but probably not less than \$30,000,000 have been obtained within the limits of the Territory from 1859 up to the present time—not a large amount when compared with the yield from other more advanced mining regions during the same time, but a large sum considering the small number of people engaged in obtaining it, their isolation from settled regions, their Indian difficulties, and the destructive influences of the civil war raging at the same time in the United States.

Silver is found in all the gold mining districts of Colorado, associated with

the ores containing gold, in the galena particularly, which is found at times in considerable quantity. It is always present, but not sufficiently plentiful to be a feature of value in the gold mines; yet large masses have lately been obtained by the smelting process from ores considered strictly gold-bearing, and it is quite evident that in future, with the advantages of improved processes, this metal will be freely obtained. But not until within the last two years was it generally known in Colorado that immense belts of silver veins, separate from the gold, existed upon the western declivities of the Rocky Mountain range, corresponding in their direction and general features with those of gold upon the eastern side. The prevailing great richness in silver in the ores of Griffith and Argentine districts, in Clear Creek county, upon the head waters of South Clear creek, some 13 miles distant from the towns of Central and Black Hawk, and correspondingly near to the snowy peaks of the range, first attracted particular attention to the element of silver. In these districts silver ores of great richness have been discovered, masses being exhibited at the Paris Exposition from the Baker lode, of Argentine district, and of the Elijah Hise and Endigo lodes, of Griffith district, which assay respectively, in silver alone, \$532 12, \$1,556 20, and \$1,804 83 to the ton of 2,000 pounds of ore. These veins were followed to an altitude previously unknown in mining experience in Colorado. Enterprising men were soon engaged in prospecting the regions corresponding upon the other side of the range, which resulted in the discovery of immense deposits of rich argentiferous galena. The black sulphurets of silver, antimonial silver ores, rich chlorides, ruby silver ore, and pieces of native silver were found, and a new region, the extent of which has not yet been determined, was thrown open to the attention of those who might have the curiosity to examine it.

Much excitement was occasioned in Colorado by this discovery, and a large number of prospectors were soon engaged there, making discoveries and pre-emptions under the liberal laws of the Territory, which gave undisputed possession to discoverers who should have their claims recorded in the county office, after making the developments and improvements required by law.

That portion of the silver region first opened is situated in Summit county, upon the head waters of the Snake and Swan rivers, which flow into the Blue river, a tributary of the Rio Colorado, which flows into the Gulf of California. An examination of the region a few miles southwest, in the neighborhood of Ten Mile creek, another tributary of the Blue, led to the discovery of still more wonderful exhibits of mineral wealth than were found in the Snake river region. Veins of great width and prominence were found, which, in some instances, could be distinguished by their discolored surface ores, when miles distant, seaming the mountain sides like gigantic roads, measuring from 20 to 50 feet in width. In this region the result of violent volcanic action is evident by the great height of many peaks, their abrupt and broken sides, and by the immense masses of lava and scoria which abound. Not far distant are hot saline and sulphur springs, as well as deposits of dry salt.

Fletcher mountain, in Ten-mile district, where the richest mines yet discovered are found, may be designated, if the application be a proper one, the predominant peak or watershed of the continent. From each side of this mountain rise streams, (Gilpin and Clinton,) which, flowing into Ten Mile creek, empty into the Grand, and then into the Rio Colorado—in fact, being the head waters and origin of that great stream which, originating at an altitude of over two miles above tide-water, in a region teeming with mineral wealth, seeks the shores of the Pacific through a region which is one vast field of metallic treasure, but which lies deserted, neglected, and comparatively unknown. Upon the western, near the base, are numerous rivulets, emptying into the Blue, another tributary of the Rio Colorado. Southward from Fletcher mountain a few miles, so near Ten Mile creek that the waters almost mingle, rises the Arkansas river, flowing into the Mississippi. To the south, not many miles further, rise the head waters

of the Rio Grande del Norte, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. At the southeastern base of Fletcher mountain rises the South Platte river, which, striking north, circles over the great plains, irrigating the soil in its passage, and supplying water to tens of thousands who yearly make their migrations to the promising lands of the far west.

During the short time which has elapsed since the discovery of the silver mining regions good roads have been made, connecting them with the more settled sections of the Territory, from Snake river mines to Denver, by way of Breckinridge, the county-seat of Summit county, and from Ten Mile district to Denver, by way of the Arkansas river and the South Park. In both sections a large number of shafts have been sunk upon the principal rivers to a depth of from 20 to 60 feet, some of which have exhibited an abundance of rich ore. In Ten Mile district miners were engaged during the past winter—in the employ of eastern capitalists, who subscribed a large sum for the purpose—in driving a tunnel from the base of Fletcher mountain to its centre, for the purpose of ascertaining, from ore taken at a great depth, the true value of veins which presented such indications of wealth upon the surface. This tunnel, commencing at a height of about 60 feet above the water-line of the district, had been driven through the solid rock (of which the mountains, beneath a thin coating of earth, are almost entirely composed) to a depth of about 300 feet, and will be steadily prosecuted until it reaches, at a depth of from 600 to 800 feet, a large vein known as the Campton, which exhibits upon the surface, for over a mile in length, a crevice, which has a uniform width of 10 feet, and which has given from shafts sunk upon it some of the richest ore obtained in the district.

From the silver mines of Summit county 76 assays were made during the past year by Albert Reicheneker, a graduate of the Polytechnic School of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and who served the state government of that kingdom nine years as chemist and engineer of mines, who obtained an average assay of \$121 64 to the ton of 2,000 pounds; and deposes that said ores taken for assay were only a fair average of the ore from the mines from which they were respectively taken, and that they came from a depth not exceeding 20 feet, and in most cases from within five feet of the surface.

From 30 assays, made by Fred. Eckfeldt, melter and refiner at the United States branch mint at Denver, an average assay was obtained of \$130 28 to the ton of 2,000 pounds; Eckfeldt deposing that the ores so assayed were but a fair average of the mines from which they were taken.

The silver mining regions abound in many streams, which have their sources in the immense masses of snow found always upon the high mountain peaks. These streams, being fed by thousands of small rivulets and springs, gain in a short distance immense force and volume, giving unfailling freshness to the rich grasses, flowers, wild fruits, and lofty trees found in the valleys they traverse.

At a height of 12,000 feet, in these regions, timber disappears, though rich pasturage and flowers are found growing close to the banks of snow. Strawberries are often found growing in great abundance far above the timber line, as well as raspberries. The timber above an altitude of 8,000 or 9,000 feet is principally fir and spruce, which is quite abundant, and grows to a great size. The native grass is of an extremely nutritious quality, and for hay cannot be excelled. It grows high and vigorously, and in the valleys and parks can be cut in great quantities. Trout are found in the streams at a height of nearly 12,000 feet, and a variety of wild game is abundant. The climate is less severe in the silver regions than at the same altitudes upon the eastern side of the range, owing to the high mountains which intervene, and which form barriers against the sweeping winds of the plains. Settlements are rapidly being made in those sections, and soon they will resound with the busy labor of thousands who will be required to develop the wonderfully rich and accessible treasures of which now the existence is comparatively unknown.

Lead, in the form of galena, exhibits itself in many of the gold mines, but diminishes in quantity as the shafts sink. It is more plentifully found in Ten-mile district, Summit county, than in any other section yet known. In that district it is in some instances found projecting in large masses above the surface of the earth upon the line of vein, and can be detached in a partially oxidized condition in pieces weighing from 500 to 1,000 pounds. Upon Fletcher mountain thousands of tons could be easily gleaned from the surface, and but a short distance below the surface are large beds, the extent of which have not yet been determined. This galena is never found free from silver, yielding from 10 to 500 ounces to the ton of metal.

From some pieces of galena, fair average ore from a number of veins in Ten-mile district, the following assays for silver were obtained by Professor A. A. Hayes, State assayer of Massachusetts :

	Oz.	Dcts.	Grs.
Pyramid vein..... per ton 2,000 pounds..	81	13	8
Merrimac vein..... do.....	68	12	0
Polygon vein..... do.....	266	8	0
Hard Cash vein..... do.....	108	2	12
Blackstone vein..... do.....	85	18	6
Young vein..... do.....	65	6	16
Finaley vein..... do.....	178	17	0
Siberian vein..... do.....	106	9	20
Augustino vein..... do.....	221	3	12

giving an average exceeding 130 ounces to the ton.

This metal, like copper, has not been mined for, excepting for the purpose of obtaining it to flux other metals with by the new smelting process.

Deposits of dry salt are found in some parts of the Territory, and salt springs are quite plentiful in the parks. The salt found in a dry state is comparatively pure, and the saline springs contain fully one-half pound of salt to the gallon of water. Some of the springs are very large. In the South Park extensive works are erected and in operation for boiling and evaporating the brine. The spring from which the works are supplied is some 1,000 feet long by 150 feet wide, from the bottom of which the water boils up vigorously.

The following are altitudes above the sea of some towns and passes in Colorado :

	Feet.
Denver City	5,317
Golden City	5,862
Central City	8,300
Idaho	7,800
Georgetown	8,452
Empire City	8,871
Pass over the range <i>via</i> Cheyenne.....	7,500
Pass over the range <i>via</i> Berthoud.....	10,914
Pass over the range <i>via</i> South Park.....	11,000
Pass over the range <i>via</i> Boulder	11,700
Pass over the range <i>via</i> Jones	12,200
Pass over the range <i>via</i> Argentine.....	13,000
North, South, Middle, and San Luis Parks, from	6,000 to 9,000
Main belts of gold mines, from	7,000 to 9,000
Main belts of silver mines, from	8,000 to 11,000

About one-half of the Territory is covered with timber, the growth in some sections being small and scattering, composed of the piñon, or nut-bearing pine, and scrubby cedar. These are confined to the lower foot-hills of the mountains. Higher up are found cedar, spruce, fir, and pine, which grow to an enormous size. Hemlock, aspen, and oak are also found. Plum and cherry trees are met with growing wild, and the apple and pear are being cultivated with success. Wild grapes, strawberries, raspberries, and currants are abundant, and heavy growths of wild clover, wild rye, and wild barley cover many of the valleys.

The records of the United States Land Office exhibit sales of 210,000 acres

of farming land in the Territory, with 190,000 acres claimed but not paid for, making 400,000 acres under improvement. Of this number 100,000 acres are well cultivated. Wheat, barley, and oats yield from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre, and all varieties of vegetables are successfully raised. In 1865, for a number of months corn and oats sold readily at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents per pound. In the summer of 1866 grains sold in Colorado at prices less than those ruling in Chicago, Illinois, the largest grain mart in the world. Eight or ten flour mills are now in operation, which are making more flour than the people of the Territory can consume.

Enough has been done in Colorado to satisfy any one of the true value of the countless and inexhaustible veins which so closely pack and seam her mountain sides, and the improvements which have been made there in so short a time must appear astonishing to any one who will examine them. But the great difficulties which have been encountered must be taken into consideration by those who review her mining processes; the interruptions of the war and Indian difficulties; the long distance and high rates of freight from the Missouri river, and the delay occasioned in getting the machinery ordered, which, being of novel construction, had to be manufactured expressly for the purpose. But these difficulties are happily now overcome by the cessation of war, by the building of railroads, and by the manufacturing establishments in the Territory, so that we may reasonably expect in the succeeding few years to see a more rapid and successful advance.

WYOMING, OR LINCOLN.

On the organization of Montana Territory, and the limitation of Idaho to districts west of the Rocky mountains, a region remained south of Montana which for want of settlements or any form of public organization, was annexed to Dakota. It will probably be constituted a Territory at the current session of Congress, as important discoveries of gold mines have lately occurred in the valley of the Sweetwater and on the sources of the Wind river. The Cereso lode, near the South Pass, is the most prominent locality, and was the first scene of discovery. As much as \$130 per day is claimed as the reward of one man's labor with a hand mortar. Some 150 lodes have been located, all within a circle of 6 by 15 miles, while the great mineral belt in which the mines are found extends from Fremont's Peak south to the junction of Grand and Green rivers. There seems to be little doubt that the foot-hills of the Wind River mountains are equally auriferous.

The Sweetwater mines are situated northeast of the old emigrant road which leads through South Pass and by the Pacific Springs, and are on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains; and thus far only one ledge has been observed to cross the divide to the western slope of the mountains. The line of the Pacific road is 25 miles south of the mines—the telegraph within nine miles. A population of 600 passed the winter of 1867-'68 in this district; a newspaper, the Sweetwater Miner, has commenced its issues, and the federal government will probably be represented by territorial officers at an early day.

MONTANA.

So much interest is expressed in the mining development of this new Territory that I have sought and obtained the valuable assistance of W. S. Keyes, mining engineer, a resident of Montana, to present with some detail the narratives of mining discovery and enterprise upon the sources of the Missouri. His communication is embraced in the appendix to this report.

In estimating the annual product of the precious metals from Montana, I adopted a rate, which did not seem entirely arbitrary, of doubling the mint deposits for the year ending June 30, 1866. These were \$5,505,687 30, and on this basis the production of that year was assumed to be about \$12,000,000. I am still

of the opinion that this method of estimate is fair, and reasonably accurate in respect to gold, while, as to silver, so little is ever demanded for coinage that a much greater proportion passes into consumption from private assay. The deposits of gold from Montana at the mint, in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, and the assay office in New York, for the year ending June 30, 1867, amounted to \$6,595,419 15. This amount doubled would be \$13,190,838 30, or with an addition of the probable quantity of silver, it may be stated at \$13,250,000.

Professor Keyes accepts a calculation, by N. P. Langford, esq., collector of internal revenue, based on population in 1867, which is reported at 24,000. Assuming an average population of 22,500 since 1864, and that the average cost of living is \$750 per annum, these gentlemen infer that the population must have received from the mines the annual aggregate of \$16,875,000. In the English mining colonies careful statements of the number engaged in gold mining are preserved; but the record in Australia, for 1867, only returns £80, or \$400, per miner. There is probably no industry in the world so precarious, and in which there is so much time passed without productive results. Apply the Australian ratio to the entire average population of Montana, as above stated, and we have \$9,000,000 per annum since 1864—a statement which is only \$3,000,000 in excess of the estimate in my last report. The foregoing statement of \$13,250,000, founded on the mint deposits of 1867, is more favorable to Montana than the estimate of Messrs. Langford and Keyes.

The area of the Territory is reported as 146,689 $\frac{3}{100}$ square miles, equal to 93,881,184 acres—nearly the same as California, three times the area of New York, two and a half that of New England; and yet no greater proportion is claimed by local authorities as susceptible of cultivation than 1 acre in 30, or a total of 3,346,400 acres. Of course, a far greater surface will afford sustenance to domestic animals. The limit to agriculture, as in Colorado and New Mexico, is the possibility of irrigation.

Referring to the enclosed communication for further details, it is not deemed inappropriate to trace beyond the international frontier those physical features which have characterized the cordillera of the Sierra Madre from the 29th to the 49th parallel. These are attractively described by Father De Smet, the well known missionary, who, in 1845, crossed the mountains from the sources of the Columbia to the Bow river, or South fork of the Saskatchewan. Thence he continued northward, noticing coal on the Red Deer, a branch of the Bow river. Descending the valley of the Red Deer, he at length emerged upon what he described as "the vast plain, the ocean of prairies." He followed the general direction of the mountain chain to Edmonton House, in latitude 54°, whence he wrote in the following terms:

The entire region in the vicinity of the eastern chain of the Rocky mountains, serving as their base for 30 or 60 miles, is extremely fertile, abounding in forests, plains, prairies, lakes, streams, and mineral springs. The rivers and streams are innumerable, and on every side offer situations favorable for the construction of mills. The northern and southern branches of the Saskatchewan water the district I have traversed for a distance of about 300 miles. Forests of pines, cypress, thorn, poplar, and aspen trees, as well as others of different kinds, occupy a large portion of it, covering the declivities of the mountains and banks of the rivers. These originally take their rise in the highest chains, whence they issue in every direction like so many veins. The beds and sides of these rivers are pebbly, and their course rapid, but as they recede from the mountains they widen, and their currents lose something of their impetuosity. Their waters are usually very clear. The country would be capable of supporting a large population, and the soil is favorable for the production of wheat, barley, potatoes, and beans, which grow here as well as in the more southern countries.

As early as 1862, some American explorers washed from the bed of the north Saskatchewan river, at a distance of 200 miles from its extreme sources in the Rocky mountains, minute particles of gold, but with no return exceeding *one cent to the pan*, or \$5 per day. In subsequent years the emigrants from Selkirk settlements, and a few American adventurers, obtained more satisfactory results, there being frequent instances of \$10 as a daily average from bars or gulches

nearer the mountains. As the Montana explorations have advanced towards the international frontier, each encampment proving more productive than its predecessors, the opinion has prevailed that the sources of the Saskatchewan would develop rich deposits of gold and silver, especially near the great centre of physical disturbance, where Mount Hooker reaches an elevation of 16,000 feet, and Mount Brown 15,700 feet above the sea, and from which the waters of the Saskatchewan, Peace, Frazer, and Columbia rivers diverge to three oceans. So prevalent is this belief in Montana that a sudden migration of thousands may at any moment be anticipated. American prospectors at the Kootanie mines have already passed the mountains on or beyond the boundary of 49°, and found rich washings, returning even \$60 daily to the land on the sources of the south Saskatchewan.

The limit of successful agriculture in the northern temperate zone should be carried considerably beyond the Saskatchewan valley, especially near the Rocky mountains. Sir Roderick Murchison, in an address before the London Geographical Society, represents this chain of mountains to be greatly depressed in high northern latitudes, and indeed several of the tributaries of the Mackenzie have their sources on the Pacific slope, and wind through the mountains before falling into the great Arctic river. The mountain valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitude 56° to 60°, are thus influenced by the Pacific winds, and wheat and other cereals are successfully cultivated. Sir Alexander Mackenzie describes, under date of May 10, the exuberant verdure of the mountain valleys—trees about to blossom, and buffalo attended by their young. During an inquiry in 1858 by the English House of Commons into the situation of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, similar statements were elicited. Dr. Richard King, who accompanied an expedition in search of Sir John Ross, as "surgeon and naturalist," was asked what portion of the country visited by him was valuable for the purpose of settlement. In reply he described "as a very fertile valley a square piece of country," bounded on the south by Cumberland House, and by the Athabasca lake on the north. His own words are as follows:

The sources of the Athabasca and the sources of the Saskatchewan include an enormous area of country. It is, in fact, a vast piece of land surrounded by water. When I heard Dr. Livingston's description of that country, which he found in the interior of Africa, within the equator, it appeared to me to be precisely the kind of country which I am now describing. It is a rich soil, interspersed with well-wooded country, there being growth of every kind and the whole vegetable kingdom alive.

When asked concerning mineral productions his reply was:

I do not know of any other mineral except limestone; limestone is apparent in all directions. * * * The birch, the beech, and the maple are in abundance, and there is every sort of fruit.

When questioned further, as to the growth of trees, Dr. King replied by a comparison "with the magnificent trees around Kensington Park in London." He described a farm near Cumberland House, under very successful cultivation—luxuriant wheat, potatoes, barley, pigs, cows, and horses.

Beyond the Athabasca district above described, the valley of the Mackenzie, parallel and adjacent to the northwestern trend of the Rocky mountains, is too Arctic in position and climate for successful agriculture, but will always possess interest to the geologist and mineralogist. Its course has been frequently followed by scientific observers, either employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, or commissioned by the English government for exploration of the Arctic coast. These observations are of interest, from their analogies to the formations previously noticed within the Territories of Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico, and because the extreme northern districts are only separated by a mountain chain from the comparatively unknown Territory of Alaska. The Saskatchewan basin is mostly silurian, but towards its western and northern borders coal measures are developed, which extend continuously to the Arctic ocean along

the western bank of the Mackenzie. The preponderance of testimony is that the coal is lignite. Of this Mackenzie district, Sir John Richardson thus spoke in a communication published in the journal of the Geographical Society for 1845:

It is rich in minerals; inexhaustible coal-fields skirt the Rocky mountains through 12° of latitude; beds of coal crop out of the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast; veins of lead ore traverse the rocks of Coronation Gulf, and the Mackenzie river flows through a well-wooded tract, skirted by metalliferous ranges of mountains, and offers no obstruction to steam navigation for upwards of 1,200 miles.

DAKOTA.

Returning to the territory of the United States, the Black Hills on the western border of Dakota, between 44° and 45° latitude, and 103° and 105° longitude, will next receive notice. They are closely related to the Missouri and Yellowstone mines of Montana, and have been ascertained by the explorations of Lieutenant G. K. Warren in 1847, and of Captain W. F. Reynolds in 1859 and 1860, under direction of the United States topographical office, to be rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, copper, and pine forests.

The area occupied by the Black Hills, as delineated on a map which accompanies Lieutenant Warren's report, is 6,000 square miles, or about the surface of Connecticut. Their bases are elevated from 2,500 to 3,500 feet, and the highest peaks are about 6,700 feet above the ocean level. The whole geological range of rocks, from the granite and metamorphosed azoic to the cretaceous formations of the surrounding plains, are developed by the upheaval of the mountain mass. Thus, at the junction of silurian rocks, gold becomes accessible, while the carboniferous strata bring coal measures within reach.

With the pacification of the Sioux Indians and the establishment of emigrant roads this district of Dakota would doubtless be the scene of great mining excitement, as the gold field of the Black Hills is accessible at a distance of 120 miles from the Missouri river.

MINNESOTA.

In 1865 attention was directed to discoveries of gold and silver northwest of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota. Lake Vermillion, an expansion of a stream of that name, is the centre of the district in question. The outline of this lake is very irregular. With a diameter of 30 miles, its surface is so studded with islands, its shores so broken with bays and headlands, that the entire coast line cannot be less than 200 miles in extent. In 1848 Dr. I. G. Norwood, of Owen's geological survey, passed from the mouth of the St. Louis river, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, to the sources of the Vermillion river, and, descending through the lake to the Rainy river, furnished a sketch of its natural features and mineral exposures. His statements are repeated so far as they record the usual indications of a gold formation.

Before entering Vermillion lake from the south, Dr. Norwood mentions a perpendicular fall of eight feet over "silicious slate, hard and gray, with minute grains of iron pyrites sparsely disseminated through it." This rock bears east and west, with thin seams of quartz between the laminae, running in the line of bearing. There are also irregular patches of quartz, from 8 to 10 feet long and from 6 to 12 inches wide, which cross the strike at right angles. The river is broken by falls three-quarters of a mile above, or south of, Lake Vermillion.

The islands in the lake indicate very distinctly volcanic action, one of them being an extinct crater. The prevalent rocks are talcose slate, which Dr. Norwood describes as "eminently magnesian, thinly laminated, and traversed by numerous veins of quartz from an inch to five feet wide, some of which contain beautiful crystals of iron pyrites." He adds that, "from some indications noticed, other more valuable minerals will probably be found associated with it." A

specimen obtained about midway of the lake is catalogued as "quartz of reddish brown color; crystalline, with yellow iron pyrites, crystallized as well as foliated disseminated through it."

These quartz veins were ascertained in 1865-'66 to be auriferous. A specimen weighing three pounds, containing copper pyrites, was forwarded by the governor of Minnesota to the mint in Philadelphia, and, upon assay, was found to contain \$23 63 of gold and \$4 42 of silver per ton of 2,000 pounds. The State geologist, Mr. H. H. Eames, reported an abundant supply of quartz equal in richness. Other assays in New York—in one instance by officers of the United States assay office—exhibited results from \$10 to \$35 per ton. Professor J. V. Z. Blaney, of Chicago, described a vein 10 feet in width, at the foot of a shaft of 50 feet, which was "indubitably gold-bearing," and added that "specimens taken from its central portion, as proven by assay, would be sufficient in California, Colorado, and other successful mining regions, to warrant further exploration." Washings of the drift near the veins opened have produced gold, but in limited quantities.

Difficulties of transportation, concurring with the general depression of mining interests in the basin of Lake Superior, have postponed the consummation of several enterprises for working the Vermillion mines; but a ton of quartz recently reduced at St. Paul is said to have yielded eight pounds of bullion, valued between \$400 and \$500. The question of their general productiveness remains to be determined.

CANADIAN MINES.

When, in 1862, gold was discovered upon the shores of the Saskatchewan a newspaper at Selkirk settlement, the *Norwester*, published statements of the existence of gold between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg. Since the Vermillion discovery rumors of its extension into British America are prevalent, and suggest a probability that the mountain chain known to geographers as the Laurentian, which separates the waters of the St. Lawrence and its lakes from the tributaries of Hudson bay, may reveal to future explorers extensive deposits of gold and silver. The basin of the St. Lawrence, including the sandstones of Lake Superior, is a lower silurian formation; that of Hudson bay, granitic or primary, with many evidences in Minnesota and along the Canadian shore of Lake Superior of eruptive or igneous agencies.

Sir Roderick Murchison has frequently advanced the opinion that the productive gold districts of the world occur where the silurian, and perhaps the lower strata of Devonian, rocks are in contact with, or have been penetrated by, greenstones, porphyries, serpentine, granitic, and other rocks of the primary formation. Gold, especially when traced to its original matrix, is found to occur chiefly in veins or lodes of quartz rising from beneath and cutting through the secondary strata or beds of which the surface was previously composed. These conditions are observed in the Vermillion district, and Professor Owen, as early as 1850, traced in this locality of Minnesota, and northeastwardly along the north shore of Lake Superior, in Canada, what he denominated a "great plutonic chain" and the "main axis of dislocation," from which silurian sandstones extend southwardly through Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the north the streams which are turned towards Hudson bay traverse a region exclusively granitic or primary. If in Minnesota an auriferous belt has marked this line of junction, we may with reason anticipate its extension eastwardly into Canada and northwardly towards Lake Winnipeg. Indeed, as English explorers trace this contact of primary and silurian formations along the basins of Lakes Slave and Athabasca and the channel of the Mackenzie to the Arctic ocean, it becomes an interesting problem for future solution whether the auriferous deposits of British Columbia and Saskatchewan may not be extended, with various degrees of productiveness, along the crest which separates the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and St. Lawrence from those of the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay, quite as the

discoveries of this century now follow the Ural mines eastward, through Siberia, to the Pacific.

The intrusion of granitic rocks is not confined in Minnesota to the northeastern angle of the State. It has been traced southwestwardly, near Sauk rapids, upon the Upper Minnesota, and even to the northwestern boundary of Iowa, in a wedge-like shape, although covered in most places by the mass of drift which constitutes so large a portion of the surface of Minnesota. A similar granitic cape, with its associated minerals, may be the explanation of the alleged gold deposits in the township of Madoc, near Kingston, in Canada West.

In 1867 occurred an important discovery of native silver near Fort William, on Thunder bay of Lake Superior, almost at the western limit of Canada. Miners from Ontonagon have visited the locality and returned with specimens of native silver, lead, copper ore, and mundic. The native silver is principally disseminated in the vein matrix, much like stamp copper, and its weight runs from 1 to 10 per cent. of the rock. The lead is also highly charged with silver ore. Although many claims have been secured, yet only two shafts have been sunk. From these, which have reached a depth of 30 to 40 feet, a considerable amount of ore has been taken, consisting of native silver, black sulphuret of silver, argentiferous galena, and leaf silver through the spar. These shafts are upon one lode, which is fully 20 feet in width, having an east and west bearing, with dip to the north. The sheet of mineral and metal is about four inches in thickness, interspersed through the spar and quartz and mingled with hornblende. The yield of the working ores, from practical assay, is stated to be at the rate of \$700 per ton. If the current information in regard to these silver mines at Fort William is confirmed, they will soon be the centre of great mining excitement.

A discovery of gold on the north shore of Lake Superior, in the region of Black bay, between Thunder bay and the river Neepigon, is communicated by Professor E. J. Chapman to the Toronto Globe. He represents that repeated assays have yielded amounts of gold varying per ton from 15 to 19 pennyweights, the mean being 17 pennyweights 12 grains, with about two ounces of silver—results obtained from surface specimens only, and showing a value of nearly \$21 per ton, irrespective of considerable amounts of copper and lead. The enclosing rock is described as silurian.

The discoveries in the Madoc district, near Belleville, in Canada West, or Ontario, have been extended, geographically, during the past year, and reduction works by several responsible companies are nearly completed. Much mystery attends the degree of success by the different claims now in course of development, but there is good reason to believe that next summer's operations will vindicate the wisdom of the very considerable investments which have been made.

The latest and most reliable statement in regard to the Madoc mines is presented by the gold inspector of the Quinte mining district, for the month of January, 1868, from which it appears that the reduction of ores by working process from 45 district localities, 19 yielded gold in paying quantities, 14 in smaller quantities, and 12 showed blank. The highest returns were \$40 and \$62 per ton. Of the mines from which samples have hitherto been sent to the two reducing establishments, now in operation, 42 per cent. will pay to work from the first, 34 per cent. are worthy of further trial, and only 26 per cent. show no appreciable result. The greatest depth of excavation yet reached is 70 feet.

The auriferous alluvians of Lower Canada cover an extended region estimated by the geological commission to embrace 10,000 square miles. The gravels, through which the gold is very irregularly distributed, are generally covered by a layer of vegetable earth and often by a bed of clay. They repose in part upon metamorphic lower silurian rocks consisting of schists, generally talcose, micaceous or chloritic, associated with diorites and serpentines. But to the southward these lower silurian strata are unconformably overlaid by others of

upper silurian age, which are also covered by gold-bearing alluvians. These upper rocks consist of argillaceous schists, with sandstones and limestones all more or less altered. The rocks of these two formations, but especially of the upper silurian, are traversed by numerous veins of quartz running in the direction of the stratification, or between northeast and east. Mr. A. Michel, from whom these particulars are obtained, compares these Canadian deposits with the auriferous sands of the Ural or Altai mountains, in Siberia, which are rarely found reposing on granitic or syenitic rocks, but almost always on schistose rocks in the vicinity of diorites and serpentines, which has led the Russian mining engineers to consider the gold as having "its principal source in the ferruginous quartz of the metamorphic schists, and in the vicinity of the serpentines and diorites."

These mines are called Chaudiere, as upon that tributary of the St. Lawrence and its branches, in the Seignory of Vandreuil, the principal placers have been discovered, and there, also, the only quartz lodes have been successfully worked. Alluvial mining is no longer prosecuted, although favorable reports have been circulated since 1851, and Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, of the Canadian geological survey, claims that the river banks would richly repay the use of hydraulic methods. Assuming that the cost in Canada of washing gravel by this method would be one-fourth as much as in California, or five cents the cubic yard, he adds that the auriferous alluvian over an acre at the forks of the Du Loup and Chaudiere yielded, during the workings in 1851-'52, at the rate of one and thirty-eight hundredths grain of gold to the cubic foot, which is equal to 37 grains to the cubic yard. At the ordinary fineness of the alluvial gold of the Chaudiere region, the value of this would be \$1 33 as the yield of a cubic yard of gravel. The alluvial gold of this district is not confined to the gravel of river channels, nor to alluvial flats, but is found in gravels high above the river beds, to which the hydraulic method might be applied with advantage even though the proportion of gold was much less than near the Du Loup.

Prof. Hunt gives the results of 31 assays of gold-bearing rock, from 12 different localities. Of these assays 18 gave no trace of gold, while the remaining 13 gave the following returns: 1. Of five assays four gave an average of only 6 dwts., 13 grains of gold = \$6 76, while the fifth, in which a large scale of gold was seen in sifting and was added to the assay, yielded at the rate of 4 ounces, 18 dwts., = \$101 29; the average of the five assays being \$25 66 per ton. 2. From another locality in the Seignory of Vandreuil, four assays gave a mean of 4 dwts., 21 grains, = \$5 03; and that of two others, in which a scale of gold was seen and ground up with the powder, gave 3 ounces, 2 dwts., = \$64 07, the average of the six assays being \$24 71 to the ton. 3. Two Vandreuil assays gave a mean of 14 dwts., 16 grains, = \$15 15. 4. Two assays from another district, Liniere, gave a mean of 6 dwts., 13 grains, = \$6 76 to the ton.

This record does not place the success of quartz mining beyond all contingency: but a well organized company is now engaged in experiments which will determine the question during 1868.

NOVA SCOTIA.

There is no district on this continent, not excepting the Grass Valley mine of California, where the reduction of auriferous quartz has been more successful than in Nova Scotia. Two important elements concur in this result—the cheapness of commodities under light taxation, and the great facilities of access from the sea, and by good roads.

Hon. P. S. Hamilton, commissioner of mines at Halifax, has favored me with an elaborate communication upon the gold mines of Nova Scotia, including some notice of the coal measures, which is given in the appendix. The production of gold during 1867 amounted to \$517,140.

THE ALLEGHANY GOLD FIELDS.

The Appalachian chain takes its origin in Canada, southeast of the St. Lawrence, and forms a broad belt of mountain ridges extending in a southwesterly direction to Alabama. The entire length of the chain is about 1,300 miles; its breadth is variable, gradually expanding towards its centre, and contracting at each extremity. The most striking feature of this mountain system is the fact that it is made up of a series of parallel ridges, very numerous, especially in Pennsylvania and Virginia, no one of which can be considered as being the main or central chain to which the others are subordinate, but the whole forming a system of flexures which gradually open out from the southeast to the northwest, as has been made evident from the results of the geological surveys of Pennsylvania and Virginia, under the direction of Professors H. D. and W. B. Rodgers. Along the southeastern edge of this great Appalachian system is a relatively narrow, undulating range, known under different names in the different States. In Vermont it is called the Green mountains; in New York, the Highlands; in Pennsylvania, the South mountains; in Virginia, the Blue Ridge; in North Carolina, the Smoky mountains. The rocks of this belt, which has a width of 10 or 15 miles, are of the lower palæozoic age, but highly metamorphosed, and, for the most part, having their organic remains entirely obliterated. Still further to the southeast lies the great auriferous belt, nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, and not easily separated from it in geological age, either lithologically or by palæontological characters. The central axis of this belt has a direction in Virginia of about north 32° east; towards the north it assumes a more nearly north and south direction, and to the south it approaches an east and west line. Its width, where most developed, does not exceed 70 miles. This is about its extent on the borders of North and South Carolina. In Virginia it does not exceed 15 miles. Starting from Georgia and proceeding northward, we find it developed in the following counties: In Georgia, in Carroll, Cobb, Cherokee, Lumpkin, and Habersham counties; in South Carolina, through the whole northwestern corner of the State, especially in the following districts: Abbeville, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Lancaster; in North Carolina, in Mecklenburg, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Rowan, Davidson, Guilford, and Rockingham; thence through Virginia, in Pittsylvania, Campbell, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Louisa, Spotsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier; in Maryland, Montgomery county. Beyond Maryland, to the north, the indications become fainter, and consist only in a few scattered lumps or fine scales occasionally picked up, until we reach Canada, where there is a considerable extent proved to be auriferous.

Throughout this whole extent the auriferous belt presents rocks of nearly the same character; they are slates of every variety intermixed with bands of a granite and syenitic character. The predominating kind of slate is talcose, passing into chloritic and argillaceous. The prevailing dip is to the east, at a very high angle. In Virginia they stand nearly vertical.*

Since the California discovery of 1848 little attention has been given to alluvial mining in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and until recently capitalists have acquiesced in the opinion so confidently expressed by Sir Roderick Murchison, in "Siluria" and other publications, that, notwithstanding numerous filaments and traces of gold near their surface, the Alleghany vein-stones held no body of ore downwards which would warrant deep quartz mining. At present, with 20 years' experience in gold mining; with the testimony of miners in Colorado, that a lode apparently closed by cap-rock can be recovered with increased richness at a lower depth; with other analogies, however imperfect, from the successful treatment of pyritous ores in Nova Scotia; and with the earnest application of inventive minds to new and improved processes of desulphurization, it is evident that the working of the southern mines will be resumed,

* Whitney's *Metallic Wealth of the United States*.

perhaps with the encouragement of a scientific survey under the auspices of the general government.

The deposits of gold at the United States mint and its branches between 1804 and 1866, from the States traversed by the Appalachian gold-field, are reported as follows:

Virginia.....	\$1,570,182 82
North Carolina.....	9,278,627 67
South Carolina.....	1,353,663 94
Georgia.....	6,971,681 50
Alabama.....	201,734 53
	<hr/>
	19,375,890 86

If we admit that an equal quantity passed into manufactures or foreign commerce without deposit for coinage, the aggregate production would be about \$40,000,000, of which fully three-fourths, or \$30,000,000, was mined between 1828 and 1848.

It might be expected that during the year ending June 30, 1867, the productions of the southern mines would reach results as considerable as at any former period. The United States mint and branches report the deposits of that fiscal year from the Alleghany States as follows:

Alabama.....	\$437 36
Georgia.....	28,753 26
South Carolina.....	1,200 54
North Carolina.....	66,305 62
Virginia.....	10,205 94
	<hr/>
	106,907 56

It was my purpose to give in detail the organizations for gold mining in the south Atlantic States, with practical results, but so far the attention of parties interested has been so exclusively occupied in acquiring titles and preparing for actual operations, that it seems inexpedient at this time to attempt such a detailed statement. Referring, therefore, to my preliminary report for a review of the geological and mineralogical features of the region in question, I repeat the following general observations:

1. There is yet much room for the vigorous and intelligent prosecution of alluvial mining; especially in Georgia, where the country is abrupt and nature has subjected the auriferous rocks to much dislocation and atmospheric exposure. not only the beds of the rivers, but the adjacent detritus of their valleys, will unquestionably give large returns to the new and powerful methods for washing ponderous masses of earth. It is understood that companies are now organized who propose to introduce these hydraulic appliances upon the Chestatee and other tributaries of the Chattahoochee river.

2. There is abundant evidence, also, that the upper portions of auriferous lodes have been in a remarkable degree desulphurized, and may be worked to a considerable depth with great advantage before the intrusion of what is called "cap" in Colorado, or before the main body of the vein becomes obstinately pyritiferous. Surface quartz mining, if the phrase is admissible, will warrant considerable investments whatever subsequent experience shall demonstrate in regard to the refractory sulphurets. It may be admitted that hitherto a quartz so modified in chemical constitution as to be honey-combed, having become cellular and brittle from the decomposition of pyrites, with the gold set free from its matrix, is the only material which it is profitable to reduce. But the testimony is ample that immense quantities of ore in this favorable situation are accessible in the Allegheny gold district.

3. There are no grounds for the opinion that the auriferous lodes, strongly marked as they are by native sulphurets, will not prove true fissure veins,

improving in quantity and quality with their depth. Professor Frederick Overman, in a work entitled "Practical Mineralogy," published in 1851, claims that the pyritous veins of Virginia and other south Atlantic States will be more sure and lasting than the gold-bearing localities of California. If the lower beds of Colorado mines can be raised and reduced with profit, deep sinking will be equally successful in the Carolinas.

METALLURGICAL TREATMENT.

The process of amalgamation still generally prevails in the mining districts enumerated. It consists in reducing auriferous rock to a fine powder by means of stamps, arrastras, Chilian mills, or other mechanical contrivance, and subjecting it to a continuous agitation with mercury, with water enough to give a pasty consistency to the mass, the object being to expose as fully as possible the fine particles of gold and silver to the attractive power of the mercury, with which they form an *amalgam* easily separable by subsidence in the lighter pulp of earthy matter of which the ore consists. The amalgam thus obtained on being subjected to moderate heat in an iron retort gives up its mercury, which passes over in vapor and is condensed again in another vessel, the metal being left in the retort.

In the case of pyritic ores, however, it is found that the process of amalgamation is seriously retarded by the impurities with which the gold and silver are associated. Probably the ores of Colorado do not yield by simple amalgamation an average of 20 per cent. of their assay value. A previous process of desulphurization is therefore indispensable, and how best to accomplish this is the problem which has occupied the attention of metallurgists for many years. Many methods have been advised, the majority of which being merely empirical have had but an ephemeral reputation.

The opinion is widely prevalent that smelting—the attack of gold or silver bearing ores by fire—will be the final and indispensable expedient for separating the precious metals from its matrix. If smelting works on a large scale could be established in all the mining Territories, there would doubtless ensue a subdivision of labor in the business of mining gold and silver, as is now the case in iron mining. The miner would limit his efforts to raising ore from the mine, and the smelting furnace would afford a market where the ore might command its price, which would be better for all parties than the method hitherto pursued, of raising and reducing ores under one administration.

But at present there are two great obstacles to such a development of mining in the Rocky mountain districts, and perhaps elsewhere: excessive prices of machinery, chemicals, and utensils, resulting in a great degree from the high rates of taxation, external and internal; and the cost of transportation west of the Missouri river. The former is of universal application; the latter has special reference to the interior districts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana, as well as other western Territories. Except for these causes of obstruction the gold and silver product of the United States could be readily doubled. They will be considered with some fulness of illustration.

TAXATION.

It will be instructive in this connection to compare the taxation of Victoria, the leading province of Australia, and the United States, premising that 10 per cent. in addition should be added to the Victoria rates, to express the difference of freights, interest, and insurance, over the shorter communication between Europe and the United States. Tables have been compiled from the American tariff of 1867, and the latest revision of the Victoria tariff, and are presented in the appendix No. V. The tariff of Victoria has been recently advanced beyond the average of the other Australian colonies.

The taxation of Nova Scotia has not hitherto exceeded an average on the dutiable list of 10 per cent., although, as an incident of confederation with Canada, it has been recently raised to 20 per centum.

Far the largest portion of the importations in Victoria are charged with a duty of five per centum, while the average duties on the whole bulk of imports, under the tariff of the United States, has been computed by the special commissioner of revenue at 42.71 per cent.

In all the gold districts of the world, the opportunities of placer mining induce a high price of labor; and hence the great necessity that government shall impose the lowest rates of taxation consistent with its necessities upon machinery and other materials or utensils, which experience has proved indispensable to the exploration of mines. At present the burden inseparable from an ill-adjusted revenue system is a grave obstacle to the increase of our supply of the precious metals.

TRANSPORTATION.

A ton of ore in California producing \$10 is remunerative of capital and labor employed; and in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the southern States it is profitable to reduce auriferous or argentiferous rock where the average yield is \$8 per ton. Yet, in the mining Territories of the Rocky mountains, on account mainly of the cost of transportation, a lode must yield \$25 average per ton to warrant its occupation and improvement.

Some statements from the official records of the quartermasters' bureau of the War Department will illustrate the oppressive freights now imposed on the people of the remote interior by the necessity of wagon transportation. In 1863 the cost of transportation of a pound of corn, hay, clothing, subsistence, lumber, or any other necessary, from Fort Leavenworth to—

	Cent.
Fort Riley was.....	2.46
Fort Union, the depot for New Mexico.....	14.35
Santa Fé, New Mexico.....	16.85
Fort Kearney.....	6.44
Fort Laramie.....	14.10
Denver City, Colorado.....	15.43
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	27.84

The cost of a bushel of corn purchased at Fort Leavenworth and delivered at each of these points was as follows:

Fort Riley.....	\$2.79
Fort Union.....	9.44
Santa Fé.....	10.54
Fort Kearney.....	5.63
Fort Laramie.....	9.26
Denver City.....	10.65
Great Salt Lake City.....	17.00

To the last point none was sent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the Quartermaster General estimated the cost of transportation of military stores westward across the plains as follows:

1. Northern and western route:	
To Utah and posts on that route.....	\$1,324,119 77
2. Southwestern route:	
To Fort Union, New Mexico, and posts on that route.....	\$1,301,400
To posts in the interior of New Mexico.....	136,178
	1,437,578 77
Cost of the transportation of grain on above routes, where the grain was delivered by contractors, and the transportation entered into the price paid the same year:	
1. Utah route.....	\$2,326,727 68
2. New Mexico route.....	697,101 69
	3,023,829 37
Cost of transportation of military stores across the plains same year by government trains:	
1. Utah route.....	\$34,600
2. New Mexico route.....	166,730
	201,330 00
Total by contract and government trains.....	6,388,656 37

Under date of April 18, 1866, General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, furnished the following unofficial statement :

The distances to the northwest are great; the interior and local transportation as costly. The use of the Missouri river, however, will enable the government to place a large part of its supplies upon the upper waters of that river, by taking advantage of the summer rise, and thus the extent of land transportation will be reduced; but, until the Missouri valley itself is settled, the navigation will continue to be slow and perilous. Steamers are now obliged to stop from day to day to cut green cottonwood or drift-wood upon the banks, and a trip to the upper Missouri is a season's work. Many boats are wrecked; some are caught by the falling waters and compelled to winter on the upper river. Insurance to Fort Benton, the head of navigation, costs 20 per cent.; and the government has this year been obliged to engage freight from St. Louis to Forts Berthold and Union, old trading posts now about to be occupied by troops as military posts, at \$5 per 100 pounds, or \$100 per ton. Fort Union is, in a direct line, 330 miles below Fort Benton; by the river the distance is probably one-half greater. From Fort Union the supply of the troops and posts throughout Montana and the districts supplied from the east will be by wagon trains. On the well-travelled and well-guarded routes of the central and southwestern overland trails the cost of this transportation by contract last year averaged 45 cents per ton per mile. The contracts for the present year are at much lower rates, but in the remote districts of the northwest such favorable rates cannot be expected as yet. The distance from St. Louis to Fort Benton by river is estimated at 3,450 miles by river men. The cost of transportation of freight to that point is \$350 to \$400 per ton. From St. Louis to Helena, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, which has sprung into being in Montana within the past year, the estimated cost of transportation of freight by the river and wagon trail is \$500 to \$600 per ton.

Within the last two years the construction of the Union Pacific railroad has contributed to the reduction of the aggregates paid for freight, although the wagon rates are not materially diminished. In 1866 the rates from the Missouri river to northern Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah were \$1 45; to southern Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico, \$1 38, with an addition from Fort Union, in New Mexico, to posts in that Territory, in Arizona, and western Texas, of \$1 79 per 100 pounds per 100 miles. The total number of pounds transported was 81,489,321, or 40,774.10 tons, at a cost of \$3,314,495.

A prominent citizen of Montana authorizes the following statements of the amount paid annually by the government of the United States and by the people of Montana for transportation. During 1867 there were 40 arrivals of steamers by the Missouri river, averaging 150 tons of freight, an aggregate of 6,000 tons. An equal quantity was delivered by wagons from the west and south. He estimates that the average charges for freight and insurance were 25 cents per pound, which, on 12,000 tons, would be not less than \$6,000,000. If the population of Montana is 30,000, this would be \$200 per capita; if the population is 60,000, as sometimes claimed, \$100 per capita. A merchant is deprived for seven months of the year of the use of his capital—a very considerable loss of interest. In addition, the unavoidable expenses of travel, incident to the business of the country, is an immense tax. A trip to the eastern cities, or to the Pacific coast, requires a direct expenditure of \$1,000. It is estimated that 20 such journeys weekly are already incident to the intercourse of the people with the business centres of the country; and if so, another million must be added to the account of transportation expenses. The wonder is, notwithstanding the richness and productiveness of the Montana mines, that such a burden can be borne, while the effect upon prices can be readily conceived.

This statement of the amounts paid for transportation in Montana will not seem improbable when it is remembered that \$13,000,000 in gold was paid in 1863 for transportation eastward from San Francisco to the State of Nevada and Territories east of the Sierra Nevada.

The progress of population under these oppressive conditions in the mining States and Territories of the west, gives an assurance that the construction of an adequate railway system from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast would be attended with such an extension of settlements as would justify the immediate reduction of rates of transportation to one-third of those now prevailing. A

large saving to the government upon its unavoidable movement of men and supplies would also follow.

When in 1853 the initiative of Pacific railroad exploration was presented to the United States Senate, resulting in a congressional appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose, attention was directed to three routes—the northern, the central, and the southern. Legislation has followed in behalf of one, the central, not so much from any demonstration of greater feasibility, but because the mineral discoveries of the interior, followed by population, suggested the selection. The same causes are now active on the two other routes. Discoveries, not only of gold and silver, but of coal, iron, lead, and salt, diversify the map of the Rocky Mountain region everywhere within our boundaries; and an emigration from the Pacific coast meets the Atlantic column even upon the great plains, which are drained by the Missouri, the Platte, and the Rio Grande.

The necessity of more than one route between the Mississippi States and the Pacific coast will appear from an enumeration of the railroad lines which are indispensable to the commerce between the Atlantic and interior States. These are seven well-defined thoroughfares: 1. From Portland, by the Grand Trunk to Detroit, and thence with a traverse of the State and lake of Michigan to Milwaukee and La Crosse. 2. By the New York Central, the Great Western, of Canada, and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, to Prairie du Chien. 3. By the New York and Erie, the lines of Ohio and Indiana south of the great lakes, and the Illinois Central, to Galena. 4. The Pennsylvania Central and its western connections to Rock Island. 5. The Baltimore and Ohio, by way of Cincinnati to St. Louis. 6. From Richmond, through the Cumberland valley to Memphis. 7. From Charleston and Savannah, traversing the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to Vicksburg and New Orleans. All these highways are thronged and prosperous, and, with the wonderful impulse to colonization and commerce induced by mining investments, the period seems to have arrived when a wise statesmanship is fully justified in proposing a westward extension of continental communications upon the following lines:

First. Through the southern tier of States, on or near the parallel of 35°, which is central to the region of cotton, the sugar cane, and the vine, and which will be supported by the populations of Louisiana, Arkansas, Neosho, (or the territory occupied by the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians,) Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and southern California. This may be called the gulf route from its relations to the gulfs of Mexico and California.

Second. The central, which is now in course of construction on the average latitude of 40°, with its present prestige and aid from the federal government: the speedy construction of this road may be anticipated in 1870. If in operation at the present moment the road would be financially successful. All the resources of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and, in a great degree, of Missouri and California, are pledged to such a result.

Third. The lake route, hitherto designated in congressional debates as the northern Pacific route, connecting the western coast of the great lakes and the navigable channel of the Columbia river by the most direct and feasible communication with which the Territories and future States of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington, as well as the States of Minnesota and Oregon, are identified.

A few illustrations will be given of the possibilities of State aid in behalf of such improvements without involving permanent financial burdens.

When, 10 years ago, India was exhausted, by a mutiny of the native population, and its suppression after a desperate struggle, a railway system, penetrating the whole of the peninsula of Hindostan, was deemed essential to its military occupation, and the government of India offered a guarantee of five per cent. on the stock required to construct and equip not less than 5,000 miles of railroad. The total amount of capital raised under this guarantee to April 1,

1867, was £67,254,802; but of this amount the government liability has already ceased upon £42,584,649, the roads constructed with that sum not only paying dividends of five per cent. to the stockholders, but a surplus for reimbursement of previous advances by government. Four thousand miles of railroad have thus been assured to India, and so wisely are the securities adjusted that this immense boon to the people will not be attended by permanent burdens to the finances of the province. With the aid of these communications India hopes to rival the United States in the production of cotton.

The province of Victoria, in Australia, has incurred a debt of £10,000,000 in the construction of railways, from which the total gross revenues in the year 1865 amounted to £717,162, almost sufficient, after the deduction of current expenses, to discharge an interest of six per centum on their cost of construction. The reduction of the rates of transportation from Melbourne to the gold districts of Ballarat and Bendigo, is far greater than we have ventured to anticipate from the construction of railroads through the western Territories of the United States.

In Belgium the state is a great railway proprietor, and the state railway is the largest source of national revenue. It was the first work of the kind ever undertaken by a government, or on so grand a scale by any proprietary. The act by which it was decreed passed in 1834, and in 1835 the line was open from Brussels to Malines. In 1844 the entire length—560 kilometres—was completed. It produced to the State a gross revenue in 1863 of 31,750,000 francs, or £1,270,000, and a net revenue of 16,000,000 francs, or £640,000. Other lines have been leased by the state, and there are altogether open 1,906 kilometres, equal to 1,191 English miles; of which 748 kilometres, or 467 English miles, are in the hands of the state, and the residue worked by companies. It is calculated that in the year 1884 the net revenue will amount to 24,000,000 francs, or £960,000, per annum, or enough to pay the then reduced (through the sinking fund) interest of the national debt. As each conceded railway lapses gratuitously to the state in 90 years from the period of its construction, the entire system will, by the efflux of time, become national property.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were but few lines in France. For a time the idea was entertained of making all the railways which were to be built state property, but in the end it was determined and settled by the law of June 11, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations by the State. The French railways at present are almost entirely (the exception being to the amount of less than 200 miles) in the hands of six great companies. The length of lines held by each of these companies on January 1, 1867, was as follows: Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 1,994½ miles; Eastern of France, 1,559½ miles; Orleans, 1,829½ miles; Western of France, 1,051½ miles; Northern of France, 728½ miles, and Southern of France, 827½ miles. The six systems combined had thus, in 1867, an aggregate of 7,989½ miles in operation. The conventions agreed on between the government and the railway companies in the years 1858, 1859, and 1863 were carried into effect on January 1, 1865. By these conventions the government guarantees 4 per cent. interest and 65c. for a sinking fund; altogether, 4f. 65c. per cent. on the capital expended in the construction of a certain number of lines classed under the collective title of new work, (*nouveau réseau*). The sum to be expended by the six great companies was estimated at 7,100,000,000 francs, and the works executed and grants made by the government at 1,640,000,000 francs, being in round numbers about nine milliards of francs, of which there remain only about 2,500,000,000 francs to be expended. It is expected that in the course of about half a century the companies will be able to divide their surplus receipts with the government, while at the expiration of the 99 years' leases granted to the railway companies the

railways will become the property of the State, which will gratuitously receive the total amount of the receipts, which, if estimated at only from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 francs, will pay the full amount of the interest on the national debt.

Of the Prussian railways six lines (the most important that from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Königsburg and the Russian frontier, 101 German miles long) are State property; seven others are under government control, having been partly constructed by State loans or subventions; and the rest (about two-thirds of the whole) in the hands of private companies. The State railways form an important source of public revenue. In the financial estimates for the year 1865 the general receipts of the state railways were stated at 14,197,000 thalers, and the expenditure at 7,386,300 thalers, showing a surplus of 6,360,700 thalers, of which latter the sum of 467,700 thalers was derived from the Lower Silesian railway, 4,000 thalers from the Berlin junction, 566,600 thalers from the Eastern, 294,600 thalers from the Westphalian, and 256,700 thalers from the Saarbrück. From the above surplus of 6,360,700 thalers the sum of 4,889,257 thalers was deducted to pay off loans and debts contracted for railway purposes, leaving a net balance of 1,471,443 thalers towards defraying the general expenses of the State.

The total length of railways in the former kingdom of Hanover amounted to 550 English miles in 1863. The gross receipts of the same in the year ending July 1, 1863, was £838,085, and the net revenue £419,754. The whole of these lines are State property.

The public debt of Wurtemberg has more than doubled within the last 20 years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which, without exception, are State property. According to an official return published June 30, 1860, there had been expended at that period, both for railways and steamers, a sum of 42,824,956 florins, or £3,568,746. As the capital was borrowed at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the net incomes of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounted to between six and seven per cent., the investment so made contributed considerably towards lightening the burdens of the tax-payers. The length of the lines given to the traffic amounted on October 15, 1861, to 266 English miles; but this did not complete the whole network of railways which is expected to be finished by the end of 1867.

All the railways of Baden are property of the State, giving a dividend on the capital expended of above six per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as the post office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund.

Further illustrations of the railroad policy of Spain, Austria, and Russia might be adduced, showing the advantages of a comprehensive and well-guarded system, by which the credit of the state is in the first instance made available for the exigencies of construction, and, with the great resulting benefits to the people, soon becomes capitalized to the relief of the public treasury. There is no finer opportunity for an enlightened statesmanship than to utilize these European precedents in the interest of a national system of railways west of the Missouri river, but the province of this report will hardly admit of more than a bare suggestion, waiving advocacy or details.*

TREASURE PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.

The year 1848, or the epoch of the gold discovery in California, may be selected for a general statement of the amount of precious metals available for

* The statistics of European railways are compiled from a London publication, "The Statesman's Year Book for 1868," by Frederick Martin.

the uses of currency and the arts. M. Chevalier estimates the amount as \$8,500,000,000, of which one-third was gold. An eminent English authority, Mr. M. W. Newmarch, states the probable quantity held in Europe and America at that date to be \$6,800,000,000, with a similar proportion of silver to gold. The difference between these estimates, or \$1,700,000,000, may be accepted as a moderate statement of the quantities of gold and silver in those countries of Asia and elsewhere which have not been closely related to European and American commerce.

Since 1848 the average production of the world has amounted to \$200,000,000, but the proportions of gold and silver have been reversed; fully two-thirds of the aggregate being gold. The treasure product of 1867 is slightly increased above this average, and may be briefly stated as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States	\$80,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$75,000,000
Mexico and South America.....	5,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Australia	60,000,000	1,000,000	61,000,000
British America.....	5,000,000	500,000	5,500,000
Russia	15,000,000	1,500,000	16,500,000
Elsewhere	25,000,000	2,000,000	27,000,000
Total.....	170,000,000	55,000,000	225,000,000

A brief analysis of the reasons for this estimate will be given.

The commissioner upon the mineral statistics of the Pacific slope has presented, in his general communication to the department, sufficient details of the treasure product of the United States, and the causes of its decline in comparison with former years.

In regard to Mexico and South America, Humboldt estimated the annual produce of the mines of Spanish America at the beginning of the present century to be \$43,500,000. This amount was increased from 1800 to 1809, fully reaching \$50,000,000 per annum, but in the last-mentioned year the contest began which terminated in the dissolution of the connection between Spain and her American colonies. The convulsions and insecurity arising out of this struggle, the proscription of the old Spanish families to whom the mines principally belonged, who repaired with the wrecks of their fortunes, some to Cuba, some to Spain, and some to Bordeaux and the south of France, caused the abandonment of several of the mines and an extraordinary falling off in the amount of their produce. There are no means of estimating the precise extent of this decline, but, according to Jacob, who collected and compared the existing information on the subject, the total average produce of the American mines, inclusive of Brazil, during the 20 years ending with 1829 may be estimated at \$20,000,000 a year, being less than half their produce at the beginning of the century.

The discovery of new mines, and the greater cheapness and more abundant supplies of quicksilver obtained from California, have conspired, with other causes, to increase the produce of the South American mines, until, in 1867, they have nearly reached the productiveness of 1800; and the above estimate of their produce may be distributed as follows:

Mexico	\$23,000,000
Peru	6,000,000
Bolivia	2,000,000
Chili	5,000,000
Other parts.....	4,000,000
	40,000,000

The latest and most satisfactory authority upon the production of Australia consists of a memorial from representatives of the different colonies to the home

government upon postal communications between Australia and the mother country, dated April 1, 1867, in which occurs a table of exports of the associated colonies during 1866, giving the item of gold as follows :

Victoria	£6, 190, 317
New South Wales.....	2, 647, 683
New Zealand.....	2, 226, 474
Queensland	101, 352
Total	<u>11, 165, 811</u>

It is a remarkable fact that the single colony of Victoria produced, in 1852, a gross amount of £14,866,799, far exceeding the entire aggregate from all the Australian colonies at this time. New South Wales, in 1852, produced £3,000,000 also in excess of the present productions of that colony. New Zealand has recently gone far to supply the deficiencies, and other gold fields are in course of discovery, and hence the foregoing aggregate of \$61,000,000, adding to the exports of the different colonies about \$6,000,000, may be accepted as a probable statement of the Australian treasure product.

The annual production of Russia was stated, in 1858, by J. R. McCulloch, in a treatise upon the precious metals, to be 87,500,000 francs, or £3,500,000, slightly exceeding the foregoing estimate. Late discoveries of placer mines upon the Amoor, in eastern Siberia, will probably lead, during 1868, to large additions to the annual average hitherto prevailing.

Mr. McCulloch estimated the total supply of gold and silver in 1853 as follows :

America, excluding California.....	\$45, 000, 000
Asiatic Russia.....	17, 500, 000
Europe.....	7, 750, 000
California.....	70, 000, 000
Australia.....	55, 000, 000
	<u>195, 250, 000</u>

If to this amount we add \$25,000,000, representing the production of Japan, China, India, Polynesia, and Africa, the total amount will be \$220,250,000.

Great uncertainty attends the question of the probable production of the precious metals in the countries last named, described by M. Chevalier as "countries imperfectly accessible to the commerce of the world." The French economist does not materially differ from the estimates of McCulloch in regard to America, Europe, and Australia, finding a total value of \$202,000,000 for the year 1865; but his estimate of the oriental product far exceeds any English or American opinion upon that subject. For instance, he presents the following table:

Africa.....	\$7, 000, 000
India.....	5, 500, 000
Polynesia.....	17, 000, 000
China.....	31, 000, 000
Japan.....	15, 000, 000
Total.....	<u>75, 500, 000</u>

M. Chevalier thus obtains the annexed aggregate for the entire product of the globe after 1848 and before 1865 :

European and American.....	\$202, 000, 000
Asiatic and African.....	75, 500, 000
Total.....	<u>277, 500, 000</u>

He supplements this statement by the total quantity which from 1848 to 1864, or during 17 years, was placed at the disposition of the world :

Silver	\$1,100,000,000
Gold	3,000,000,000
Total	<u>4,100,000,000</u>

Except for the high estimate of Asiatic production there will be no material dissent from the foregoing conclusions of M. Chevalier. All modern experience indicates that the era of placer mining is soon terminated and must have long since passed away in Asiatic countries. There is little evidence of elaborate methods either of alluvial or mechanical mining, and the sum of \$25,000,000 per annum is therefore submitted instead of \$75,000,000 as the production of gold and silver beyond the great mining centres.

If we grant the accuracy of M. Chevalier's estimate of the total amount of gold and silver in 1848, and assume that the sum of \$250,000,000 per annum will be the average annual production from 1848 to 1880, it will then require the period between those dates, or 30 years, to duplicate the world's supply of precious metals.

The activities of commerce and the developments of human industry, accelerated beyond all former precedent by the progress of the arts, will probably prove sufficient for the absorption of this vast quantity of the precious metals without convulsion of prices or values. The cotton trade with India transferred within seven years \$500,000,000 almost entirely in silver. The extension of railways and the construction of works of irrigation in India have absorbed another \$500,000,000 of English capital, and there are evidences that the accumulations of European and American wealth are henceforth to be diffused under ample international guarantees over all the continents. If so, there will be ample room and demand for any apparent excess of the precious metals. Europe and America will substitute gold for silver as money, while Asia will probably continue to absorb silver for many years to come, before the ratio of currency to population now existing in Europe shall extend over the eastern world.

A brief statement will illustrate the extent of the oriental demand for the precious metals, which, now mostly confined to silver, will hereafter, or as soon as the world shall desire it, extend to gold. India, in 1857, had a circulating medium of \$400,000,000 for the use of a population of 180,000,000, or \$2.22 per capita. France has a population of 38,000,000, with a money supply of \$910,000,000, or \$24 per capita. Suppose China, Japan, and the other industrious populations of Asia to be in the situation of India, and that the current of bullion since 1853 has supplied the Asiatics with \$3 per capita, there yet remains a difference of \$21 per capita before the monetary level of France is attained, demanding a further supply of \$21 per capita over a population of 300,000,000, or not less than \$12,600,000,000.

The railway system will soon connect Europe and Asia, and constitutes a most important agency for the transfer of capital and distribution of money among the populations of the eastern continent. Since the suppression of the Indian mutiny an English writer estimates that more than £100,000,000 sterling have been added to the currency and reproductive capacity of India, mostly from England, in the construction of railroads and canals. There were 3,186 miles of railway in operation in 1865, having cost \$86,000 per mile, and having been constructed with the aid of a guarantee of five per cent. to stockholders by the province of India. The system for which the government indorsement already given will be 4,917 miles of railway, at an estimated cost of 77,500,000. These roads will relieve the government of liability when their earnings reach £25 per mile per week, a point which the leading lines have

nearly reached, and which all are destined to attain. Such is the success of Indian railways that their connection with Europe by the valley of the Euphrates, and their extension into China, will probably be accomplished within the next 10 years. By that time Russia will have undertaken a railway from Moscow to Peking through southern Siberia—a great trunk line that would soon justify a series of southern lines penetrating central Asia over those leading caravan routes which have been the avenues of Asiatic commerce for centuries.

If an investment of \$430,000,000 in 5,000 miles of railway is financially successful in Hindostan at this time, it may be anticipated that a population of 180,000,000 will warrant the enlargement of the system within the present century fully four-fold, which would be only a fifth of similar communications required and supported by an European or American community. Suppose such a ratio of railway construction extended over China, central and western Asia, and Siberia, it would be only one mile for every 9,000 people, while in the United States there are 36,000 miles for 36,000,000 people, or a mile to every thousand; and yet the Asiatic ratio, moderate as it is, presents the startling result of 66,000 miles of railroad constructed by the expenditure of \$5,676,000,000. Such a disbursement of European accumulations in Asia would go far to diffuse not only the blessings of civilization, but any excess of production from the gold and silver mines of the world.

In Australia a railway has been constructed from Melbourne to the Ballarat gold fields, 380 miles, at a cost of \$175,000 per mile, which pays a net profit nearly equal to the interest on the immense investment. It is difficult to estimate the amounts destined to be absorbed for railways in all the continents, under the direction of the great powers of the world—projected, constructed, and administered by the wealth and intelligence of America, Russia, England, Germany and France.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is deemed expedient to reserve for a subsequent report the detailed statements of mining enterprises east of the Rocky mountains. Many of the organizations for quartz mining in Colorado and Montana yet await the results of scientific investigations into the best methods of reducing the ores of gold and silver; while in the Alleghany district other causes have intervened to postpone a large number of mining operations. The summer of 1868 will doubtless supply the materials of a full and comprehensive report upon this topic.

The act of July 26, 1866, extending facilities for acquiring titles to mineral lands, marks a most important epoch in the progress of mining enterprise upon this continent. Secretary McCulloch, in his report of 1865, suggested that the principle of pre-emption, so long applied to the sale of agricultural lands in the west, should be extended in favor of the holders of claims to gold and silver mines on the public domain. A bill to this effect was furnished to Senator Sherman, which, after much discussion, was matured into the act of July 26, 1866. Under the careful instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this legislation has been received with great favor on the Pacific slope. By its provisions freedom of exploration, free occupation of government lands for placer mining, a right to pre-empt quartz lodes previously held and improved according to local customs or codes of mining, the right of way for aqueducts or canals, not less essential to agriculture than to mining, and the extension of the homestead and other beneficent provisions of the public land system in favor of settlers upon agricultural lands in mineral districts, have been established as most important elements for the attraction of population and the encouragement of mining enterprises. The Commissioner of the Land Office has carefully analyzed this enactment, and greatly facilitated its execution by a circular recently issued. The spirit of the legislation under consideration is in the interest of actual settlement and occupation, and adverse to absentee ownership for merely

speculative purposes of mining properties. It will probably be necessary to supplement the act in question by some general revision of the local mining customs, which, although generally founded on the Spanish code so long in use in Mexico, are often incongruous and obscure.

The most practicable and economical methods of desulphurizing the refractory ores which characterize the Atlantic mines having been made by the Secretary a special subject of inquiry, no effort will be made on the present occasion to anticipate its progress and conclusions.

I beg leave to renew a former suggestion, that the metalliferous localities of the Alleghanies south of the Potomac river shall be carefully explored under national auspices.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

ARTESIAN WELLS

[Extract from a geological reconnaissance of Arkansas, by David Dale Owen, in 1859-'60.]

It may be useful and interesting in this place to say a few words in regard to a few individual artesian wells of particular interest, either on account of their great depth, their large diameter, or the great volume of water which they afford.

One of the most interesting artesian wells bored in the valley of the Ohio is that sunk by Messrs. C. J. and A. B. Dupont, in the city of Louisville. This well is three inches in the bore, and 2,086 feet deep. The water flows from this well at the rate of 330,000 gallons in 24 hours, or 264 gallons per minute, with a mechanical force equal to a 10-horse power steam engine. The water rises by its own pressure, when confined in tubes, 170 feet above the surface. When the whole force of the water is allowed to expend itself on the central jet it is projected 100 feet, settling down to a steady flow of a stream 60 feet high at the above rate of 330,000 gallons in the 24 hours. The water is perfectly clear of a temperature of 76½ Fahrenheit, the year round. It is highly charged with mineral properties, being a strong saline, sulphuretted water, similar in its composition and medical properties to the celebrated Kissingen waters of Bavaria, and the Blue Licks of Kentucky. This well was commenced in April, 1857, and completed in 16 months.

The well bored by Mr. William H. Belcher, of St. Louis, was commenced in 1849, and in 1853 was 1,590 feet deep, at which depth a copious stream of "sulphur water issues," which is said to be similar in its properties to the Blue Lick water of Kentucky.

This well was commenced as a cistern, at the surface of the ground, 14 feet diameter; at 30 feet deep, 6 feet diameter; thence it diminishes to 16 inches diameter, at 78 feet deep. The bore is then 9 inches, and this diameter is continued to 457 feet; thence to the depth of 1,509 feet it is 3½ inches.

At 550 feet, at the top of a limestone, the water became salty; 200 feet below this, in a layer of shale, the water contained 1½ per cent. of salt. At 965 feet, below a bed of bituminous marl, the water contained 2½ per cent. of salt. The hardest rock was a bed of chert, at a depth of 1,179 feet, and 62 feet thick. In this rock the water contained 3 per cent. of salt.

This well was commenced in the spring of 1849, and reached its depth of 2,199 feet on the 12th of March, 1854. During these five years the work was at times intermitted for months so that the time actually employed was only 33 months, and cost about \$10,000. There is a constant flow of water from this well of 75 gallons per minute.

Three artesian wells have been bored at Columbus, Ohio. The first was carried 110 feet; but not reaching the rock, was abandoned, the quicksand coming in in such quantities that they could not exclude it by tubing.

The second well was tubed down 54 feet, with cast-iron piping, six inches interior diameter. The boring was then continued to the rock, 122 feet. Wrought-iron pipes of smaller size were forced down, but broke at the second joint from the lower end. The pipe was withdrawn, and a pump let down, when the well was found to be cleared of obstructions to the rock. The reamer was then sent down, and went freely till at the depth of 100 feet it began to rub. The pump was then sent down; the well had become filled with sand and gravel 66 feet, and after prolonged labor, it was ascertained that the sand ran into the well as fast as it could be taken out. Various contrivances were resorted to to stop this obstruction, but without effect; so that, on the 4th of November, 1857, this boring was also abandoned. A contract was now made on the 4th of November with Mr. Fleming Spangler to bore a new well, with the understanding that he was to tube it into the rock within 18 or 20 days, or receive no pay.

The new well was commenced by sinking a pit, and cribbing it down with circular cribbing, which, on the 16th day of November, reached the depth of 29 feet. After considerable labor, by alternate boring and tubing, Mr. Spangler finally succeeded on the 31st of January, 1858, in penetrating the limestone rock 248 feet, at a depth of 371 feet from the surface. He then contracted to bore to the depth of 1,000 feet from the surface for \$1 50 per foot, having thus far averaged about five to six feet in the rock-borings per day.

A vein of sulphur water was struck at 180 feet on the 22d of December, 1857. The borings were continued, with occasional cessation of labor, up to the 11th of December, having then reached a depth of 1,858 feet, without, however, up to that date having reached any considerable body of artesian water, and it is probable from the details of the borings that they will have to go from 300 to 500 feet more through blue limestones, marly shales, and Kentucky river marble-rock, before reaching the porous sandstones, in which there is the best chance of obtaining a body of water.

In the valley of the Ohio, the two great reservoirs of artesian water are the two great porous sandstones, alternating with and resting on the shales, which form the impervious layers that hold up the water. One of these great sandstone series constitutes the mill-stone grit at the base of the coal measures; the other, the lowest fossiliferous sandstones and calciferous sand-rock, subordinate to the blue limestone and Kentucky river marble-rock of the west.

The water obtained in the first of these reservoirs is almost invariably a strong brine; in the latter, so far as experience goes it is a mineral water, strongly charged with a variety of saline substances, and impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas; hence, though the two first artesian borings, cited above, were eminently successful, as far as obtaining a large body of mineral water was concerned, yet they may be considered entire failures, as far as obtaining a body of pure water fit for manufacturing purposes, or domestic use.

Both these water horizons exist in Arkansas; in fact, the millstone grit, as already stated, has a most extraordinary development in that State, and many localities have been, and will hereafter be recorded, where profitable brines might be obtained in this geological formation, by a judicious selection of locality, and well conducted, systematic borings.

There are also other water horizons in the southern counties of Arkansas, which can be reached by borings through the tertiary and cretaceous formations; but, so far as experience goes, artesian waters obtained therefrom will be more or less charged with mineral matter.

As we have some of the records of an artesian well sunk through equivalent formations at Charleston, South Carolina, it may be well in this place to give a few of the statistics of this boring.

Few wells have presented as many difficulties, or called for greater skill and perseverance in the engineer. The surface soil is loose sand for 20 feet, the lower half of which is saturated with water; next a stiff, compact clay, about 40 feet thick, also water-bearing. At 60 feet, firm marl commences, alternating with some rock more or less indurated, in all 150 feet thick. Below this occur the cretaceous strata, differing but little lithologically from the layers of the tertiary formation above; both formations being alternations of firm marl, sandstone, and loose sands, alternating with layers of hard limestone, seldom containing less than 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime. Fifty-four rocks, varying from 2 to 10 feet each, and measuring in the aggregate 250 feet, were penetrated by the boring. Cast-iron tubes, six feet interior diameter, were sunk 80 feet to exclude superficial sands; but these gradually worked their way down, and continued to flow under the bottom of the tube. Finally, however, the solid rock was reached at 230 feet. But even here the difficulties did not end; for, under each solid rock, quick or loose sand generally occurred, and flowed into the well, so as often to fill it up, and sometimes almost instantly, 60 to 100 feet. Large chambers were thus formed under many of the rock strata. Sometimes, in the morning, the well would be found filled 50 to 100 feet, and even 140 feet, with sand. At 700 feet, so much sand continued to flow in as to render it impossible to proceed, and there was no resource but to tube down into it and through it, and to do this the well had to be reamed out to a larger size, thus taxing the ingenuity of the engineer severely to overcome all the various obstacles to success. At 1,020 feet the sands again came in, so as frequently to fill up the well 100 feet; but the difficulty was finally overcome by retubing with larger wrought-iron tubes, which were sunk to 1,102 feet, and the boring continued 43 feet lower, or 1,145 feet. The temperature at 900 feet was 82½° Fahrenheit.

Subsequent to this date, the Charleston well was sunk to the depth of 1,250 feet, and yields 30,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, which rises 10 feet above the surface. Another has now been commenced at the same place, 12 inches in diameter, and has already reached the depth of 1,000 feet.

On the 22d of April, 1857, an artesian well was commenced at Lafayette, Indiana, and, after sinking to the depth of 216 feet, a vein of water finally overflowed the well on the 18th of February, 1858. The boring was then continued to the depth of 230 feet. Great delay and an unnecessary cost of \$1,000 were incurred, in consequence of one of the cast-iron pipes breaking in being forced into its place. This well delivered on the 3d of September one wine gallon of mineral water in 15.8 seconds, which is equal to a discharge of 1,468 gallons in 24 hours, sufficient, if the surplus water be properly saved, for all the purposes of a first-class watering place. This mineral water contains, according to Dr. C. M. Wetherill, 400 grains of solid matter to the gallon. For an analysis of this water, I refer the reader to the report on this well, made by C. M. Wetherill, Ph. D., M. D.

The well from which the name Artesian was originally derived was bored more than a century ago at Aire, in Artois, in France, and has flowed steadily ever since. The water rises 11 feet above the ground, and supplies nearly 250 gallons per minute.

The Grenelle well, at Paris, was commenced in 1834 and completed in 1841, at which time the rod suddenly descended several feet, and shortly after the water rose to the surface in vast quantities. For the first 50 feet the boring was 12 inches in diameter, which was reduced to nine inches, and then carried to a depth of 1,100 feet; a further reduction was made to seven and a half inches, until the depth of 1,300 feet was reached; and a final diminution to six inches, till the termination of the well at 1,806 feet. From the completion of the well to the present time there has been a steady flow of over 500,000 gallons in 24 hours, of a temperature of 81° Fahrenheit.

The Kissinger well in Bavaria is 1,878 feet; the last 138 feet the boring passes through rock salt. From this well 100 cubic feet of water gushes forth every minute. The water contains $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of salt.

The artesian well at the Bois de Boulogne is over 39 inches in diameter. This well was bored by a peculiar drill, weighing about 3,500 pounds, managed by a grapple, which opens as it descends, and then closes, when it is raised by means of a parallelogram connected at the angles with two cords reaching up to the top of the well, where they may be managed with the hand, or by means of machinery. The drill below is constructed with seven teeth of cast steel, fitted to drive into the bed of rock, or abrade it. The drill has a shank by which it may be seized and lifted. The whole is worked by a 24 to 30 horse-power engine. The grapple closes at the bottom, seizing the handle of the drill, then rises with the drill several feet, opens, and lets the drill fall. Thus the drill rises and falls 20 or 30 times a minute. After working 12 hours, the rods are taken out, the sand pump let down, and the sand and mud withdrawn, and the rods, grapple, and drill again let down and set to work. To work this apparatus requires only six men, and the cost of working is about \$3 per foot.

In 1857, this well had reached a depth of 1,427 feet, and they hoped in October to reach the main source of water below the chalk.

In the month of May, 1858, the French engineer, M. Jus, commenced boring an artesian well in the Sahara desert, Africa, in the province of Constantine; and on the 19th of June a jet of water of about 1,000 gallons per minute flowed from the bowels of the earth, at a temperature of 61° 24 Fahrenheit. The joy of the inhabitants was unbounded when they witnessed this extraordinary spectacle, and caused them to regard a people who could bring about such a marvel as to cause water to gush forth from the arid desert as truly beings of a superior race.

Subsequently four other wells were bored in the desert: one at Temakin, yielding eight gallons per minute; one in the oasis of Tamehat, which gave 120 litres of water per minute; one in the oasis of Sidi Nached, yielding 4,300 litres of water from the depth of 54 metres, the oasis having been completely ruined by drought; one also in Oum Thior, which yields 108 litres of water per minute; and a sixth well has been sunk at Shegga.

A remarkable artesian well was bored at Bourne, in England. The borings passed through two strata of limestone, with other intervening strata, to the depth of only 92 feet. The bore is only four inches, and this supplies the town through mains and smaller pipes and plugs for fires, the pressure being sufficient to throw water over the buildings. It delivers 557,000 gallons per day. It rises at the town hall 39 feet 9 inches.

These are a few of the statistics of some of the most interesting artesian wells both in this country and in Europe; they give some details of the cost, mode of boring, and difficulties to be encountered, that will be interesting and useful to the readers of this report.

The conditions necessary to the successful boring of an artesian well are:

First. A fountain head more elevated than the locality where the boring is to be undertaken.

Second. A gentle inclination or moderate dip from the fountain head towards the locality of the well.

Third. Alternations of porous and impervious strata, beneath the drainage of the country.

The fountain head need not be in the immediate vicinity; on the contrary, it is often far distant—40 to 100 miles or more. If it forms the elevated rim of a large basin, from which the strata dip in all directions towards its centre, it is all the more favorable for artesian borings within that basin. If the geological formations form a synclinal fold or trough, the fountain head being on the anticlinals of the ridges more or less parallel, this is also a favorable position for artesian borings.

The flow of water from the fountain head, held up by the impervious strata beneath, and permeating the porous superincumbent layers, may be arrested, however, even without such a structure of the country, by being dammed up by local barriers, which may either be impervious fissures, cutting the strata more or less at right angles, or extensive faults filled up with clay, which is a very common occurrence.

A steep or high angle of inclination of dip is always an unfavorable structure of country, because in such situations the water flows away beyond the reach of artesian borings, which must necessarily cut the strata at such an acute angle as to pass through only a few layers of rock. Without a knowledge of the internal structure of the geological formations which lie deep-seated, very little clue can be obtained to the selection of a favorable locality by a simple inspection of the physical condition of the surface of the country. For instance, a perfectly level plain, with no hills in sight, may be more favorable for artesian wells than an undulating country, simply from the fact of its having a higher fountain head.

The third condition mentioned above, namely, alternation of porous and impervious strata, is almost everywhere to be met with.

SECTION II.

LIGNITES OF THE WEST.

[Abstract from report of F. V. Hayden, United States geologist for Nebraska, to Commissioner of General Land Office, from Silliman's Journal of March, 1868.]

The construction of the Pacific railroads across the continent is bringing about the dawn of a new era in the progress of the west. Already has the Union Pacific railroad, from Omaha, struck the first range of the Rocky mountains, more than 525 miles west of the Missouri river. The earth is now called upon more earnestly than ever before to yield up her treasures of gold, silver, copper, iron, and mineral fuel, and the existence of the last two minerals in the west, in workable quantities, is one of the most important practical questions of the day. It is my purpose in this article merely to state briefly some observations made last autumn in regard to the lignite deposits of Colorado and Dakota Territories. The details will be given more fully in the final report of the geological survey of Nebraska, now in progress of preparation.

The discovery that large deposits of "stone coal," as it is often called by travellers, existed in various portions of the west is by no means a new one at the present time. The lignite beds of the upper Missouri were noticed by Lewis and Clark, 1803 and 1804, those of Laramie plains by Fremont, 1842, and those of the Raton mountain region by General Emory as far back as 1848. But the intense interest with which they are regarded now, as a source of fuel to the vast stretch of fertile but almost treeless plains, has been created anew by the advancing westward wave brought about by the construction of those great national highways. The fact, also, that the coal deposits of Iowa and Missouri are restricted in area, and the coal limited in quantity, and in most cases inferior in quality, and that west of these States it may be said that there is no true coal at all, renders any source of fuel in the far west a matter of the greatest importance. In the valley of the Missouri river and the Yellowstone there are numerous beds of tertiary lignite, varying from a few inches to seven feet in thickness. These formations have been described many times, and until the Northern Pacific railroad is carried through that region they will remain of little practical importance. But the Union Pacific railroad is now in progress of construction through the lignite deposits of the Laramie plains, and the Union Pacific railway, eastern division, and the branch from Denver to Cheyenne City, will pass through those of Colorado, so that if the lignite beds and iron mines of this region are of such a character as to be of economical use, the time for their demand has already come.

My examination of the geology of the State of Nebraska, during the past season, failed to develop any workable beds of coal within the limits of that State. My attention was then directed to the great lignite deposits of the Laramie plains. I found the lignite of excellent quality in beds from 5 to 11 feet thick, and I estimated the area occupied by this basin at 5,000 square miles. Its most eastern limit is about 10 miles east of Rock creek, a branch of the Medicine Bow river. Outcroppings have been seen all along Rock creek, Medicine Bow, on Rattlesnake Hills, on the North Platte, Muddy creek, all along Bitter creek, Ham's Fork, Echo Cañon, and all along Weber river, nearly to Great Salt lake, showing that one connected series of deposits covers this whole area. The lignite taken from the beds on Rock creek is from the outcroppings, yet it burns with a bright red flame, giving out a good degree of heat, leaving scarcely any ash, and is quite as desirable fuel for domestic purposes as any wood. It is non-bituminous, exhibits just a trace of sulphuretted iron, which, decomposing, gives a rusty reddish appearance to the outcrops, and there are seams of jet, 1 to 12 inches in thickness, which looks much like cannel coal, and is thus termed by the miners. The Union Pacific railroad will pass directly through these great coal fields, and as most of the freight will go westward for many years, the cars on their return can be loaded with this lignite, thus to be distributed through Nebraska at a cost much less than that of wood at the present time. There are also indications of an abundance of iron ore in the vicinity of these deposits, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company contemplate establishing rolling mills in the Laramie plains at no distant period.

The next point visited was South Boulder creek, the Marshall mines, which are probably the most valuable in the west. I made a pretty careful examination of these mines, as they have been wrought for four or five years. An average of 50 tons is taken from this place daily and sold at Denver, at prices varying from \$12 to \$15 per ton. The beds are at the foot of the mountains, and dip to such an extent as to expose the whole series, 11 in number, varying from 5 to 13 feet in thickness, so that we have from 30 to 50 feet at least of solid lignite. This is the most favorable locality for studying the strata enclosing the lignite that I have ever met with in the west, and this is due to several causes, the principal of which is their proximity to the base of the mountains, by which they are elevated at a moderate angle. The following somewhat remarkable section is approximately correct, at least:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 45. Sandstone, gray and rather coarse grained. | 22. Drab clay, 5 feet. |
| 44. Drab clay. | 21. Sandstone, 20 feet. |
| 43. Lignite. | 20. Drab clay, 3 feet. |
| 42. Drab clay. | 19. Lignite, 7 feet. |
| 41. Lignite. | 18. Drab clay, 3 feet. |
| 40. Drab clay. | 17. Sandstone, 40 feet. |
| 39. Sandstone. | 16. Drab clay, 3 feet. |
| 38. Drab clay. | 15. Lignite, 5 feet. |
| 37. Lignite. | 14. Drab clay. |
| 36. Drab clay. | 13. Sandstone. |
| 35. Sandstone. | 12. Drab clay. |
| 34. Drab clay, 10 to 12 feet. | 11. Lignite. |
| 33. Sandstone. | 10. Drab clay. |
| 32. Drab clay. | 9. Sandstone. |
| 31. Lignite. | 8. Drab clay. |
| 30. Drab clay. | 7. Lignite, 5 feet. |
| 29. Sandstone. | 6. Drab clay. |
| 28. Drab clay passing up into sand three feet. | 5. Gray and yellowish gray sandstone. |
| 27. Lignite, 5 feet. | 4. Drab clay, 3 feet. |
| 26. Drab clay, 5 feet. | 3. Lignite, 11 to 13 feet. |
| 25. Sandstone, 14 feet. | 2. Drab clay, 4 feet. |
| 24. Drab clay, 3 feet. | 1. Fine yellowish grit indurated cretaceous beds, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. |
| 23. Lignite, 7½ feet. | |

The thickness of the beds is given when it could be obtained with any degree of accuracy. It is barely possible that beds 6 to 13 feet inclusive have been broken down from the summit of the upheaval just beyond and thus displaced. The inclination of the strata from 1 to 16 inclusive is 8° east, and the cleavage of the beds of lignite is vertical and exactly parallel with the dip. From 13 to 29, inclination is 40° , and the remainder 35° . Lignite beds 3 and 42 have not yet been tested, and very little is known of them. They have been exposed in the search for iron ore. The summit of the hills above all these beds in the section is covered with a large thickness of superficial drift material, which undoubtedly conceals many other beds which properly belong to the section. Mines have been opened on Coal creek, three miles south of Marshall's mines, but they have been abandoned for the present. Another has been opened about 20 miles south of Cheyenne City, on Pole creek. The drift began with an outcropping of about four feet eight inches in thickness, inclination 12° east. The lignite grows better in quality as it is wrought further into the earth, and the bed, by following the dip 200 feet, is found to be five feet four inches thick, and the lignite is sold readily at Cheyenne City for \$25 per ton. The beds are so concealed by a superficial drift deposit that it is difficult to obtain a clearly connected section of the rocks. A section across the inclined edges of the beds eastward from the mountains is as follows:

7. Drab clay passing up into arenaceous calcareous grit composed of an aggregation of oyster shells, *ostrea subtrigonalis*.
6. Lignite, 5 to 6 feet.
5. Drab clay, 4 to 6 feet.
4. Reddish rusty sandstone in thin laminae, 20 feet.
3. Drab arenaceous clay, indurated.
2. Massive sandstone, 50 feet.
1. No. 5 cretaceous, apparently passing up into a yellowish sandstone.

The summit of the hills near this bed of lignite is covered with loose oyster shells, and there must have been a thickness of four feet or more almost entirely composed of them. The species seems to be identical with the one found in a similar geological position in the lower lignite beds of the upper Missouri, near Fort Clark, and at the mouth of the Judith river, and doubtless was an inhabitant of the brackish waters which must have existed after the dawn of the tertiary period in the west. No other shells were found in connection with these in Colorado, but on the upper Missouri well-known fresh-water types exist in close proximity, showing that if it proves anything it rather affirms the eocene age of these lower lignite beds. These lignite beds are exposed in many localities all along the eastern base of the mountains, and from the best information I can secure I have estimated the area occupied by them north of the Arkansas river at 5,000 square miles. According to the explorations of Dr. John L. Le Conte during the past season, which are of great interest, these same lignite formations extend far southward into New Mexico, on both sides of the Rocky mountains. Specimens of lignite brought from the Raton mountains by Dr. Le Conte resemble very closely in appearance and color the anthracites of Pennsylvania. It is probable that no true coal will ever be found west of longitude 96° , and it becomes, therefore, a most important question to ascertain the real value of these vast deposits of lignite for fuel and other economical purposes. Can these lignites be employed for generating steam and smelting ores? In regard to the lignites in the Laramie plains I have as yet seen no analysis, but specimens are now in the hands of Dr. Turrey, of New York, for that purpose. Specimens

mens from Marshall's mine on South Boulder creek were submitted to Dr. Torrey by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for examination, with the following result:

Water in a state of combination, or its elements	12.00
Volatile matter expelled at a red heat, forming inflammable gases and vapors	26.00
Fixed carbon	59.20
Ash of a reddish color, sometimes gray	2.80

100.00

A specimen from Coal creek, three miles south, yielded similar results:

Water in a state of combination, or probably its elements, as in dry wood	20.00
Volatile matter expelled at a red heat, in the form of inflammable gases and vapors	19.33
Fixed carbon	58.70
Ash, consisting chiefly of oxyd of iron, alumina, and a little silica	2.00

100.00

The percentage of carbon is shown to be in one case 59.20, and in the other 58.70, which shows at a glance the superiority of the western lignites over those found in any other portion of the world. Anthracite is regarded as so much superior a fuel on account of the large per cent. of carbon, and also the small amount of hydrogen and oxygen. The bituminous coals contain a large percentage of hydrogen and oxygen, but not enough water and ash to prevent them from being made useful, but the calorific power of lignite is very much diminished by the quantity of water contained in it, from the fact that so valuable a portion of the fuel must be used in converting that water into steam.

The day of my visit to the Marshall coal mines, on South Boulder creek, 73 tons of lignite were taken out and sold at the rate of \$4 a ton at the mine, and from \$12 to \$16 at Denver. This lignite is somewhat brittle, but has nearly the hardness of ordinary anthracite, which it very much resembles at a distance.

In some portions there is a considerable quantity of amber. I spent two evenings at Mr. Marshall's house burning this fuel in a furnace, and it seemed to me that it would prove to be superior to ordinary western bituminous coals and rank next to anthracite for domestic purposes. Being non-bituminous, it will require a draught to burn well. It is as neat as anthracite, leaving no stain on the fingers. It produces no offensive gas or odor, and is thus superior in a sanitary point of view, and when brought into general use it will be a great favorite for culinary purposes. It contains no destructive elements, leaves very little ash, no clinkers, and produces no more erosive effects on stoves, grates, or steam boilers than dry wood. If exposed in the open air it is apt to crumble, but if protected it receives no special injury. Dr. Torrey thinks there is no reason why it should not be eminently useful for generating steam and for smelting ores.

Throughout the intercalated beds of clay at Boulder creek and vicinity are found masses of a kind of concretionary iron ore, varying in size from one ounce to several tons in weight. This iron ore is probably a *limonite*, commonly known under the name of brown hematite or brown iron ore. It may perhaps be found in the state of carbonate of iron when sought for beyond the reach of the atmosphere. These nodules or concretionary masses, when broken, show regular concentric rings, varying in color from yellow to brown, looking sometimes like rusty yellow agates. It is said to yield 70 per cent. of metallic iron. The first smelting furnace ever created in Colorado was established here by Mr. Marshall, and he informed me that for the production of one ton of pig iron three tons of the ore, 200 pounds of limestone, and 130 to 150 bushels of charcoal are required. Over 500 tons of this ore have been taken from this locality, and the area over which it seems to abound cannot be less than 50 square miles. Indications of large deposits of iron ore have been found in many other localities along the line of the Pacific railroads, and if the mineral fuel which is found here in such great abundance can be made useful for smelting purposes, these lignites and iron ore beds will exert the same kind of influence over the progress of the great west that Pennsylvania exerts over all the contiguous States. When we reflect that we have from 10,000 to 20,000 square miles of mineral fuel in the centre of a region where for a radius of 600 to 1,000 miles in every direction there is little or no fuel either on or beneath the surface, the future value of these deposits cannot be overestimated.

The geological age of these western lignite deposits is undoubtedly tertiary. Those on the upper Missouri have been shown to be of that age, both from vegetable and animal remains, and in the Laramie plains I collected two species of plants, a *populus* and a *plantanus*, specifically identical with those found on the upper Missouri. The simple fact that cretaceous formations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are well shown all along the foot of the mountains, and that No. 5 presents its usual lithological character, with its peculiar fossils, within 15 miles of Marshall's mines; also that at the mine 2, 3, and 4 are seen inclining at nearly the same angle and holding a lower position than the lignite beds, is sufficient evidence that the strata enclosing the lignite beds are newer than cretaceous. A few obscure dicotyledonous leaves were found, which belong rather to tertiary forms than cretaceous.

The connection of the lignite deposits on the upper Missouri has been traced uninterruptedly to the North Platte, about 80 miles above Fort Laramie. They then pass beneath the White river tertiary beds, but reappear again about 20 miles south of Pole creek, and con-

tinues far southward into New Mexico. Near Red Buttes, on the North Platte, it seems also probable that the same basin continues northward along the slope of the Rocky mountains, nearly or quite to the Arctic sea. Whether or not there are any indications of this formation over the eastern range into the British possessions I have no means of ascertaining, but the Wind River chain, which forms the main divide of the Rocky Mountain range, exhibits a great thickness of the lignite tertiary beds on both eastern and western slopes, showing conclusively by the fracture and inclination of the strata that prior to the elevation of this range they extended uninterruptedly in a horizontal position across the area now occupied by the Wind River chain. Passing the first range of mountains in the Laramie plains we find that the Big Laramie river cuts through cretaceous beds Nos. 2 and 3; continuing our course westward to Little Laramie, a branch of the Big Laramie, and No. 3 becomes 50 to 150 feet in thickness, filled with fossils, *Ostrea congesta*, and a species of *Inoceramus*. At Rock creek, about 40 miles west of Big Laramie river, the lignite beds overlap the cretaceous, but in such a way as to show that the more inclined portions have been swept away by erosion, and that the red beds and carboniferous limestones once existed without break and in a horizontal position across the Laramie range prior to its elevation.

I cannot discuss this matter in detail in this article, but the evidence is clear to me now that all the lignite tertiary beds of the west are but fragments of one great basin, interrupted here and there by the upheaval of mountain chains or concealed by the deposition of newer formations. All the evidence that I can secure seems to indicate that there are no valuable beds of lignite west of the Mississippi in formations older than the tertiary.

SECTION III.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

[By W. S. Keyes, M. E.]

The Territory of Montana is, saving the recently acquired Alaska, the newest and most remote of the subdivisions of the domain of the United States. Its form is very nearly exactly a right-angled parallelogram, the irregularity of the figure occurring on the southwestern border, where the territorial limits are coincident with the main chain of the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains. Its northern boundary is latitude 49°, being the dividing line between the British and American possessions. Its longitudinal extension, with Dakota on the east and Idaho on the west, embraces 12 degrees, viz: from 27° to 39° west of the meridian of Washington, while its southern boundary is marked, excepting a small portion on the extreme southwest, by the 45th parallel of north latitude.

HISTORICAL.—Our first authentic description of that portion of the continent, of which Montana now forms a part, is due to the labors of Captains Lewis and Clarke, two officers of the regular United States army. They were despatched, at the beginning of the present century, under the auspices of the general government, to explore the far northwest, which was then, and has remained until quite recently, almost a *terra incognita*. With infinite patience they surmounted all the natural obstacles in their pathway; climbed the snowy ranges; sought out the passes in the mountains; descended in canoes all the principal streams, and pursued to their sources by far the greater number of their tributaries; passed some years among the Indians; gave names to all the rivers, by far the larger proportion of which are still retained; described the fauna and flora—in a word, all the animal and vegetable life, so exhaustively that their descriptions, perfectly accurate more than 60 years ago, are in every essential particular as truthful to-day.

Again, we have the results of the labors of Captain Bonneville, who explored these regions some 30 years subsequently to Lewis and Clarke. The graphic pen of the late Washington Irving compiled from these observations a most admirable and interesting volume.

More recently we have the report of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, who, in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, made a careful survey of the passes of the Rocky mountains, with a view to determine the practicability of a northern route for a railroad to the Pacific. Lieutenant Mullan, one of the members of the party, established a wagon route from Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, to Walla-Walla, on the Columbia river, in Washington Territory. The distance between these points does not exceed 650 miles, and with this, comparatively speaking, trifling land portage we unite by navigable streams the waters of the Pacific ocean and those of the Gulf of Mexico.

Up to May 26, 1864, on which date the organic act creating the Territory was approved by Congress, Montana was embraced within the jurisdiction of Idaho, whose laws still remained in force until the assembling of the first territorial legislature at Bannock, December 12, of the same year. During the interregnum no advantage was taken or sought to be taken of the technical irregularity of administering in Montana the laws of Idaho—a fact which bears eloquent testimony to the integrity and high character of the first settlers. Subsequently, when the fame of its rich placers had been noised abroad, the Territory became flooded with

an immigration of ruffians, notorious desperadoes, and cutthroats, the refuse of the Pacific States and Territories. Encouraged by impunity, their leaders sought and obtained such positions in the lower executive ranks of the government that justice against any member or members of the band having its ramifications throughout the entire mining regions was practically impossible. The people enduring "until longer endurance ceased to be a virtue," were impelled to the formation of a "vigilance committee."

This organization, which still exists, finally triumphed over the lawless desperadoes who infested the country; hung some and banished others, until life and property in Montana were as safe if not safer than in the more settled portions of the United States. The civil law and its expositors are now able, unaided, to fulfil to the utmost the behests of justice and to stifle at once, if not entirely prevent, any recurrence of such outrages as led to the formation of a committee of vigilance.

The name of the Territory is derived directly from the Spanish, in which language the word "montaña" signifies "mountain," while the aboriginal designation in the Snake dialect, viz: "Toi-abe shock-up," "land of the mountain," likewise bears testimony to the broken character of its surface.

AREA.—According to J. L. Corbett, chief engineer, the area of the Territory is 146,689.35 square miles, equal to 93,881,184 acres. Compared with the older and settled portions of the United States, Montana is nearly as large as the State of California, somewhat more than half the size of Texas, nearly three times that of New York, two and one-half times that of the six New England States combined, four times that of Kentucky, and 110 times that of Rhode Island.

The proportion susceptible of cultivation in the several counties is, according to the same authority, as follows:

Counties.	Meadow.	Arable.	Terrace land.
Gallatin	32,000	195,040	64,000
Madison	21,000	39,000	44,000
Deer Lodge	23,000	91,200	28,000
Missoula	52,000	114,000	35,000
Big Horn	96,800	1,592,250	152,800
Beaver Head	18,500	34,500	38,000
Jefferson	31,200	45,400	.....
Edgerton	25,300	38,000	.....
Chouteau	78,000	372,400	85,000
	377,800	2,521,800	446,800

Being a grand total of 3,346,400 acres, which gives a proportion of little more than 1 in 30. In the absence of the official returns of the surveyor general, these figures must be taken only as reasonable approximations.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—None of the earlier exploring parties seem to have observed or even predicted the probability of finding the precious metals in any of the far northwestern Territories. Professor Dana, it is true, mentions in 1842 the occurrence of certain gold-bearing talcose and micaceous shists on the Umpqua river, in southern Oregon, and likewise stated that similar rocks had been found on the banks of the Sacramento river, in California. Saving the Indians, the inhabitants of these regions consisted of a few trappers and small number of Catholic missionaries. The latter, from their intelligence and cultivation, were the only persons likely to have noticed the geological significance of the rocks, drift, and alluvium; but even had they been well aware of the existence of gold and silver—and his, on the authority of Father De Smet, was indeed the case—it is highly improbable that they would have laid much stress on the advantages to accrue from their development.

These self-denying pioneers of civilization have ever shown themselves to be the only body of men who, within the domain of the United States, have been able to tame the savages and introduce among them the arts of peace. Strictly upright in their commerce with the borignes, they have succeeded in obtaining their confidence, and while the houses of the settlers are set in flames, and themselves and their families fall a prey to the tomahawk, these missionary establishments always remain intact.

To Mr. Granville Stuart, an old resident and careful observer, we are indebted for the following facts in regard to the early history of gold-seeking in what now constitutes Montana:

It seems that one Francois Finlay, commonly known as "Benetace," a half-breed, from the Red River of the North, in British territory, had for some time worked in the placers of California. Becoming dissatisfied with that country, he found his way back again to the vicinity of his former home. He arrived in Montana, and was the first person to discover on Gold creek a few particles of fine float gold. This creek is situated in Deer Lodge county, on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, and is one of the minor tributaries of the Hell Gate river, whose waters flow ultimately into the Pacific ocean. Probably from a lack of provisions he did little more than superficially prospect the locality. He performed, however, enough work to entitle him to the honor of discovery.

Subsequently, in May, 1858, James and Granville Stuart, Thomas Adams, and Reese Anderson prospected Gold creek, finding as high as ten cents to the pan, equalling about one-half cent to the pound of earth. His party, few in numbers and continually annoyed by the Blackfeet Indians, who persistently stole their

horses, and being, moreover, unsupplied with the necessary tools and provisions, likewise abandoned, for the moment, any further search.

Two years later, namely, during the summer of 1860, one Henry Thomas, called "Gold Tom," or "Tom Gold Digger," set up on Gold creek three small sluice-boxes which he had himself roughly hewed out of green timber. With these rude implements he succeeded, unaided and alone, in collecting from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. His was the first actual mining in that part of Washington Territory now Montana. Becoming dissatisfied with the reward of his labors, he kept industriously prospecting all over the Territory, and, strangely enough, his favorite camping ground was near the location of the present city of Helena, in whose immediate vicinity were found, subsequently, some of the richest placer deposits ever worked.

It remained, however, for others than "Gold Tom" to unearth the precious dust whose resting place had been so often pressed by his footstep. Stuart and his party had removed to the vicinity of Fort Bridger, on the emigrant road, where they lived as traders, until, in 1860, they concluded to return and thoroughly investigate the affluents to the valley of the Deer Lodge. They prospected during 1861, and found several favorable localities. It was not, however, until 1862, and after they had received from Walla-Walla, 425 miles distant, both tools and lumber, that the first string of ten real sluices was set up and worked. In the mean time they had communicated the news of their discovery to a relative at Pike's Peak, as Colorado was then called. Hence resulted a considerable exodus of miners, who began to arrive in Deer Lodge about June 20, 1862. The new comers discovered the placers at Pike's Peak gulch, Pioneer gulch, &c. From this time forward the immigration of gold seekers rapidly increased in volume. Many, becoming bewildered among the pathless hills while searching for the Deer Lodge, discovered other and valuable placers. At present there remains scarcely a mountain gorge or sequestered ravine but has been prospected more or less thoroughly from mouth to source.

For several months anterior to the segregation of the Territory from Idaho the people governed themselves. Far away from any settled habitations, a little handful of hardy mining adventurers, they still found time, amid the excitements of gold-mining, to take such steps as have finally secured the fullest liberty combined with an entire subservience to law. They discovered the placers at Bannock, began the development of Alder gulch, and laid the foundation of Virginia City, now the capital of Montana, months before the arrival of any territorial officials.

POPULATION.—The present population of the Territory may be estimated to be about 24,000 souls. This total has been arrived at from the reports of the different assistant assessors of internal revenue, who have received instructions to make an informal approximate census. Mr. N. P. Langford, the efficient United States collector and one of the pioneers of Montana, is of the opinion that the number of inhabitants has remained very nearly constant from the fall of 1864 up to and including the present year, and has probably, during that interval, never fallen below 21,000.

We may, by a still another method, obtain a reasonable approximation, corroborative of the foregoing, viz., by an examination of the vote cast in September of the present year. Local causes combined with political excitement, caused the casting of an unexpectedly large and probably full vote. The eight counties into which the Territory was originally divided, not including Big Horn, polled a total of very nearly 12,000 votes. In this number are included the votes of the soldiers performing volunteer service against the Indians, all the colored votes, and also those which were rejected from the count by reason of informality. Hence, multiplying the full vote by two, we have a total population of 24,000, corresponding with that reported by the assistant assessors. In support of this multiple, which may by some be deemed unreasonably small, it may be alleged that the Territory is barely four years old, and that the first settlers were of that migratory class who have neither home nor family, and that women and children are but just beginning to form an appreciable percentage of the population. On the approach of winter, many whose summer exertions have returned a profit, and who, likewise, are unwilling to endure the comparative stagnation of the cold season, emigrate either to the east or west. Returning spring, however, brings back as many if not more than departed, eager to begin or to renew the toilsome yet fascinating pursuit of the gold hunter.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The most prominent feature of the physical geography of the Territory, particularly in the western or ore-bearing regions, is the gentleness of the acclivities and the absence of sharply projecting volcanic peaks. To the traveller passing over the summit of the Rocky mountains, on the road hither from Utah, this fact is vividly impressed upon his attention, as forming a most striking contrast to the enormous outflow of basaltic lava extending from Port Neuf cañon, in Idaho, more than 200 miles, quite to the crests of the main chain. We observe, also, even on the highest of the hills, great strata of washed and rounded boulders, loosely bound together by a granitic detritus. We find, further, quite high up on the mountains, lakes of greater or less extent, whose formation was evidently owing to the blocking up of some primeval gorge by means of glacier-borne boulders. Indeed, in one of the valleys tributary to the Deer Lodge the former location of such a lake is plainly visible. Here, for centuries perhaps, the pent-up waters, swollen by the annual melting of the winter's snows, had, year by year, further insinuated themselves into the opposing dike, until, with a mightier effort, they swept downwards to the plain, and piled up in long ridges the rocks and earthy matters in their pathway.

As might be anticipated, these hyperborean regions were once the scene of long-continued and wide-spread glacial action, the evidences of which are perfectly palpable. A locality of particular interest in this regard is the cañon of Rattlesnake creek, which takes its rise in the Bald mountain, northwest of the town of Argenta, in Beaver Head county. Here there are exposed upon the surface great slabs of quartzite, polished to the smoothness of glass, with fine parallel striations marking the course of the glaciers. At a point about half

a mile below the town a large mass of this rock appears, which is remarkable for its brilliant, deep mahogany color and perfect polish.

The lower ranges and foot-hills of the Rocky mountains are made up almost entirely of rounded, rolling hills, having a substratum of drift and covered with a rich alluvium. They afford conclusive evidence of the vast and continuous wearing effect, not only of the primeval glaciers, but also of the melting snows and rains which for centuries on centuries have swept downwards from the main range.

Some very fine examples of morains are to be seen in the vicinity of Diamond City, on the eastern side of the Missouri. Great boulders of granite, worn and rounded by the attrition of the ice field, are piled up at a considerable distance from their original resting place.

Another phenomenon referable to masses of ice is to be observed in most of the larger rivers: the shallower streams, during the intense cold of the winter, become frozen to the very bottom, and envelope in a coating of ice many small and occasionally very large fragments of rock; the great increments, caused by the melting of the snows on the mountains, carry down numerous blocks of ice and the adhering stones. These latter are ultimately deposited in the river's bed, forming rapids, shoals, &c., or adding to those already formed, and still further complicating a navigation sufficiently difficult from shiftings of the line of the channel and from snags and sawyers.

The low lands furnish admirable sites for farming purposes, while the high plateaus are covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, affording an almost limitless expanse of pasturage. Until within a very recent period, and before the hand of civilization had begun to seize the country for its own, vast herds of elk and buffalo found a lavish sustenance on the countless hills and valleys, untrod by other than Indians and a few of the hardy race of trappers.

For the purpose of description it is preferable to treat separately of the eastern and western portions of the Territory. The former, bordering on Dakota, is drained by the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and their numerous tributaries, and is, excepting the bottom lands through which the streams flow, comparatively unknown. From such information, however, as is available, we are justified in adopting the conclusion that it is composed of rolling terraces and elevated table lands. The west, on the contrary, is mountainous.

The hill country, made up of the primitive and secondary rocks, is the habitus of the ore-bearing veins; whereas the low lands, comprising, geologically speaking, more recent sedimentary and drift formations, are prolific of useful rather than precious minerals. Below Fort Benton, the head of navigation, on the Missouri river, and likewise on the Yellowstone, after it leaves the mountains we find these water deposits, consisting of clays and sandstones, after towering far above the river banks.

Both valley systems and their subsidiary gorges are due to the eroding action of the streams draining through countless ages from off the eastern flanks of the Rocky mountains. In the eddies and lake-like depressions of these vast sedimentary plains the primeval forests, washed from their mountain fastnesses, have piled trunk on trunk to the formation of very extensive coal beds, again to be covered up by subsequent deposits of clays and sandstones. In many places along the river banks of both these streams great beds of coal and layers of sand stone, in color a dirty gray or yellow, are now plainly visible, still occupying the same horizontal positions in which they were originally deposited.

The mountains of the Territory are, as before stated, predominant in the west. They comprise the Rocky mountain chain and its subordinato ranges, the Coeur d'Alene and Bitter Root mountains, &c., &c., forming a portion of the backbone of the continent, and covering a tract of country from 300 to 400 miles wide. Within these limits are many spurs surpassing in altitude the peaks of the main range. They give rise to numberless valleys, generally connected together by low passes. Below Fort Benton, and in the upper central portion of the Territory, between the Missouri and Milk rivers, we find two considerable upheavals, viz: the Bear's Paw, running nearly north and south, and the Little Rocky mountains, having an east and west trend. Again, nearly in the geographical centre, we find the Belt and Judith mountains, and in the south centre the Big Horn mountains, which pass out of the Territory southwardly into Dakota.

Montana is a country pre-eminently well watered. It embraces within its confines for a distance of 300 miles the entire eastern and part of the western water-shed of the Rocky mountains. Draining the former, we have the great rivers Missouri and Yellowstone. Tributary to and forming the first named, we find the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, whose waters, drawn from the far western snowy peaks, unite almost simultaneously in the neighborhood of Gallatin City. Thence flowing unitedly in a northeast course they debouch into the foot-hills through a precipitous gorge, denominated by Lewis and Clarke "the gate of the mountains." Below Fort Benton the Marias, Judith, Musselshell, and Milk rivers, draining the northern and central regions, unite with the Missouri. The Yellowstone, which with its affluents, Clark's Fork, Pryor's Fork, Big Horn, Tongue, and Powder rivers, drains the southern and southeastern portions, flows east and northeast, until, near the territorial limits, in the vicinity of Fort Union, it unites to swell the volume of waters borne by the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico.

West of the main ridge the Hell Gate, Missoula, and Big Blackfoot rivers, flowing nearly north-northwest, unite to form the Bitter Root, which, joining with the Flat Head further

north, forms the Lewis Fork of the Columbia river, whose waters find their way to the Pacific ocean.

There is but one considerable body of fresh water within the territorial limits, viz: the Flat Head lake, situated in the northwestern corner, on the western slope of the mountains, and forming the chief source of the Flat Head river above mentioned. Lying like great troughs between the mountain ridges, and drained by the principal rivers and their countless minor tributaries, we find five grand basins, and numberless subsidiary valleys; four to the east, and one west of the Rocky mountains.

The query may seem pertinent as to the motive for including in Montana rather than in Idaho the strip of territory west of the main chain. In answer it may be stated that the passes from east to west over or through the main ridge are more numerous, and in general lower and less liable to be blocked up by snow than those of the Bitter Root and Coeur d'Alene ranges. Hence for all practical purposes this magnificent valley system belongs to Montana on the east.

This western basin, with a general course of north 40° west, conformably to the trend of the main range, is made up of eight well-defined valleys. These are separated from one another by projecting spurs, over whose foot-hills there is an easy communication at all seasons of the year. Through each and all of them there flow streams prolific of trout. Near the sources of these brooks and rivers, and in general over the entire western slope, we find a luxuriant growth of pine, fir, spruce, and cedar, affording a marked contrast to the comparatively sparsely timbered east.

The theory which seems most plausible to account for this difference, which is palpable to the most unobservant when passing over the summit towards the west is, that the winds from the far southwest, warmed by a more genial sun, and absorbing the moisture evaporated over the immense expanse of the Pacific ocean, pour down, to nourish the trees and grasses, copious showers of rain, which are set free by a contact, with the colder strata about the summits of the mountains. The same winds depositing there the greater proportion of their moisture in the form of snow, have naturally a smaller amount of rain for the foot-hills and plains of the eastern slopes. The melting, however, of the heavy snow-fall carries down a rich granitic detritus, and supplies an enormous yet varying increment to the numerous tributaries to the Missouri.

Eastward of the main ridge, and stretching along the northern confines through 10°, quite to the territorial limits, and unbroken by any considerable superficial inequalities, except the Bear's Paw and Little Rocky mountains, we find the long valley drained by the Marias and Milk rivers. The upper edge of this basin is embraced within the British possessions. The major portion consists of high plateaus, rolling prairie and barren clay table lands, denominated by the trappers and French "voyageurs" "*Les Mauvaises Terres*," or Bad Lands. These formations, barren and desolate, consist of terrace piled on terrace, marking the limits of the great sedimentary waves which have poured downwards from the mountains. Where such occur we find little or no timber, excepting along the river bottoms, which are scantily supplied with a meagre growth of cottonwood trees. The rivers have worn their pathway through these deposits, and the traveller first becomes aware of their existence when, standing upon the edge of some precipitous chasm, he observes the running waters hundreds of feet below him. Only along the immediate foot-hills are to be found sufficient timber and alluvium to invite settlement and cultivation.

Nearly in the centre of the Territory, and almost encircled by the Bear's Paw and Little Rocky mountains on the north and the Belt and Judith mountains on the south, we find a considerable basin drained by the Missouri and its tributaries, the Arrow, Judith, and Mussell rivers, all of which flow from south to north. A large proportion of this region may properly be embraced in the designation "bad lands." They find their most prominent exemplification from the mouth of the Judith river nearly as far as Fort Benton. Interspersed among these barren clay terraces we find most curious sandstone formations eroded, by the action of the elements, into strange and fantastic resemblances to time-worn battlements and hoary ruins. This basin is fairly watered, and although it contains a large proportion of worthless land, is not so uniformly uninviting as the preceding section.

To the east and southeast, and forming very nearly one-fourth of the Territory, we have the very extensive Big Horn valley, drained by the Yellowstone and its numerous tributaries. Less is positively known of this region than of any other portion of Montana. Hunters and trappers report the existence of wonderful falls and rapids on the upper portions of the main stream, and beautiful lakes near its source. We have, further, the descriptions of Lewis and Clark, who for 15 days, some 60 years ago, floated down its current, and also of a few venturesome voyagers of more recent periods. None, however, treat specially of other than the terrain bordering the river. The prevailing formation is evidently sedimentary drift, through which the rivers have cut their pathway. It is a country as yet sacred to the buffalo, and is pre-eminently difficult to explore owing to the determined hostility of the savages.

There is remaining the fan-like valley system above the "Gate of the Mountains," drained by the Upper Missouri and its three forks, the Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison. This region, comprising a section of country less than 150 miles square, in area about twice the size of the State of Maryland, is emphatically Montana. Quite in the heart of the mountains, well watered and interspersed with fertile valleys and rolling grass-covered hills, it contains the

chief centres of population, the most prolific placers, and a wide expanse of as yet but partially developed quartz leads. Here we find the streams draining to the east and northeast from off the eastern water-shed of the Rocky mountains. The bottom lands produce abundantly the hardier cereals and vegetables, while the hills furnish a limitless pasturage. On the mountains and high lands, where the vein mines are to be sought, the winters are long and of great severity. In many of the valleys, on the contrary, the snow falls so seldom and to such an insignificant depth that horses and cattle are able to subsist during the cold season without shelter and without care. The climate is particularly healthful, and the rare pure air of these elevated regions—the lowest being some thousands of feet above the sea level—conduces to both bodily and mental vigor.

GEOLOGY.—It is impossible at present to more than generally outline the main geological features of Montana. The want of a thorough scientific investigation of its mineral resources is just beginning to be felt, and as a knowledge of mines and mining becomes wider spread among the community, there will be a more persistent call for such surveys, and a better appreciation of the significance of the primary and secondary rocks as distinguished from drift and sedimentary deposits.

As already intimated, the formations of the Territory are marked by distinctive features in the east and west. We may dismiss a consideration of the former as connected with useful deposits other than carboniferous. The bad lands of these districts are prolific of fossils, petrifications, &c., and afford an exhaustless and, as yet, unworked field of investigation for pure science. Drift and alluvium, spread over a wide expanse of low, rolling hills, terraces, and prairie, unbroken by other than occasional outcrops of sandstone, make up the majority of the east. The west, on the contrary, prolific of veins and placers, consists in the main of granite. The waters and glaciers have, likewise, given rise to very extensive gravel deposits merging into conglomerates of greater or less compactness. In the superficial inequalities of the mountains we find clay schists evidently of comparatively recent formation. Gneiss, mica schist, quartzite, pitchstone, and graywacke, likewise occur as subordinate local peculiarities. Talcose and reddish silicious slates, slightly charged with copper, and syenitic granite bearing gold are to be found in the mining regions. But most prominently as an ore-bearer, being, with granite, almost universal, we find large masses of blue, yellow, and occasionally whitish metamorphic limestone of a distinctly crystalline structure and highly magnesian. This rock occurs apparently as an intercalation between dikes of quartzite and the grand granitic substratum of the country. It forms a species of mineral belt, disconnected, however, and generally in each district of limited extent.

Montana is rich in fossils, and hence the geologic age of the various formations admit of a reasonably easy determination. Aside from the above-mentioned prolific bad lands, there occurs near the summit of the range back of Virginia City a very heavy deposit of fossil shells. Individual specimens from this source are to be met with both on the surface and in the placer washings lower down the mountain, at that point where Alder gulch begins. Professor Swallow, State geologist of Missouri and Kansas, discovered a locality of fossils in the vicinity of the copper mines at the head of the Muscleshell river, which is so denominated from the great abundance of fresh water muscle shells found on its banks. I myself collected quite a number of fossils from the clay schists of Birch and Grasshopper creeks, in Beaver Head county, which, through the kindness of Dr. Blatchley, have been handed for determination to Professor Whitney, State geologist of California. The finest specimen was presented to me by a Mr. Taylor, residing near Bannock. It consisted of the lower jaw, incisors, and molars of some medium-sized graminivorous animal, and was in a particularly fine state of preservation. The fossil bore some resemblance to the teeth of a mountain sheep, an animal which, through uninterrupted pursuit, is fast becoming extinct. The fossils from Birch creek consisted entirely of the remains of shell fish. There was reported, in 1865, the discovery of the head bones and the skeleton of a buffalo, almost entire. They were found in Grizzly gulch, near Helena, lying immediately upon the bed rock, and covered up to a depth of 40 to 45 feet with wash gravel and alluvium. In the same year also there was discovered, on Meagher bar, opposite the town of Nevada, in Alder gulch, the lower jaw-bone of a member of the human family, measuring five inches from point to point of the condyles. An inferior maxillary of these dimensions would indicate some giant individual of an extinct species from 10½ to 12 feet in height. At the same time and place there was found an enormous fossil tooth, six inches long, four inches wide, and between eight and nine inches from the crown through to the lower portions of the root. Mr. T. H. Kleinschmidt, of Helena, has in his possession two enormous fossil teeth, exhumed, some two years since, from the wash gravel of Grizzly gulch.

The discovery of these fossils in the gold-bearing drift of Montana adds another link to the chain of evidence confirmatory of the truth of the statements of Professor Whitney, State geologist of California, as to the age of the placers. They show conclusively that their formation here in Montana was either coincident with, or but little subsequent to, the advent of the mammalia, and that some of them may have been deposited even as late as the age of man. These exuvies of extinct species of animals are preserved with the greatest difficulty, not only on account of their facility of crumbling on exposure to the air, but also from the apathy of the finders, who regard them curiously for the moment and then cast them aside into the neglected corners of their cabins.

MINING REGIONS.—Under this designation we embrace all placer deposits, both the superficial detrital formations and the deep-lying conglomerate-like cement diggings, as well as the infiltrated system of quartz veins. In general terms, we may designate both slopes of the Rocky mountains as pertaining to the mining regions.

The crests of the main chain, from the point of entering the Territory until reaching Mullan's Pass, in about latitude $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and longitude 35° west of Washington, maintain a course very nearly north 40° west. From this locality they make a sharp turn to the southwest, and run on thus until they pass into Idaho. Within this limit the ridge is cut through in but one place by the far western affluents of the Big Hole branch of the Jefferson river.

We find on the eastern slope two belts of ore-bearing country resembling an inverted V, the apex of which is towards the north. The left hand belt starts from Horse prairie below Bannock City, in the southwest; thence passes through Blue Wing, Argenta, and an eastern system parallel to the Silver Bow and Butte City districts on the west, and continues onward through Beavertown, Jefferson City, Helena, and Silver City, northwards. The second belt commences high up in the mountains south of Virginia City; passes thence northerly through Ramshorn, Brandon, &c., then disappears or gives but faint traces of its presence in the alluvial valley through which passes the river Jefferson, and shows itself again near Beavertown, from whence the two eastern belts pass northwardly as one.

West of the crests of the main range we find not only less developed but also less continuous zones of impregnation. That the points of enrichment appear to be more isolated is owing, doubtless, to a less thorough prospecting. Further south, and drained by the westernmost affluent of the Big Hole—emptying its waters, it is true, to the east, but from its position preferably credited to the west—we find the rich but shallow diggings centring about French gulch, a locality long since worked over and abandoned.

Advancing northwardly we have a mineral belt just west of the crests of the main chain, at the head of the Blackfoot river, running nearly northwest and southeast, conformably to the trend of the mountains and corresponding to a western prolongation of the mineral belt of Silver Bow and Butte City.

We find still another belt southward of, and having a marked parallelism with, the general course of the Hell Gate river, bearing about west-northwest and east-southeast. This belt embraces Gold creek, the point where gold was first discovered, and likewise its continuation on the head-waters of Flint creek, where, lately, there was reported the discovery of valuable gold-bearing quartz lodes. Hence, pursuing the same direction, we still find evidences of gold deposits on most of the affluents emptying into the Hell Gate further west.

The most recent attraction for the migratory, restless race of miners, is a point on the western slope of the mountains far towards the northwest, and only a few miles distant from the line of the British possessions. The particular locality is said to be between the Jocko mission and Thompson's river, where there are believed to be both rich and extensive deposits forming those species of placer mines known as gulch and bar diggings. Many people have flocked thither, both from Montana and from the neighboring Territories. So great, indeed, has been the exodus from certain localities that many mining camps are entirely deserted. Whether the reported richness will be borne out by a closer examination remains to be proven. Such migrations are of too common occurrence in the history of placer mining to merit more than passing mention, except for the purpose of exemplifying a peculiar phase of life in the mountains. Washings yielding fair average returns are abandoned on the instant so soon as the whispered rumor spreads abroad that fabulous richness lies hidden on the bed rock of some far-off ravine. The tireless prospector dares wind and snow in the depth of winter to hunt up new placers, and seems to prefer such as are most inaccessible and most dangerous to explore on account of hostile Indians. On the approach of winter these "stampedes," as they are called, occur most frequently. The summer has yielded its harvests, favorable to some, but unfavorable to many, and winter begins to lock up for a six months' rest the watercourses which are indispensable to placer mining. Hence, the prospector, unable longer to continue his washings, starts forth to renew the chase of fortune, laden only with pick, pan, and shovel, and an amount of provisions measured by the length of his purse or the soundness of his credit. Sometimes in company, but more frequently solitary and alone, they carefully investigate such ravines, gulleys, &c., as experience or fancy may dictate. Buoyed up by the hope of ultimately "striking it rich," they endure every species of hardship and privation and not unfrequently are frozen to death. Amputations of frost-bitten hands and feet are of quite common occurrence.

This nomadic instinct, combined with practiced observation, alacrity in every emergency, and self-reliant bravery, has moulded a race of hardy pioneers, fit instruments to subdue the wilderness and the mountain-fastnesses. To such men are due the discovery of new mining regions in localities where no inducement other than the yellow dust will draw the white man. They pave the way for oncoming civilization, and leave to others the fairest fruits of their toils and privations. As soon as their old camping grounds become comparatively settled and self-sustaining, these children of the frontier seek other ranges and wilder solitudes. Every fall and winter are marked by countless minor excitements and one or more gigantic stampedes, depopulating entire districts.

Up to the summer and fall of 1865 these migratory movements were in the main confined

to a comparatively circumscribed area, comprising what now constitutes the settled portion of the Territory.

The superficial placers having at this time begun to show symptoms of exhaustion, naturally gave rise to investigations of more distant localities. In January, 1866, a rush took place to the mouth of Sun river towards a point some 60 miles from Fort Benton. As a result no diggings of any value were discovered and a large number of the deluded enthusiasts were frozen to death. In July, of the same year, the placers of Little Blackfoot, Nevada gulch, and the Hell Gate country, all on the western slopes, attracted considerable attention, and remain until the present time a region of undiminished interest. In the following month of August there sprang up an intense excitement caused by the report of fabulously rich placers in the neighborhood of Fort Lemhi, in the Salmon river country of Idaho. In the same month a large number made their way to the Wind River mountains of Dakota, west and southwest of the extreme southern sources of the Yellowstone. Neither of these excitements appears to have justified expectation. That to Salmon river continued through the winters of 1866-67. Thousands were drawn thither, and others kept pouring in until the disappearance of the snow late in the spring so far exposed the ground as emphatically to disprove the illusion. Men remained for many months exposed to the cruelties of a very severe winter, built up a large town, held unprospected claims at enormous figures, and at length abandoned the country in disgust, condemning as fiercely as they had previously unreasonably lauded it. In October also of 1866, a stampede of some magnitude was directed to the Saskatchewan country, 650 miles north of Helena and in the British possessions. No diggings of importance rewarded the prospectors.

No permanent prosperity and no fixed centres of population are possible until such time as the superficial placers have ceased to yield a prolific booty of easy extraction. The long rows of deserted habitations, once teeming with the busy life of a flourishing mining town, bear melancholy testimony to the inefficiency of the placers alone to lay the foundations of permanent towns and cities. The real prosperity of a mining country may be dated from the time when the majority of the gulches, bars, &c., are worked out, since, at such time, the people are compelled to turn their attention to the quartz veins, which alone promise permanency and a lasting source of revenue to well-directed enterprise. That many adventures terminate unfortunately; that vast sums are wasted through folly and ignorance, so culpable as almost to deserve to be branded as criminal, is not to be wondered at. The art of mining and the fundamental principles of metallurgy, as applied to the North American mineral regions, are of too recent formation to be, even in their general outlines, at all widely spread amongst the people. Hence, dazzled by a pursuit having as its immediate object the representatives of value in all civilized nations, viz., gold and silver, the majority of men lose sight of those primal economical considerations which no individual of practical business sense ever neglects or overlooks. They begin, not by counting the cost, but by rearing brilliant imaginary superstructures on a very meagre substratum of fact, and hence the magnificent proportions of the imposing edifice are in constant jeopardy from the faintest breathings of hard facts and common-sense reality.

Such opinions, the result of ignorance and malappreciation, must still continue until those men whose lives are devoted solely to the acquirement of a practical acquaintance with mining affairs shall have impressed upon the great body of the community the fundamental maxims necessary to successful mining. These may be summed up briefly as follows: First, a reasonably large estimate of cost; and, secondly, a just estimate of the average working yield by such process, either amalgamation or smelting, as may be determined upon by a reliable and competent authority. Undue haste in erecting mills and machinery before a sufficient degree of development is apparent, has been, more than any other cause, the fruitful source of failure and disappointment. Companies organized with an insufficient working capital, and blunderingly conducted, find their resources failing them precisely at the moment when most needed, and many mining adventures thus prove failures even when the mine itself is of real value.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS METALS AND MINERALS.—There seems to be no marked segregation from one another of the gold, silver, copper, or coal bearing localities, other than that the last mentioned is found mainly in the sedimentary formations of the east. Indeed, the phenomenon of double veins, so called, namely, those having pure smelting ores, as galenas, oxides and carbonates of lead on the one wall, and amalgamable noble silver minerals, as silver glance, stephanite, dark and light ruby silver, &c. &c., on the other, are of not uncommon occurrence. Gold is found over a wide extent of country, the main development of which, up to the present time, has been expended on placer deposits. Vein mining both for gold and silver is just beginning to come prominently into notice. Gold quartz of greater or less promise has been found in the immediate vicinity of all the localities once celebrated for their placers, viz: near Bannock, Virginia City, Helena City, Highland, &c., &c. Silver ores suitable for smelting are found in the Blue Wing and Argenta districts in the southwest, also in the vicinity of Jefferson City, in several of the districts near Helena, and in some of the mines of Flint creek and Mill creek. Silver ores suitable for amalgamation are found in Brown's gulch, in the neighborhood of Virginia City, and across the range in Deer Lodge county, on one of the branches of Flint creek, at Phillipsburg, &c. &c.

Copper ores, or such as carry a predominating percentage of this metal, are found among

the eastern foot-hills, near the sources of the Muscleshell river, also in the valley of the Prickly Pear, and west of the range near Butte City. Traces of this metal are found in nearly all the mining districts, and a most curious formation of a true copper placer is observable near Beavertown, a short distance south of Jefferson City. The particles of pure copper, pointed, yet apparently uncrystallized, seem, in this instance, to be held together by a species of quartz detritus.

We find, also, clays and sandstones superimposed and underlying the coal beds in those places where the local peculiarities of the surface have proved favorable to sedimentary and drift formations—that is, mainly, as before stated, in the east, but likewise among the foot-hills and, in one or two well-known instances, quite high up on the mountains of the west.

CENTRES OF POPULATION.—The chief centres of population in the Territory are three, viz: Bannock, Virginia and Helena cities. The motive of their foundation was the extent and profitableness of the placer deposits in their immediate vicinity. And since the limit of productiveness of the superficial placers may be determined to a degree of reasonable exactness, it is necessary to establish a claim to other local resources in order to maintain in the future the relative pre-eminence of the past.

First in the order of settlement we find Bannock City, formerly called East Bannock, in contradistinction to another town of the same name lying to the southwest, and then likewise in the Territory of Idaho. The diggings were discovered in the summer of 1862 by one John White, from Colorado. The town is situated in a narrow gorge in the midst of a series of rolling hills. Through it there flows a considerable stream of water, called Willard's or Grasshopper creek, which is a tributary to one of the three chief affluents of the Jefferson river. Considerable mining was done the year of discovery. The majority of the claims paid well and uniformly without any surprisingly rich yields. The gold produced was of a very high rate of fineness, coining \$19 50 per ounce. One particularly clean and choice lot, of upwards of \$20,000, taken from a single claim, coined the very unusual sum of a few cents over \$20 per ounce; that is very nearly as much as pure gold, which is valued at \$20 67 per ounce. The placer deposits are still an object of pursuit, although the main reliance in the future must be the vein mines opposite to and below the town. The rocks of the vicinity are granite and metamorphic limestone, carrying the ore-bearing quartz lodes. We find some quartzite, and above the town clays and sandstones, with a considerable deposit of alluvium along the immediate borders of the creek.

The first territorial legislature assembled here, and among its other enactments promulgated a series of laws determining the method of location, record, tenure, &c., of lode claims. These laws, although in the main modelled after the miner's customs of Idaho, which were in force up to and for some months subsequent to the date of segregation therefrom of Montana, were, nevertheless, altered in several minor and one or more fundamental points. The Idaho legislature did not attempt by statutory enactment to define the rights, privileges and penalties of the miners, but, according to the civil practice act, permitted to be brought in evidence "proof of the customs, usages or regulations established and in force in the mining districts, embracing such claims and such customs, usages or regulations, when not in conflict with the laws of the Territory, shall govern the decision of the action." (Civil Practice Act, sec. 576.) As showing the animus of the framers, and the opinions in vogue in Montana at this period, it may not be inadmissible to insert these laws here.

We may premise by stating that these mid-continental Territories are stamped with the impress of Colorado. From geographical contiguity, and the fact that the bulk of the early immigration found its way hither from the east, it is only to be expected that the mining legislation should show unmistakable evidences of its origin, and hence be clearly distinguishable from that of the west. A comparison of the two systems, in many respects fundamentally at variance, will be touched upon hereafter.

AN ACT relating to the discovery of gold and silver quartz leads, lodes, or ledges, and of the manner of their location. (Approved December 26, 1864.)

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Montana, That any person who may hereafter discover any quartz lead, lode, or ledge, shall be entitled to one claim thereon by right of discovery, and one claim each by pre-emption.

SEC. 2. That in order to entitle any person or persons to record in the county recorder's office of the proper county, any lead, lode, or ledge, either of gold or silver, or claim thereon, there shall first be discovered on said lead, lode, or ledge a vein or crevice of quartz or ore, with at least one well-defined wall.

SEC. 3. Claims on any lead, lode, or ledge, either of gold or silver, hereafter discovered, shall consist of not more than 200 feet along the lead, lode, or ledge, together with all dips, spurs, and angles emanating or diverging from said lead, lode, or ledge, as also 50 feet on each side of said lead, lode, or ledge, for working purposes: *Provided,* That when two or more leads, lodes, or ledges shall be discovered within 100 feet of each other, either running parallel or crossing each other, the ground between such leads, lodes, or ledges shall belong equally to the claimants of said leads, lodes, or ledges, without regard to priority of discovery or pre-emption.

SEC. 4. When any leads, lodes, or ledges shall cross each other, the quartz, ore, or mineral in the crevice or vein at the place of crossing shall belong to and be the property of the claimants upon the lead, lode, or ledge first discovered.

SEC. 5. That before any record shall be made, under the provisions of this act, there shall be placed at each extremity of the discovered claim a good and substantial stake, not less than five inches in diameter, said stake to be firmly planted or sunken in the ground, extending two feet above the ground; that upon each stake there shall be placed, in legible characters, the name of the lead, lode, or ledge, and that of the discoverer or discoverers, the date of discovery, and the name of each pre-emptor or claimant, and the direction or bearing, as near as may be, of his or her claim; said stake and the inscription thereon to

be replaced at least once in twelve months by the claimants on said leads, lodes, or ledges, if torn down or otherwise destroyed.

SEC. 6. Notice of the discovery or pre-emption upon any lead, lode, or ledge shall be filed for record in the county recorder's office, of the county in which the same may be situated, within fifteen days of the date of the discovery or pre-emption; and there shall at the same time be an oath taken before the recorder that the claimant or claimants are each and all of them bona fide residents of the Territory of Montana; and there shall be deposited in the recorder's office, either by the discoverer or some pre-emptor, a specimen of the quartz, ore, or mineral extracted or taken from said lead, lode, or ledge, which said specimen shall be properly labelled by the recorder and preserved in his office.

SEC. 7. That any person or persons who shall take up or destroy, or cause the same to be done, any of the said stakes, or who shall in anywise purposely deface or obliterate any part or portion of the writing or inscription placed thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That the amount of ground which may be taken up upon any lead, lode, or ledge, in addition to the discovery claim, shall be limited to 1,000 feet along said lead, lode, or ledge in each direction from the discovery claim thereon.

SEC. 9. All lead, lode, or ledge claims, taken up and recorded in pursuance with the provisions of this act, shall entitle the person recording to hold the same to the use of himself, his heirs and assigns; and conveyances of quartz claims shall hereafter require the same formalities and shall be subject to the same rules of construction as the transfer and conveyance of real estate.

SEC. 10. That if at any time previous to the passage of this act, claims have been taken up and recorded in the recorder's office of the proper county, upon any actual or proper lead, lode, or ledge of quartz, ore, or mineral, the owners or proper claimants of said respective claim shall hold the same to the use of themselves, their heirs and assigns.

SEC. 11. That the act relating to the discovery of gold and silver quartz lodes and the manner of their location, passed by the Idaho legislature and approved February 4, 1864, and all other acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from and after this date.

Again, by an act approved January 17, 1865, it was enacted that quartz mining claims and water rights "shall become part and parcel of the county records, and shall be evidence in any court or courts of competent jurisdiction;" thus placing the titles to quartz claims on the same footing and making their transfer subject to the same formalities as those to real property.

The next great discovery, viz., that of Alder creek, in the present county of Madison, was the motive to the foundation of Virginia City, and the minor towns of Summit, Highland, Nevada, Central, and Junction. This gulch was the richest and longest ever worked in Montana, and probably in the world, being nearly 20 miles in length, and uniformly productive throughout by far the greater portion. The creek flowing through it received its name from the thick growth of alders once lining its banks, of which at present no twig nor root remains. It takes its rise among the snows of the bald mountain south of the mining hamlet called Summit City, and discharges its waters into the Passamari, or Stinking Water river, one of the tributaries to the Jefferson.

The history of the discovery of the gulch was substantially as follows: In the spring of 1863 there started out from Bannock, on a prospecting tour northwards, a party composed of the following individuals: Wm. Fairweather, Thos. Cover, B. Hughes, H. Edgar, L. Simonds, G. Orr, Wm. Sweeney, and H. Rodgers. Having journeyed as far as the Deer Lodge valley they concluded to alter their course, and, leaving Orr behind, they made their way to the Yellowstone country. Here they fell into the hands of a large party of Crow Indians, who relieved them of nearly all their provisions, and at the same time exchanged horses with them. During the night all except Simonds managed to make good their escape; they travelled as rapidly as possible, without halting to prospect, and, worn out with fatigue, camped on the east side of the stream since known as Alder creek.

Wm. Fairweather crossed over the stream, and on examining the locality observed a point where the bed rock lay exposed above the surface. He returned to the camping ground, and in the company of Edgar went to prospect the bar. The first panful of earth yielded \$1 75, and after superficially testing other points, in all of which they obtained encouraging prospects, four of the party proceeded formally to stake their claims. Fairweather, Edgar, Cover, and Hughes marked out four claims on what was afterwards known as the Fairweather bar. They likewise secured for themselves four claims on Cover's bar. Rodgers and Sweeney staked off two claims, one on each bar named after themselves, and one on the Cover bar. Being without provisions the party hurried back to Bannock City, from whence returning in company of their friends, the gulch was staked off on the 6th and 7th of June, 1863.

Within the space of less than two years Alder gulch contained five thriving towns besides Virginia, an incorporated city containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants.

This Virginia City, Montana, must not be confounded with Virginia City, Nevada, distant some 800 miles on an air line to the southwest.

At the head of the gulch, far back upon the mountains and nine miles south of the city, the gold found in the washings was coarse, and many nuggets were picked up varying in value from \$200 to \$800. A short distance below the town of Summit the gold appeared in the form of flat rounded plates, known as scale gold, and the further one removed down stream the finer did the dust appear, until it consisted almost entirely of the finest particles, known as flour gold. During 1863, the year of discovery, but few of the richest claims were opened and explored. This was owing to the fact that the pay stratum lay deep, and hence arose the necessity for unity of action on the part of the owners of contiguous claims

in order to carry out a systematic plan of bed-rock drainage. The following year, however, saw the full development of this most remarkable gulch.

No better exemplification of the spirit of the miners and their peculiar customs can be offered than a study of the district rules and regulations for the government of placer claims. As proving a good example of their kind, and containing a reasonably clear and concise statement of the wishes and rights of the miners as expressed by themselves, we have the following regulations of Alder gulch. These laws were drafted by a select committee chosen at a meeting of the miners *en masse*; the motive to which is contained in the following preamble:

Whereas the laws now in force in Fairweather district, Madison county, Montana Territory, have proved insufficient to protect the rights of the miners of said district:

And whereas the rights and interests of the miners of the district are of such a nature as not to admit of a resort to the tedious remedy of the ordinary process of law for every violation of those rights:

Now, therefore, we, the miners of said district, in public meeting assembled, in pursuance of legal notice, for the purpose of defending our rights and duties, and the protection of our several interests, do hereby resolve and declare that the rules and provisions following shall be the law of Fairweather district from the date of enactment, viz: September 16, 1864.

ARTICLE A.

SECTION 1. Hereafter the officers of the district shall consist of a president and secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of six months, and until their successors are duly elected and enter upon the discharge of the duties of their office.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the president to call a meeting of the miners of the district at any time on the written application of five claimholders of the district, of which he shall give three days' notice previous to the day of meeting, by three written or printed advertisements put at three of the most public places in the district, and he shall preside at each meeting.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings called by the president, and keep a true record of the proceedings thereof, and file the same with the county recorder; and he shall preside at all meetings when the president is absent.

SEC. 4. After suit commenced in any case wherein the title to a claim is called in question, neither party shall be held liable to represent said claim during the pendency of litigation, but the same shall be deemed to be represented in favor of the real owner by operation of law.

SEC. 5. Every person shall be entitled to hold, by pre-emption, one creek, bar, or hill claim, and as many of either kind by purchase as he shall represent, according to the laws of the district.

SEC. 6. Any co-partnership or company of persons shall be entitled to hold the same number of claims by pre-emption and purchase as the number of persons comprising such co-partnership or company would be entitled to hold in their individual capacity.

SEC. 7. The lessee of a claim (if he shall have agreed to completely work out the same, and his lease be recorded) shall be entitled to hold one claim by pre-emption, and his work done on the leased claim represented by him.

SEC. 8. No person who, having pre-empted a claim by recording thereon, has forfeited the same, or who has failed to receive a good title thereto, or who shall in good faith sell and convey the same, shall be thereby debarred from holding another claim by pre-emption.

SEC. 9. Every claim shall be considered as pre-empted upon which the pre-emptor or purchaser shall be himself, his agent, or hired hands, perform three full days' work in each week, and such representative of each and every claim that such pre-emptor or purchaser holds in the district, provided that each and all of said claims have been duly recorded; and if any person shall represent a claim by working thereon without having his bill of sale or other conveyance thereof duly recorded, then and in that case he shall not be entitled to hold any other claim in the district, either by pre-emption or purchase, but shall be confined and limited to the claim upon which he has so worked until it is recorded.

SEC. 10. Co-partners in any company or companies, working one claim in the district, shall be considered as representing thereby all the claims held by them in the district.

SEC. 11. Any claim to which a drain ditch is commenced or beginning, if the holder of the same shall compose one of the ditch company, or shall put and continue hands at work in the same, shall be considered as duly represented until the drain ditch is completed to such claim.

SEC. 12. The absence of any person from the district shall not impair or invalidate his rights therein, provided his interests are represented by his partners or agents, or men in his employ.

SEC. 13. The rights of a sick member shall be respected during his illness, and the certificate of a physician shall be sufficient evidence of such illness.

SEC. 14. Any miner who shall have expended \$600 on his claim, or who, for want of money for opening the same, is unable to represent according to law, shall have the privilege of working on any other claim in the district in order to raise money to enable him fully to open his own claim, provided he shall post notices on his own claim, stating where he is at work, and his rights shall be respected during the time he is so at work for others.

SEC. 15. It shall and may be lawful for any person or company to dig a drain ditch through the claim or claims of any person or company, for the purpose of drainage; and any person or company making said ditch shall have a lien upon any and all such claims thoroughly drained thereby for a just and equal proportion of the cost thereof. But no lien shall be enforced until the holder of the claim affected thereby shall avail himself of the benefit of the ditch.

SEC. 16. The water in any creek or gulch shall belong exclusively to the miners of the creek or gulch.

SEC. 17. Each gulch claim shall be entitled to one sluice-head of water of not less than twenty inches—to be measured subject to a pressure of six inches, and such additional quantity as may be necessary for mining purposes, if such additional quantity be not used to the injury of the rights of others.

SEC. 18. The interest of the holder or holders of any creek or gulch claim is hereby declared to be a chattel interest, consisting of the right to the possession of the land and the water thereupon inseparable and indivisible, except by the consent of the party or parties in interest, made in due form of law, and then only to such an extent as shall not impair or infringe the rights of others.

SEC. 19. No person or persons in company shall have the right, by pre-emption or otherwise, to claim and hold an exclusive right or privilege in or to any portion of the water in any creek or gulch in the district except as herein provided; and any ditch, pipe, channel, flume, or other means of conveyance heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made, by which the water in any creek or gulch in the district shall be directed from its original channel and carried beyond any creek or gulch claim, without leaving in the creek or gulch the quantity of water belonging to each claim, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and may be abated immediately, in such way and manner as shall be in accordance with the laws of this Territory and the common law of the land.

SEC. 20. All dams, flumes, embankments, or other obstructions, which shall cause tailings to accumulate, or a division of the water, to the damage of the miners above or below the same, shall be deemed public nuisances, and may be abated in the manner hereinbefore provided for other cases; and all persons injured thereby shall be entitled to recover damages of the person or persons who have created, or may create, authorize, or permit, upon his or their claims, all or any of said nuisances.

SEC. 21. No miner shall so run his tailings, or shovel or pile up the same, as to damage any claim, either above or below him.

SEC. 22. Any miner of a creek or gulch claim who shall suffer injury by the escape of water from any side ditch, shall be entitled to recover damages therefor by the ordinary process of law.

SEC. 23. It shall not be lawful for any person to place or run tailings into a side ditch made for the protection of a pit or drain ditch.

SEC. 24. Every claim not duly represented, according to the laws of the district, until the day upon which the claims in this district may at any time hereafter be laid by, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for another person to record and pre-empt such forfeited claim at any time after the day on which the claims in the district shall be laid by, and before the first day of May next following.

SEC. 25. Hereafter all claims shall be deemed to be laid by during the interval between the last day of October and the first day of May of each year.

SEC. 26. All rules, laws, and regulations heretofore in this district, not conflicting with the laws, rules, and regulations herein enacted, are hereby continued in force; and all laws, rules, and regulations heretofore in force, conflicting in the least, in whole or in part, with any of the laws, rules, and regulations herein adopted, or any portion thereof, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 27. These laws shall take effect and be in force from and after this 16th day of September, A. D. 1864.

ARTICLE B.

SECTION 1. Bar mining claims shall consist of 100 feet up and down the gulch or creek, and running back the width of the bar.

SEC. 2. Creek claims shall be 100 feet in length, and including the bar or creek bottom and head of the stream.

SEC. 3. All discovery claims shall be safely held, whether worked or not.

SEC. 4. The centre of the creek shall be the line.

Northwardly from Virginia City we find Bivin's gulch, which drains from east to west into the Passamari, a tributary to the Jefferson river. The gulch is about nine miles long, and paid well throughout nearly its entire length. A ditch was brought in from Ram's Horn creek, with a sufficient fall for the introduction of bed-rock flumes. Still further north, flowing in a like direction from the same range, we find Mill, Wisconsin, and Indian creeks, and the above-mentioned Ram's Horn creek, none of which appear to have been remarkable for placer deposits of any magnitude.

The discovery next in importance, subsequent to that of Alder gulch, was Last Chance gulch, near the site of the present city of Helena. This gulch was discovered in the summer of 1864, and the first claims were staked by a company of some 20 or 25 persons. This party, after locating claims for themselves near the point of discovery, moved further down the ravine, forming a new district, and there, likewise, staked off for themselves an equal number of pre-emptions. Subsequently a party of immigrants from Minnesota, arriving too late to proceed to Alder gulch, began prospecting in the adjacent tributary gulches, and discovered the diggings of Grizzly and Oro Fino. It was not, however, until the February of the following year that the truth in regard to its great richness became generally known. Those who had already pre-empted claims and had worked on them during the latter part of the summer satisfied prying interrogatories by replying, in the language of the miners, that "they were making grub," or, in other words, gaining nothing beyond a bare support.

The city of Helena lies on both sides of Last Chance gulch, and just above its point of junction with the valley of the Prickly Pear, an affluent to the Missouri, and on the low ridge separating Last Chance from Dry gulch, running parallel thereto. Oro Fino and Grizzly are tributary to the former, and Bowery and Tucker to the latter. In the distance north are to be seen the jagged peaks of the Bear's Teeth mountains. The hills of the immediate vicinity, however, present a series of gentle acclivities, with a considerable covering of wash.

We find near the town a very curious intermingling of limestone, sandstone, and quartzite, and on the hills back of the town a heavy body of granite, from whose quartz veins the valleys and adjacent gulches were, beyond a doubt, filled with their auriferous detritus. Helena forms the actual centre of a very extensive network of placer deposits, embracing upwards of 40 miles of greater or less richness.

The bulk of the auriferous treasure is now exhausted. Desultory mining is, it is true, still prosecuted in several of the neighboring ravines, as Last Chance, Nelson, &c. The first rude washings always leave behind them a greater or less percentage of gold, dependent upon the skill of the workers and upon the form of the dust, whether coarse or fine, the former being saved with the greater ease. The placers, once worked over, are said to be exhausted; that is, will no longer yield a profit except with cheaper labor or a more thorough and systematic method of mining. The diggings now fall into the hands of the Chinese, who patiently glean the fields abandoned by the whites; or, where the ground is favorable, it is bought up by capitalists for the purpose of a reworking by what is known as bed-rock flumes. The treasure overlooked in the first rude washings of Alder gulch and the famous Last Chance, &c., of Helena, yet await a reworking on this plan. That such has not already been done is with difficulty explainable, especially in regard to the last mentioned gulch, where 27 miles of main ditches, carrying 4,000 inches of water, miners' measurement, may be readily diverted to that end. Undertakings of this character in California and elsewhere often yield as much if not more than that obtained from the first washings.

It would be impossible to enumerate here all or even a large proportion of the gulches east of the mountains within 25 miles of the city of Helena. Portions of the same placer system extend across the Missouri river to the northeast, and others again bear away to the north as far as Silver City. All have been productive in a greater or less degree. Near their sources, as is usual, were found large masses of gold, called nuggets, and a diminishing size of grain the further we remove down stream.

The ravines in the immediate vicinity of the town were but poorly supplied with water, a want which has long since been removed by an elaborate system of flumes and ditches.

A few of the more prominent gulches may be enumerated and described, as follows:

Last Chance, the first discovered, is seven to eight miles long. In May of 1865 a drain ditch was run underneath the town to drain the bed rock of this gulch, to the more convenient extraction of the pay stratum, which averaged some 4 feet in depth by 18 feet in width.

Grizzly was remarkable in having two pay strata, the one above the other, thus proving that the sources of gold supply were tapped at two different periods, and were separated from one another by a deposit of non-auriferous wash.

Nelson, first prospected December 25, 1864, and hence called Christmas gulch, is distant from Helena eight miles, and had a narrow pay streak of remarkably high-grade gold. The auriferous dirt was found at a depth of 35 to 40 feet, after passing through a barren wash gravel. The bed rock consisted of a whitish decomposed sandstone, having upon it no large amount of water. The gulch is some six miles long, and heads near the same summit from whence issues Grizzly, and runs at right angles to the last named. Nelson gulch produced in 1865 a large and curiously shaped nugget, resembling an oyster shell, and in value \$2,075.

Dry gulch, so called from the absence therein of a running stream, produced earth sufficiently rich to pay for hauling to water, a distance of one-half to one and one-half miles.

To the east, and between Helena and Montana cities, are two dry gulches, each about nine miles long, running very nearly parallel and heading in the same summit.

Across the Missouri river, some 20 miles southeast of Cañon Ferry, we find Diamond City and the famous Confederate gulch. From one of the bars of this ravine a small party of five or six men are said to have taken out in the summer of 1864 about 1,400 pounds of gold dust, in value nearly \$300,000 coin. Confederate is situated nearly 35 miles east of Helena, and in that part of Gallatin county named in honor of the late General Meagher. It takes its rise in the Belt range of mountains, and pursues a southwest course for 15 miles. Diamond City, the nucleus of a very extensive series of hydraulic workings, is on Confederate gulch, six miles from its source. The bed rock consists of slate.

As tributary gulches, we find Cement, Montana, Greenhorn, Boulder, Baker, &c. Immediately above the town are the great bars called Montana and Last Chance. Four miles north of Confederate, and running parallel, we have White's gulch, and passing over the summit we arrive at Thomas's gulch.

Dismissing with this cursory description the placers to the east, we may briefly touch upon those west of the main range. The latter, amid the general impoverishment of the washings, have, during the past season, attracted more attention than any others. Prominent among these are the gulches in the vicinity of Blackfoot City, which is situated in Deer Lodge county, and distant from Helena 25 miles by the trail. Opposite to Helena, being on the other side of the range, and draining from off the western slopes towards the west and southwest, we find the Little Blackfoot, Cottonwood, and Silver Bow creeks, which form the easternmost affluents to the Hell Gate river. These streams, with their minor tributaries, give rise to numerous gulches, of which the more important may be enumerated and described as follows: Tiger gulch, the first struck in the vicinity, was discovered by Colonel Pemberton, Hugh Bealton, and party, late in the winter of 1864. Ophir, discovered in the spring following, lies to the north of and is tributary to the Little Blackfoot. We have, further, McClellan, near Blackfoot City; Washington, west of and some 12 miles distant from Ophir; Jefferson, parallel to and two miles distant from Washington; Madison, two and a half miles northwest of Jefferson; and Carpenter's bar, some two miles east of Blackfoot City, forming a portion of a long rolling prairie. Northwardly from the last-named gulch is found a series of veins bearing away towards Snow Shoe, Deadwood, and Uncle Ben's gulches, which head near the crests of the main range. On the very highest point of this vicinity there were found dry diggings sufficiently remunerative to warrant hauling the auriferous earth a long distance to water, down the mountain. Here a nugget was found in value somewhat over \$3,000 in coin. The formation of this district consists, in the main, of granite, with occasional stretches of clay slate near the base of the mountains, and occasionally a species of indurated talcose slate.

There further appears quite an extensive body of placers on the south side of the Hell Gate river, and in the mountains enclosing the valley of the Deer Lodge. Of these we may enumerate Elk creek, some 14 miles long, with a pay stratum of about four feet; Bear gulch, seven to eight miles long, with a bed rock covered up to a depth of 40 feet; also Dave's Deep, Rock, Douglas, &c.

The placers of Silver Bow and Butte City, seven miles above, are situated, likewise, on the western slope of the southeastern extremity of the Deer Lodge valley and about 90 miles distant from Virginia City. The Silver Bow diggings were discovered in July, 1864, by a prospector named Barber. For six months subsequent thereto they attracted but little atten-

tion. The success of the Pennsylvania company, however, again brought them into notice so favorably that, as a result, claims were taken up and recorded a distance of 25 miles. The creek, especially in the lower portions, has the very insignificant fall of little more than four inches to the 100 feet, whereby the drainage is rendered difficult and a dump for the tailings almost unattainable. The gold dust from this locality has the unenviable notoriety of being of a lower grade of fineness than that from any other gulch in the Territory, coining from \$12 to \$14 per ounce, while the average of the other gulches runs from \$16 50 up to \$20 40 per ounce. The latter yield is producible only from choice and clean dust from high lands. This gulch and Silver Bow head in the same summit, and very nearly opposite to one another, the former being on the eastern and the latter on the western slope, and, curiously enough, the one produces the richest and the other the poorest gulch gold of Montana.

A few miles west of Silver Bow we find German gulch, tributary to Deer Lodge; it is some 15 miles long, and was discovered in 1864 by a party of Germans, who are believed to have been more than ordinarily successful.

The placer deposits of Montana have been worked with the same contrivances for saving gold as were used in California: the primitive rocker and the long-tom have given place to the improved strings of sluice boxes, and, where the ground permitted a sufficiency of fall, bed-rock flumes and hydraulics have lent their assistance to facilitate the extraction of the gold. Where the bed rock lay deep, and where the pay stratum was covered up to a considerable depth, the auriferous gravel was obtained by sinking shafts, drifting out and raising it to the surface by bucket and windlass.

In a country so widely covered with drift, many very rich deposits have, beyond question, been overlooked, owing to the great body of barren matter overlying them. This supposition is rendered the more probable when we reflect upon the small number of deep placers or cement diggings yet brought to light.

Assuming as true the usually accepted theory of the formation of placer deposits, viz., the disintegration of some pre-existing series of quartz veins, either by flowing waters or by the beating against them of the waves of some inland sea, and we cannot fail to accept the belief that placers richer and more extensive than any heretofore discovered yet await, under great hills of gravel, some fortunate prospector.

GOLD PRODUCT OF MONTANA.—We must premise any estimates by the statement of the peculiar difficulties of arriving at any conclusion susceptible of a demonstration. In the first place local interests and territorial pride combine with a mistaken estimate of the value of placer deposits to enlarge the returns of bullion. The surface washings ought not to be regarded other than in the light of an advertisement for a district; ephemeral producers of wealth, they leave nothing behind them but desolation, and unless supplemented by other sources of revenue, give rise to a fictitious prosperity, to be followed by a period of depression and stagnation. The hiatus between profitable placers and remunerative quartz mines is now apparent here in Montana. Some little time is requisite to educate the community, by hard experience, to a realization of the radical difference between surface washings and deep vein mining. The placers yield up their treasures with a comparatively trifling outlay of time and capital. The quartz veins, on the contrary, forming the basis for permanent undertakings and returns of profits through a long series of years, cannot be made immediately productive, except through fortuitous concurrence of favorable circumstances. Patience, foresight, and the exercise of a true economy, seldom fail to prevent great losses, and in most cases return an enormous profit.

The proportion of bullion produced by the vein mines has not, as yet, amounted to any considerable percentage of the gross yield, and hence does not call for a separate estimate. The year 1866, however, will doubtless demand from this source a more detailed consideration.

Another difficulty in the way of a precise statement of gold product is due to the fact that large quantities of dust can be, and doubtless have been removed northwardly into the British possessions of which no record is possible. Again, the distance of land transportation to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri, is so trifling that merchants and miners act as their own transportation agents, and hence the precise amount carried away by them can never be ascertained. Montana's bullion account, at least until 1865, was largely credited to Washington, Idaho, or Colorado, and hence the tables as reported by the United States mints do not represent her true yield.

I am indebted to the United States revenue collector for the following figures, which form, in my judgment, a more reliable series of estimate for Montana than have ever been given to the public.

The product of 1862 may be set down at \$600,000, and was due almost solely to the placers at Bannock. The great body of the miners were then very poor; no considerable stocks of goods were at hand to tempt purchasers, so that but a small proportion of the yield came into the possession of traders, whose shipments could be determined to a degree of reasonable exactness. In the absence of banks or any safe place of deposit the miners were accustomed to "cache" their earnings, and to await a favorable opportunity for exporting the gold from the country.

The product of the following year was largely increased by the discovery and partial opening of the mines of Alder gulch, and may safely be estimated to have reached a total of \$2,000,000.

In 1864, Alder gulch was fully developed, and with Bannock and the other districts of the Territory, the amount produced reached some \$16,000,000.

The year 1865 was the gala year of Montana, the rich network of gulches centring about Helena, the famous Confederate gulch across the Missouri, and the diggings near Black-foot combined to swell the product to at least \$18,000,000.

In the year 1866 the placers began to show symptoms of exhaustion; more extended workings were necessary. Great flumes and ditches were built, and hydraulics were undertaken to wash localities unworkable without the aid of capital, and by nature unsupplied with water. As a result we may estimate for that year a production of about \$17,500,000.

The amount yielded by the present season, 1867, now nearly closed, has been very materially less than that of the past year, and a liberal estimate would not set the figure higher than \$12,000,000. Tabulating the above figures, we have the following:

Gold product of Montana.

In 1862 a yield of.....	\$600,000
In 1863 a yield of.....	8,000,000
In 1864 a yield of.....	16,000,000
In 1865 a yield of.....	18,000,000
In 1866 a yield of.....	17,500,000
In 1867 a yield of.....	12,000,000
Total for six years.....	72,100,000

As corroborative of the reasonableness of the above estimates, we may present the following conclusions derived from a multiplication of the total average population by the average cost of living.

As already stated, the population of the Territory during the three years 1864, 1865, and 1866 remained very nearly uniform, numbering from 21,000 to 24,000 souls. If now we place the average at 22,500, and assume that the great mass of the community were at the close of this period no better off pecuniarily than before; that is, that the placers have furnished a bare subsistence for the people and no more, and further, rating the average cost of living as low as \$750 per annum for each individual, we have a total of \$16,875,000 average amount of product of the placers for three years. Comparing this result with the average of the estimates of Mr. Langford and we find between them a remarkable coincidence and striking corroboration.

LODGE MINING.—In treating of the distribution of the various metals and minerals reference was incidentally made to the districts containing quartz lodes. These have been found almost universally at the heads of the gulches or within a short distance of all localities heretofore noted as prolific centres of placer deposits. In addition, we have a number of districts unconnected with the gulch mines and productive of smelting or amalgamating ores, some of which are amongst those of greatest promise in the Territory.

It is as yet premature to speak of any extraordinary developments. This is owing to two causes, first, the youth of the Territory, and secondly, the peculiarity of the local laws. In this connection we may compare the laws and customs of the mid-continental territories with those of the Pacific coast. The latter are imbued with the spirit of the Mexican "*Ordenanza de Minería*," in many respects the most perfect mining code ever invented, while the former are almost entirely a home production and are founded upon a totally different conception of mines and mining. The animus of the one implies that all miners are a priori valueless until the contrary be proven; that of the other presupposes precisely the reverse. The one encourages reasonably large holdings so that the ore zone on the vein diminishing or disappearing at one point may be sought for at another without incurring anew the outlay for shaft, hoisting works, pumps, &c., in a word, the expense of the complete paraphernalia of a working shaft; the other, with very small holdings and aggregated ownerships, complicates unnecessarily and unreasonably the risks attending most mining adventures.

The law of January 17, 1865, placing mining claims on the same footing as real estate, has resulted disadvantageously to the community, and has conferred upon the individual no other gain than the doubtful satisfaction of a clear title to what may or may not prove of value. No system of mining regulation can be beneficial which encourages the holding of quartz veins without even the pretence of developing them. Small holdings are commendable in the youth of the interest provided they are worked; otherwise they are a positive injury, and a drag on the wheels of development.

On the other hand, no legislation can meet with popular approval, nor indeed merits an instant's consideration, which does not include some plan for recognizing the services of the prospector. Generally poor, they incur every risk and privation to discover the location of the ore-bearing veins. Such men deserve at the hands of a just and parental government a treatment commensurate with their services. The rewards of mining adventures are not so numerous nor so equally distributed as to justify any legislation tending to cripple the miner or to diminish prospecting.

Too little legislation is far preferable to too much, and until the present congressional law

be tried by the touchstone of practical experience, any further emendations or additions thereto are premature and pernicious. The leverage possessed by capital will, of itself, exert a sufficient power against the prospector, without the additional impetus of hostile legislation. The happy mean is to be sought, which, while it furthers prospecting and encourages development, does not bear too harshly upon the miner, and while it recognizes the merits of the *bona fide* claim-holder, does not screen the mere speculator.

It may be objected that many companies formed at a distance from Montana are possessed of many thousands of feet of quartz claims; this may readily be admitted, and still they bear the seeds of their own ruin, for the simple reason that they hold too many feet, too widely separated to be able properly to open any portion of them; and moreover should the company's enterprise disclose a valuable body of ore, they find themselves in possession of a contiguous stretch of vein too small to more than meet the outlays, when a larger ownership would have insured a brilliant profit. They find it further to be impossible to purchase the adjoining claims, whose value alone is due to their own labors.

These considerations will serve to account for the comparatively trifling development of the quartz interests of the Territory. Unlike the placers, winter offers not the least obstacle to a profitable exploration of the vein mines; the severity of the season rendering work in the open air difficult, if not impossible, redounds only to the interest of the quartz claims. Labor having no other field of employment is then abundant and cheap, and while the surface is wrapped in a mantle of snow and ice, the miner, under ground and unexposed to the elements, pursues his labors in an equitable and agreeable temperature.

Many of the best mines of the world are in countries visited with winters of far greater severity than those of Montana. The explorations are never retarded from this cause, and except as a source of physical inconvenience the severity of the weather is a matter of very trifling moment.

As the fairest exponents of the mining interests of Montana, we may select the following examples. Amongst the furthest developed and longest worked gold leads, we may instance the Oro Cache, near Virginia City, and the Owyhee or Whitlatch Union, near Helena City. As an example of the results of smelting, we have the case of the furnaces at Argenta, near Bannock; and lastly the veins west of the range in Flint creek and vicinity, which have recently been a point of considerable attraction from the promise of an abundance of silver ores suitable for amalgamation.

It will be impossible particularly to describe all or even any considerable proportion of the prospectively valuable vein mines of the Territory, whose future developments may change their present relative pre-eminence. In lieu thereof, I have selected such mines, works, &c., as, in my judgment, best exemplify the present status of the permanent mining interests of the Territory.

The Oro Cache lead is situated in the Summit district of Alder gulch, south of Virginia City. It was discovered as early as 1864, and work was begun thereon December 1 of the same year. The vein near the surface had a width of two feet, which gradually increased as the shaft was extended downwards. The average width is about 30 inches.

The surface ores, consisting of decomposed quartz, yielded from \$75 to \$100 currency per ton, while the average working yield of the clean ore has been up to the present time about \$50 currency per ton.

A shaft 120 feet in depth has been sunk by the Montana Gold and Silver Mining Company on the second claim, of 200 feet, southwest of the point of discovery, and ore has been extracted yielding \$50 currency per ton. The same company amalgamate the ore in pans 4 feet 10 inches in diameter, in which revolve two wheels, weighing two tons each. This method is said to be very effective in the reduction of the gold-bearing sulphurets. In the same district we find quite a number of promising quartz lodes, and four mill in or near Summit City.

The Whitlatch Union, sometimes called Owyhee lead, is situated south of Helena City, and on the divide between Oro Fino and Grizzly gulches. The lead was discovered during the winter of 1864, and work was begun in the succeeding spring. As this lode, up to the present time, has yielded a greater amount of bullion than any other in the Territory, it cannot be considered invidious to bestow upon it more than passing mention and description. This vein has given employment to two proprietary and two custom mills. Near the developed portion of the lead there has sprung up a flourishing mining town, known as Unionville or Rosevelt, the former appellation meeting with the more general acceptance. The country rock is granite, the micaceous component of which appears in the form of black scales. Near the surface the vein was broken in many places, running flat, and very irregularly. At the lowest points reached by the National Mining and Exploring Company of New York and the Whitlatch Union Mining Company of Helena, the vein, carrying a species of quartz differing somewhat from that near the surface, seems to have taken its true dip and direction. The width of the vein is variable from 20 inches to 5 or 6 feet, and at times widening out much further. The yield of the properly-cleaned rock averages between \$50 and \$60 per ton. The mean yield of the entire vein mass, has, however, run as high as \$25 to \$30 per ton.

The custom mills have taken the ore from the dump, and have crushed and amalgamated the same, according to the contracts, either for one-half the gross product in one mill or for \$11 per ton in another. Captain W. W. De Lacy, who has made the survey of the lead, in

accordance with the provisions of the congressional mining law, gives the direction of the vein south $84^{\circ} 24'$ east. Adjoining one another on the lead are four different ownerships, viz: the Whitlatch Union Mining Company, the I. X. L. Mining Company, the National Mining and Exploring Company, and the Philadelphia Enterprise Company; of which the first is the only company possessing a contiguous holding of 500 feet.

ARGENTA SMELTING WORKS.—These works were constructed by the St. Louis and Montana Mining Company, under the direction and personal supervision of Aug. Steitz, mining engineer, who unfortunately fell seriously ill very soon after their completion. They consist of one German double-cupola furnace, which is used for smelting the ore with appropriate fluxes, after it has been subjected to a calcination as thorough as possible in heaps or open hearths; also a large German cupelling furnace, capable of holding at once a charge of five tons of rich lead, and so constructed as to admit of after charges to the total amount of 10 or more tons. The weight of the charge must be regulated according to the percentage of silver contained in the lead. Two fans, cased in wooden housings, and driven by a small steam engine, furnish a supply of air for the blast of the cupola and cupellation hearth. Each of these fans is about four feet in diameter; either of which, alone, is amply sufficient, but two have been constructed, to guard against the accidental breaking of the one or the other. The capacity of the furnace is, according to the ore, from two to five tons per day of 24 hours. The ores smelted, chiefly from the Legal-Tender lode, consist of carbonates and oxides of lead, and sulphurets of lead, or galenas.

The rich lead is tapped into an exterior basin as often as a sufficient quantity has been reduced from the ore to fill the furnace to the level of the forehearth, and has contained from \$200 to \$750 per ton—the last amount having been produced from a few tons of choice ore smelted under my direction in June last.

Besides the Argenta furnaces, we have near Bannock a lead furnace and cupellation hearth recently constructed, for reducing the ores from the Huron district; also, a second small furnace on the road between Argenta and Bannock. Further, there has been in operation, near Butte City, Deer Lodge county, a small furnace to test the copper-bearing ores of that vicinity. There is now building, and will shortly be in operation, an American hearth to smelt the ores of the Gregory lode, situated near Jefferson City, in the county of Edgerton. And lastly, the quartz mines of Flint Creek district. These leads are situated in Deer Lodge county, west of the main range, on an arm of Flint creek, 25 miles from its point of junction with the Hell Gate river.

In the vicinity of the mines there has sprung up quite an extensive town, called Phillipsburg. The district was discovered in December, 1864, by a prospector named Horton, while on a hunting excursion. Locations were made by him in the following May, and the district has received the name of the discoverer. Little was done until the present year, when a St. Louis company began the erection of a mill, with the appliances for amalgamating silver ores, ordered specially from California. The locality, thus called prominently into notice, has been covered with a perfect forest of stakes, and every projecting rock has been located and recorded as a quartz lead. No bullion has been as yet produced other than a few small ingots of silver, the yield of an arrastra. The ores are generally of such a character as permit of reduction by amalgamation. Several of the principal lodes will, it is believed, return very large amounts of silver bullion.

COPPER.—Beside the small amount of copper regulus and black copper yielded by the experimental smelting furnace near Butte City, a considerable shipment of copper ores has been made from the mines at the head of the Muscleshell river. These properties, owned by capitalists of St. Louis, carry carbonates, oxides and silicates of copper, that is, the accustomed surface ores, while at greater depths will be found the usual yellow sulphurets. In this connection it may be permissible to state that a postal route has been established from Helena to St. Paul, Minnesota, along the Muscleshell river and past these mines. Efforts are now making to divert the carriage of freight from Fort Benton to a point at the mouth of this river. Steamers can reach the latter point so long as the river is not impeded by ice, while the former is accessible only during the time of the continuance of the increment from the melting snows. It is claimed that, though 60 miles longer, the route is better, and it certainly cuts off some 400 miles of the worst portion of the river navigation, and that, too, through a region almost totally destitute of timber.

Should these mines prove of value, this route would offer for the copper ores a cheap and expeditious means of transport to a market.

COAL.—Montana contains within her limits a large extent of valuable coal deposits. This "portable climate of civilization" is of the bituminous variety, and is referable to the cretaceous or tertiary age. This fact serves to corroborate the truth of the enunciation of Professor Whitney, of California, that the widest deposition of carbonaceous matters took place subsequently to the period heretofore denominated by geologists the coal period *par excellence*. The statements of Dr. Newberry in regard to the coal fields of China; the age of the bed in California and Nevada; the discoveries of Aug. Rémond in Chili during the past year, and the localities examined by this gentleman and myself in the State of Sonora, Mexico, in the summer of 1864, all tend, in like manner, to a complete confirmation of that theory.

Of the many localities where traces of coal are to be found, and where beyond a doubt

profitable beds may be met with, but one has been worked to any considerable extent, viz: on the Missouri river, some 110 miles below Fort Benton.

During the past winter several miners undertook to explore the coal seams with a view of supplying the steamers navigating the river. Having been tried under the boilers of several vessels it was reported to have been efficacious in some instances and worthless in others. The unfavorable opinion was perhaps owing to an imperfect separation of the shale from the coal, or because of the nonadaptation of the grate bars to the new fuel. Precisely similar results followed the preliminary trials of the coals from the Mount Diablo mines of the State of California. A larger experience has, however, approved their usefulness, until at present they form the sole fuel of hundreds of stationary engines, and are likewise used beneath the boilers of all the steamers plying upon the inland waters of the State. An excavation of some extent has likewise been made on a coal seam situated on Grasshopper creek, near Bannock.

COSTS OF MINING, MILLING, AND SMELTING.—It is impossible, from any considerable number of actual returns, to give the exact average of the costs of raising and reducing the ores of the Territory. A very general spathy in regard to the importance of publishing these data seems to possess the directors and managers of the mining properties of Montana, and but few responses have been received in answer to my printed circular soliciting these particulars in detail. Hence I shall be obliged to make estimates founded upon my own observations and the limited number of returns in my possession.

The prices of labor in Montana range from \$5 to \$10 currency per day. Wood costs, according to circumstances, from \$3 to \$10 currency per cord delivered, and generally \$2 50 currency per cord cut and piled at the place of felling. Charcoal ranges from 33 cents currency to 40 cents in gold per bushel.

The lowest cost of raising the ore which has come under my observation must be credited to the Philadelphia Enterprise Company, working upon a portion of the Whitlatch Union lead, near Helena. The entire outlay debited to the raising of 1,300 tons was \$3 36 currency per ton. I take these figures from the accounts of the superintendent, kindly submitted to my inspection. Again, we have the estimate of the agent of the Montana Gold and Silver Mining Company of Pennsylvania with regard to mining and delivering the ore from the U. S. Grant, a wide lode in Summit district, near Virginia City. By means of the tunnel, now nearly completed, the ore, should the promises of the surface be realized at that depth, may be mined and delivered at \$4 currency per ton. In this connection it may be stated that all veins so situated as to be able to be worked by tunnel and tramway, can furnish ore at a very much smaller cost than such as require the use of shafts and hoisting apparatus. The necessity for pumping large amounts of water—a very material item of expense in deep mines—need not yet be taken into consideration regarding the mines of Montana. A reasonably wide vein under ordinary circumstances ought to be mined and laid upon the surface at a cost of from \$5 to \$8 per ton.

MILLING.—The Turnley and Hendrie mills, south of Helena, have crushed large amounts of gold quartz from the Whitlatch Union and Park lodes at from \$11 to \$12 per ton.

It is but reasonable to suppose that the custom mills have been able, at these figures, to return a profit; hence, under ordinarily favoring circumstances and judicious management, \$15 per ton will cover all expense and yield a considerable profit; while a *working yield* of \$20 to \$25 in free gold will return cent per cent. on the requisite outlays.

SMELTING.—We have but one example of this method of reduction on a large scale, viz: the works of the St. Louis Company, at Argenta, Beaverhead county. It would be doing injustice to what may yet prove an important interest to assert that argentiferous galenas cannot be profitably reduced in Montana. It is but proper to enumerate the difficulties in the way of inaugurating new methods in a new country. Skilled smelters are almost if not quite unattainable; and such as offer themselves demand and receive very high rates of compensation. Charcoal is expensive, and it has not yet been proven whether the coals of the country are suitable for smelting purposes or not; and if so, whether they are to be found sufficiently near to the districts producing galenas and copper ores, which can only be reduced by smelting. Thus much, however, is certain—the amalgamation is more expeditious and far cheaper; the one performs most of the labor by machinery, that is, is thoroughly in consonance with the spirit and genius of the people; the other necessitates repeated handlings and much manual labor, and hence its greater expensiveness. As the country becomes better settled, with lower rates of wages and diminished cost of food and materials, smelting may possibly compete with the amalgamation. While fully acknowledging the statements of its advocates in claiming a more thorough extraction of the precious metals, candor compels an assent to its greater costliness. Ores containing less than \$100 per ton cannot, in my judgment, be at present smelted with a profit. With water power to drive the mechanism for furnishing a blast—be it bellows, fans, or cylinders—and with a sufficiency of suitable ores and abundant timber near to the works, smelting may be done at the present time at a cost of \$60 to \$80 per ton.

OTHER RESOURCES.—The future prosperity of Montana is by no means dependent upon the precious metals alone. She has other and prolific sources of wealth, among which we may mention the following, now awaiting exploration and development:

Large masses of fire clay occur in the coal measures, which cannot fail to be of permanent

usefulness should smelting ores be found in sufficient abundance. Iron ores and plumbago are known to exist.

Moss agates are found in several localities, some of which show most curious and beautiful markings. Very fine specimens of the common garnet occur in a vein-like dike near Summit City, near Virginia. True sapphires and one or two diamonds are said to have been found on El Dorado bar, near the Missouri river.

Argillaceous sandstones and marbles fit for building purposes are of quite common occurrence. Near the mouth of the Beaver Head cañon is already established a manufactory of grindstones.

CONCLUSION.—Such, briefly sketched, is the present status of the mineral industries of the Territory of Montana. The developments already made are, considering the youth of the interest, most satisfactory, and as furnishing an earnest for the future cannot but prove encouraging to every promoter of legitimate enterprise.

A better appreciation of the rewards and risks of mining undertakings cannot fail to advance the well-being of the industry, at the same time that it militates against purely speculative adventures.

That the profits to be derived from mines, selected with judgment and under an honorable and experienced superintendence, are not to be considered in the light of vague possibilities, which can neither be estimated nor foreseen, let us compare the returns derived from railways, canals, water-works, gas, dock and land companies, with those derived from mines—all held in the city of London.* It was found that the yield from the former species of investments equalled $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the average selling price, while that from the latter, based upon the 350 mines in the mining share list, including lead, copper, and tin, made an annual dividend of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If, now, the mining adventures of English capitalists are, on the average, more than three times as productive as any of the aforementioned investments, while those in the hands of American owners have, though far richer, so often failed to cover even the ordinary running expenses—if this be the case, it behooves one to investigate the causes of and to seek the remedy for so marked a difference.

The chief source of this most deplorable result lies in the supposed necessity of mystery in regard to costs, yields, &c. Until mine and mill owners can be made to understand the usefulness to themselves of comparative data as well as the benefit to the interest at large, it will be hopeless to expect that the great body of the community will be able to discriminate between reasonable and unreasonable undertakings. All persons engaged in mining, as a legitimate pursuit, should contribute to dispel this ignorance, for the reason that every dollar lavished on mere speculation is not only so much withdrawn from actual production, but also reacts unfavorably on further investments.

Montana has, up to the present time, been comparatively free from purely speculative schemes.

The main obstacle in the way of the success of those mines which are held by non-resident owners has been, as already stated, the diffusion of their energies over too wide a field and the injudicious selection of small segregated holdings.

These errors of the past may be easily avoided in the future, and companies using proper precautions in selecting and due diligence in opening their mines before purchasing or erecting machinery of any kind, can hardly fail to meet with most remunerative returns.

Montana need not blush to compare her treasures of the precious and useful minerals with those of any other section. She has within her limits as great a variety of metalliferous veins as any single State or Territory. Veins bearing free gold and amalgable silver ores are those immediately available, while argentiferous galenas, copper ores, and coals will, at some future day, afford an exhaustless field for permanent and profitable investment, particularly when the Northern Pacific railroad shall have facilitated communication and diminished the outlays for freight.

SECTION IV.

GOLD AND COAL MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, *January 1, 1868.*

SIR: I beg leave to offer the following statements and observations relative to the mines and mineral resources of Nova Scotia, in the hope that they may be considered worth being embodied in the report which, I have understood, you are preparing upon the mineral resources of the United States and British provinces east of the Rocky mountains.

Mines are officially classified in Nova Scotia as "gold mines" and "mines other than gold." I shall observe the same classification in treating of them and the minerals which they develop. In the course of the following remarks I trust that, to relieve myself from again going over ground which I have previously trodden—some of it several times—I may

* London Mining Journal, August 11, 1866.

be pardoned for occasionally making extracts from former papers of mine upon the same subject, and from official reports prepared by me, during the past four years, as gold commissioner and chief commissioner of mines. First, then, as to gold mines.

Gold-bearing, geological formations, form a large portion of the surface of Nova Scotia. To indicate their character and extent I will make an extract, brief, indeed, but sufficient, I trust, for our present purpose, from a paper prepared and read by me before the "Nova Scotia Institute of National Science," on the 6th of February, 1886 :

The outlines of the well-marked geological district which comprises the gold fields of Nova Scotia, are already pretty generally known. I will only briefly state that they mainly consist of two distinct districts of different geological ages. We have upon the Atlantic coast the Lower Silurian rocks, forming a band which extends the whole length of the Nova Scotian peninsula. This district is not less than 50 miles in width at its western extremity, gradually narrowing as it proceeds eastward, and finally coming almost to a point at Cape Canso. The other district, the Devonian and Upper Silurian, forms several comparatively lofty and isolated ridges. One of these extends from Digby county, along the south side of the Annapolis valley, to the vicinity of Windsor. Another commences at Cape Chigouecto, forms the Cobequid hills, and, with a slight divergence from its original course, proceeds eastward to the Strait of Canso, throwing off spurs northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and southwestward on both sides of the Stewiacke river. In the island of Cape Breton, nearly the whole of Victoria county, a large portion of Inverness, and several detached eminences in Cape Breton and Richmond counties, belong to the same formation. Among the gold-bearing formations of this province I might also include the Trap ridges, considerable as to extent, for auriferous quartz has been discovered and to some slight extent mined in the Trappean headlands of Pictou island and Cape D'Or; but I will leave this geological district out of further consideration.

The extent of the two larger districts which I have indicated, comprises, in the aggregate, a large proportion of the surface of Nova Scotia. I would roughly estimate the area of the Lower Silurian district at 7,000 square miles, and of the several tracts of the more recent formation at 3,000, in all 10,000 square miles. The whole area of the province amounts to about 18,000 square miles. It must not be assumed that this large area is throughout auriferous. I will observe, parenthetically, that, judging from what is already known, there is every reason to believe that future explorations will prove the greater part of this area to be rich in metalliferous deposits of some kind.

As to gold I will begin with the Devonian district. The several ridges of highlands which come under this denomination have, as yet, been but little explored for gold; nor is it probable that they will be, to any great extent, for some time to come. These hills are, for the most part, in the interior of the country. Their rocks are rarely exposed, being covered with a pretty deep soil from which has arisen a heavy growth of timber. Gold has been found in the alluvium brought down by many streams which take their rise in these hills. It has seldom been discovered, as yet, in quartz *in situ*, but, for the reasons just referred to, quartz *in situ* has seldom been seen in the geological district. In Wagamatacook, which is a proclaimed gold district, about the head waters of the river of the same name, in Victoria county, quartz has been mined to some small extent. The little done here in this way did not afford as good promise of profit as has been met with in quartz mining elsewhere in the province, but it cannot be considered a fair test of the productiveness of the district. Most of the gold obtained at Wagamatacook has been taken from the beds of streams which flow down from the hills, and the quantity thus procured indicates the presence of numerous auriferous quartz veins in the vicinity. Gold has been discovered in the sands of nearly all, if not all, the streams of Victoria and Inverness, which take their rise in these metamorphic hills. It has also been found in the same formation at Cape Porcupine, near the head waters of the Musquodoboit and the Stewiacke, and, I believe, at Five Islands and elsewhere, so that gold may be sought for, with not unreasonable expectations of success, in any part of this geological district.

We have more reliable data as to the auriferous character of the better known Lower Silurian coast band. We know that in the Lower Silurian district there are found bands of quartzite seemingly nearly parallel with each other, alternating with various slates, extending in a general easterly and westerly direction. These bands are intersected by various masses of granite, in some places extending quite across the whole formation, but more frequently forming detached masses, protruding through, and surrounded by, the stratified rocks just named. In this quartzite, and, in a less degree, in some of the slates, we find numerous veins of quartz; and these veins, especially those of the quartzite, we find to be auriferous. Of the number of the quartzite bands, and of the latitudinal extent of each, little is yet known. From a general acquaintance with the country, and not from actual survey, I am inclined to the belief that, in the aggregate, they form the largest portion of the width, superficially, of this metamorphic district skirting the Atlantic.

Longitudinally this quartzite, with its auriferous quartz veins, can, except when interruptions are caused by the granite dikes already mentioned, be traced the whole length of the Nova Scotian peninsula. Gold has been taken from quartz veins at Yarmouth and on the shore of Chedabucto bay, and, I might add, at every intermediate point where diligent search has been made for it in the proper formation. The quantity of quartz embraced in this great length and breadth of quartzite veinstone must be something enormous. I speak of it in comparison with the bulk of the enclosing rock. Of course we have no sufficient data from which to estimate this quantity. The opinion I have just hazarded is based upon observations of the cross cuttings in the rock yet made in the few localities of this province where gold mining is yet carried on, and these openings have in many, I believe I might say in most instances, been made at mere hap-hazard. On one occasion I myself removed carefully the drift, so as to expose a cross section of the surface merely of the bed-rock, for a distance of about 160 feet. Within that distance I discovered over 30 quartz veins ranging from an inch to 15 inches in thickness. The whole number of veins would average not less than six inches, or say 15 feet in all, thickness of quartz in 160 feet of enclosing rock, the dip being here nearly vertical. In another instance, after counting and measuring the quartz veins exposed within a distance of 250 feet, I estimated their aggregate thickness at 25 feet; and yet, as within a part of the distance of 250 feet there was no exposure of the bed-rock, the actual thickness of this quartz may have been considerably greater than what I have stated. In both of these cases the quartz veins exposed, or the greater number of them, were known to be auriferous from examination made at the several spots where laid bare. In other localities quartz veins of 5, 10, and even up to 30 feet in thickness, are found, but I will not multiply instances. Those which I have specified do not, I think, exhibit a much greater thickness of quartz in proportion to that of the enclosing rock than will be found generally throughout these quartzite bands.

Such is, in brief, a description of the auriferous districts of Nova Scotia. As to the most important of these, economically speaking, viz : the Lower Silurian, the operations being carried on throughout its whole extent are almost exclusively those of quartz mining. Owing to the conformation of the country, no part of this district being estimated to attain a greater elevation than 500 feet above sea level, and the whole of it lying in immediate proximity to the sea, the deposits of auriferous diluvium and alluvium to be found in the

more mountainous and inland gold-fields west of the Rocky mountains, and in Australia and elsewhere, are few in Nova Scotia, and of very limited extent. Following what seems to have been the course of the current which has produced a partial denudation of the rocks of the Atlantic coast band, the disintegrated rock thus set free has been swept into the Atlantic. Accordingly we find that at most points along that coast, where anything like a thorough examination is practicable, the sands of the shore contain a greater or less proportion of gold. The same remark applies to Sable island, off the eastern coast of Nova Scotia. This island consists altogether of sand into the composition of which gold enters to such an extent that it is believed, by those who have experimented in the matter, that gold washing on a large scale could here be carried on at a handsome profit.

I have already mentioned that this Lower Silurian district embraces a number of quartzite bands maintaining an easterly and westerly course. It must be added that each of these quartzite bands represents a distinct line of upheaval, and has its anticlinal axis. Consequently a section crossing the whole district at right angles with the coast line, would represent a series of undulations of strata. The quartz veins, or, more properly speaking, beds, have generally the same strike and dip as the strata enclosing them. "Cross leaders," as they are called by the miners, or veins cutting the strata transversely, are of not unfrequent occurrence; but, as a rule, they are found to be comparatively unproductive in gold. I shall presently have to notice some exceptions to this.

The conditions under which gold is found in these quartz lodes are extremely varied. In many instances, probably in a majority of cases yet observed, the lode itself has a casing of dark-blue clay slate, or talcose slate, on one side, or both, but more frequently the former. In other cases nothing intervenes between the quartz vein and the enclosing quartzite rock. In some instances the lode consists more of slate than of quartz; and, frequently, both in this case and in that of the slaty casing just mentioned, the slate itself is found to be as profusely impregnated with gold as even the quartz is. Sometimes a quartz lode is of a snowy whiteness throughout, interspersed with gold of perfect purity unassociated with any other mineral; but more frequently these lodes are highly mineralized, misspickel or arsenical pyrites, zinc blende, and oxides of iron, being the prevalent associated minerals, the first named pre-eminently so. Throughout the Nova Scotia mines the gold, as taken from its matrix, is, when compared with the immediate product of other mines in the world, of unsurpassed if not unsurpassable purity. Owing in part to this fact the treating of auriferous ore to extract the gold from them is beset with comparatively few difficulties in Nova Scotia.

The discovery of gold in Nova Scotia was a very remarkable incident; remarkable not because gold was actually discovered, but because it was not discovered at a much earlier period in the political history of this country. This fact becomes particularly striking when we remember that gold was a special object of inquiry among the earlier European navigators who visited our shores: that Nova Scotia is the site of the oldest European settlement in America north of Florida; and that the auriferous rocks, composing so large a proportion of the surface of the whole country, crop out upon its surface, and are found to exhibit gold at the surface of the outcrop at almost innumerable localities. As to when and by whom it was first discovered there is a diversity of legends and some disputes. At all events, the first unmistakable discoveries, which the public felt bound to take notice of, are thus described in the gold commissioner's first annual report—that for 1862:

The earliest discovery of gold in the province, made known to the public, occurred during the summer of 1860, at a spot about 12 (it is less than 10) miles north from the head of Tangier harbor, on the northeast branch of the Tangier river. The discoverer, John Pulsifer, of Musquodoboit, was induced, from what he had heard of the gold-bearing quartz of California, to search for the same substance amongst the rocks of the upper waters of the Tangier river; and, while in company with some Indians whom he had hired, Mr. Pulsifer found several pieces of gold in quartz, in a brook at a place now known as the Mooseland diggings, or, more frequently, Old Tangier, owing to this circumstance. This discovery being known a number of persons gathered to the spot from various parts of the province, during the summer and the succeeding autumn, for the purpose of prospecting.

In the month of October, of the same year, Peter Mason, a fisherman and landowner near the head of Tangier harbor, was passing through the woods about half a mile from his own residence and on his own land; he stooped to drink at a small brook, noticed a particle of shining yellow metal in a piece of quartz which was there very abundant, and having picked it up and examined it he concluded, from what he had heard of the discovery of gold up the river, that he also had found the precious metal. Upon this fact becoming known a number of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Tangier flocked to the locality and commenced a search for the supposed source from which the specimen had been derived.

The public attention was now fully aroused, and with the opening of the following spring, that of 1861, gold mining in a rude way was commenced at Tangier, for the regulation of which and the appropriation of land for mining purposes, the provincial government found it necessary to frame certain "orders in council." Explorations were also prosecuted with vigor both at Tangier and elsewhere in the coast band of metamorphic rocks. The consequence was that during the ensuing summer promising discoveries of gold were made at the Ovens, in Lunenburg county; Lawrencetown, Waverley, and Oldham, in Halifax county; Renfrew, in Hants county; Sherbrooke, Wine Harbor, and Isaac's Harbor, in Greysborough county, and elsewhere. These places still comprise the greater number of the, as yet known, most productive gold districts of the province. Of the others which have become particularly noted, Montagu, about six miles from Halifax, in the county of the same name, was discovered in the spring of 1863; Wagamatkook, in Victoria county, in the summer of the same year; and Uniacke, Hants county, in 1865.

As one of the best modes of illustrating the character and exhibiting the progress of gold mining in Nova Scotia, it may be well to give a few sentences to each of these districts, taking them separately. To begin at the most western, then, the Ovens are so called from the shapes of a succession of caverns which, by the action of the sea-waves, have been washed out from the face of a low cliff on the west side and near the mouth of Malegash bay. Gold was here first discovered among the sands along the shore beach, and in such quantity as to cause no small excitement at the outset. At first it was supposed that the auriferous sands were thrown up from the bed of the neighboring sea, for gold was found in increased quantity after every storm which drove the waves in shore. It was eventually learned that this result was produced by the action of the waves in sapping the face of the rock forming a cross section of an auriferous band of the shore itself. The washing of these sands was carried on with vigor for some time, but has, of late, been almost wholly abandoned. The process was found to be an expensive one, and the area over which it could be carried on very limited. The auriferous band of the shore itself at this place presents some characteristics seldom met with in the other gold districts of the province. The quartz veins, although numerous and rich, are comparatively thin, and the "cross leads"—true veins cutting the strata transversely—are the richest in gold, a fact seldom met with elsewhere in Nova Scotia.

The Ovens is one of the oldest known gold districts in Nova Scotia, and those who first invested money there seem to have entertained most extravagant expectations of the richness of the place. Their anticipations were not realized, and consequently, in the reaction which took place in the public mind, the place was unreasonably cried down. It is beyond doubt that gold mining can be carried on at the Ovens with fair profits.

Waverley is situated 10 miles distant from Halifax by the post road to Truro, and about 12 miles distant from the same place by railway. Thus far Waverley has produced a larger gross amount of gold than any other district in the province, a result which is in a large degree attributable to the favorable situation of the place, and the unwonted vigor with which mining operations have there been carried on by two or three of the most largely interested companies, for the average yield of gold per ton of quartz, over the whole district and for a period of six years, has been less at Waverley than at several other districts. The most effective rule to apply in order to ascertain, at least approximately, the profit derivable from a mine, or from a whole district, is to show the product of gold for each man engaged in and about mining. In 1863, the first year in which complete official returns were obtained, Waverley gave \$258 40 per man for the year. This rate has gradually increased year by year, until, in 1865, it amounted to \$395 87. There was a slight falling off during the ensuing years.

Lawrencetown is about 12 miles eastward of Halifax, between the great eastern shore road and the shore of the Atlantic itself, and is of easy access. Since 1861 mining has been carried on at this place with varying success, operations being wholly suspended at intervals. It was not until the latter part of 1866 that the real value of this gold field came to be appreciated. Since then a large portion of the district has fallen into new hands; some very rich lodes have been struck, and mining has been prosecuted with considerable vigor.

Montagu, six miles eastward of Halifax, and of easy access by post road, has not been distinguished by the same activity which has characterized operations in some other districts. Nevertheless the ground is favorably situated for mining; and the monthly and yearly returns of its gold product are rather remarkable for the slight degree of fluctuation they exhibit. These for the year ending 30th of September last showed a product of \$406 60 per man.

I may here observe that since 1864 the 30th September has been held as the termination of the fiscal year in Nova Scotia. Consequently when, hereafter, I speak of any returns for either of the years 1865, 1866 or 1867, I allude to the twelvemonth ending with the 30th September of the year in question.

That part of Oldham district in which the principal mining operations have heretofore been carried on is about three miles eastward of Enfield railway station, which station is 27 miles distant by rail from Halifax. Owing to causes which are attributable less to the nature of the place than to the management of those who have invested there, mining has been less uniformly successful there than in some other localities. Oldham has the distinction of having shown a larger *maximum yield* of gold than any other district. At one time this amounted to 103 ounces, 14 dwts. per ton of quartz. In another respect it is almost singular, for a "cross vein" of quartz has here proved to be one of the most productive lodes in the district.

Renfrew is distant about seven miles westward from Enfield railway station, already mentioned. From 1862 to 1865, inclusive, mining was carried on in this district on no very extensive scale, but with fair and increasing profits, and a gradual extension of operations. In 1866, owing to an influx of additional mining capital, and the opening of a number of new lodes, a great stride in advance was made, and the aggregate gold product for that year was more than five times that of the last previous year. This prosperity has continued unabated to the present time, and in 1867 the Renfrew mines afforded \$895 30 per man.

The centre of *Uniacke* mines is about three miles eastward of Mount Uniacke railway station, this station being 26 miles by the Windsor Branch railway from Halifax, and 22 from Windsor. Mining may be said to have really commenced in the early part of 1867, the first important discoveries of gold having been made there during the preceding year. The

prospects throughout the district, so far as explorations have been extended, are very promising, and mining, where it has been carried on, has shown large returns. The operations of one company at Uniacke, for some months during the latter part of 1867, yielded at the rate of an ounce of gold per day per man, a larger average, I believe, than has been shown elsewhere in Nova Scotia.

Tangier is upon the Atlantic coast, 56 miles eastward from Halifax by post road, and about the same distance by water. This district, although an exceedingly rich one beyond all question, has been subject to great and frequent fluctuations, owing mainly, in the first instance, to the injudicious mining regulations adopted by the government when gold was first discovered there; and secondly, to the business complications of those into whose hands a large portion of the mining ground subsequently fell. This district is divided into two sections, known as blocks A and B, or Old Tangier and Tangier proper. The latter lies immediately upon the shore about the tide-waters of the safe and commodious havens of Tangier and Pope's harbor, and consequently possesses great facilities of access. Old Tangier, as already mentioned, is situated about nine miles back from the shore. Although this was the first spot where gold was mined in Nova Scotia, the operations carried on there are still upon a somewhat limited scale. This has been owing to the difficulties of access to the place. Latterly, however, a road has been opened through the wilderness, and mining has there been renewed with much spirit. The quartz lodes are numerous, continuous, and of even thickness, and yield a good average of gold. A large quantity of specimens of auriferous nuggety quartz taken from old Tangier during the latter part of 1867 exceed in richness and brilliancy anything of their kind previously found in Nova Scotia.

Sherbrooke gold district lies upon the west side of St. Mary's river. It is 150 miles from Halifax by the most direct land route, and about two-thirds of that distance by water. This district has been one of the largest producers of gold in Nova Scotia. It has also been, perhaps, one of the most uninterruptedly successful, a fact which, however, I am inclined to attribute less to the exceeding richness of the mines than to the skill and energy with which they have been worked. The profits of mining in Sherbrooke have continued to increase steadily year by year. This can scarcely be questioned when we find that the annual yield of gold has attained an average of \$1,592 58 for every man employed.

Wine Harbor gold district is situated upon the harbor of the same name, four miles eastward of the mouth of St. Mary's river, already named. During the first four years of its mining history, this district kept pace with Sherbrooke as a gold producer—indeed, rather surpassed the latter place. Since then there has been something of a falling off in the product. This is mainly owing to the fact that latterly the parties most largely interested at Wine Harbor have engaged a large share of their joint efforts in works which are not immediately productive, but which are essential to an extension of mining operations. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the place will soon resume its former high position as a gold district.

Isaac's Harbor or *Stormont* district is advantageously situated upon one of the finest harbors upon the eastern coast, and is about 20 miles eastward of the mouth of St. Mary's river. This district has also been a large producer in proportion to the amount of effort that has there been put forth in mining; but enterprises of that class have never yet been entered into upon anything like a large scale. The possibilities of the place may be imagined from the fact that, taking the whole period since gold mining commenced in Nova Scotia, we find that the mines of Isaac's harbor have kept up the largest average yield of gold per ton of quartz.

The situation of Wagamatkook is comparatively remote from the centres of population, being in the wooded highlands of the interior of Victoria county. The difficulty of access to it has militated against its prosperity as a mining district. Another cause of its lack of prosperity is to be found in the fact that a large portion of its most promising ground remained for a long time in the hands of parties who did little or nothing to develop it. Indeed, little more can be said of Wagamatkook than that it affords very promising indications as a gold field; but that much may be alleged with perfect safety.

The progress of development of these mining districts, although not very rapid, has been continuous, steady, and increasingly satisfactory. The aggregate quantity of gold produced by them was, in 1862, 7,275 ounces; in 1863, 14,001 ounces, 14 pennyweights, 17 grains; in 1864, for nine months ending September 30, 14,565 ounces, 9 pennyweights, 8 grains; in 1865, for 12 months ending September 30, 24,867 ounces, 5 pennyweights, 22 grains; in 1866, 24,162 ounces, 4 pennyweights, 11 grains; in 1867, 27,533 ounces, 6 pennyweights, 9 grains.

In another respect, these results are more gratifying. There are no returns of the number of men engaged in mining in 1862; but in 1863 the total quantity of gold produced was equivalent to \$296 to every man engaged in and about gold mining in Nova Scotia during the year. In 1864, this average had attained, for nine months only, \$324 66 per man; in 1865, \$664 80; in 1866, \$669 41; and in 1867, \$765 per man for the 12 months, equal to \$2 44 per man per day. In all these calculations gold is estimated at \$18 50 per ounce, which is less than its real value.

When the first of these averages was made known to the public, it was clearly shown that the mines of Nova Scotia in the aggregate yielded a larger average product per man engaged in mining than those of any other country, and this average has been nearly trebled in four years. In fact, although the above calculations do not necessarily prove it, the results pro-

duced from the various gold mines of Nova Scotia, taken separately, do not present those striking contrasts observable in every other gold-producing country. We seldom hear of such extraordinarily rich prizes as are, at times, met with elsewhere, but, on the other hand, a mine which is a total failure—which does not at least yield a moderate profit—is a very rare exception.

It will be seen that, with the exception of the last named, and even that may scarcely be considered an exception, all of the gold districts above briefly described are easily accessible, lying, as they do, immediately upon a coast abounding with superior harbors, or within a very few miles of the great interior thoroughfares of the province. They are so situate that they can be readily supplied with all the requisites of a mining district at a low rate of charge. When one considers this fact, together with that of the productive character of the mines themselves, he may naturally wonder at the paucity of the numbers engaged in mining, and of the consequent aggregate result of their operations. Doubtless, in the very propinquity of Nova Scotia to Great Britain, the Atlantic States, and the other Canadian provinces, the sources from which most great commercial enterprises emanate, and the facility with which reliable auriferous districts may be reached, become possessed, and profitably developed in Nova Scotia, may be found, in great measure, the solution of the problem thus suggested. There probably never was an adage more pregnant with truth than that embodied in the oft quoted poetical line:

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

Even from Nova Scotia itself people sometimes go to Colorado, Columbia, California, Australia, or New Zealand, to mine gold, thus abandoning at least ten chances in their favor at home for one that they can pick up abroad.

Comparing the prospects with the results, as above set forth, it will be seen that gold mining is yet in its infancy in Nova Scotia. We may further infer that the discovery of localities in which gold mining can be carried on with profit has scarcely more than commenced. Among the places not already named where gold has been discovered, with good prospects of profitable mining, may be mentioned Cranberry Head, at the extreme western limit of the province, in Yarmouth county; Gold river, in Lunenburg county; Boar's Back, near Gay's river, and Stewiacke, in Colchester; East river, Chizzelcook, Musquodoboit, Scraggy Lake, Killaggy river, and elsewhere on the Sheet Harbor rivers and their branches, in Halifax county; and the shores of Chedabucto bay and Cape Porcupine, in Guysborough county. The existence of auriferous deposits in some of these places has been known for years; in others it is of recent discovery.

It may not be out of place, in this paper, to give a brief outline of the more important provisions of the law of Nova Scotia relating to gold mines. It must be premised that, whoever may be the owner of the land, gold mines in Nova Scotia belong, in the first instance, to the Crown. At least, this is practically the case as yet. There are portions of land in the province which have been granted without reserving to the Crown any minerals, but upon such unlimited grants no gold has yet been discovered. As a rule, out of all land granted in Nova Scotia there are reserved to the Crown all mines and deposits of gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, copper, and coal. All other mineral substances are conveyed with the soil.

The regulations improvised by the governor and council on the first discovery of gold in Nova Scotia, as also the first "gold field act" passed by the provincial legislature, were framed, as might naturally enough be supposed, with but a very imperfect knowledge of what was requisite to a gold mining community anywhere, still more of all that was peculiar in the Nova Scotian gold fields, and would most conduce to their development. Consequently they were hampered with many provisions which experience soon proved to be useless, but which bore heavily and vexatiously upon those who engaged in mining enterprises. There is little room to doubt that the check thus given to such enterprises at their very conception is, in its results, felt to some extent even yet. The law now in force, which, with its subsequent amendments, was framed by the writer of this paper, has been found to work satisfactorily to all parties concerned, although, of course, every year's additional experience suggests some further amendment.

According to the existing law, the intending miner, having determined upon the site of his future operations, it not being preoccupied by another, may, in the first instance, apply at the department of mines for either a "prospective license," or a lease. There is no limit to the extent of ground that he may apply for. To obtain a prospecting license he must pay at the rate of 50 cents per acre, and, where the ground applied for is not Crown land, must enter into a bond to reimburse the proprietor thereof for any damage that may be done to his land. This license holds good for three months, but is renewable for a further term of three months upon the prepayment of 25 cents per acre. This gives him the exclusive right to explore over the whole tract applied for, and select any part, or the whole of it, upon which to carry on mining operations.

Before entering upon any such mining operations, he must, whether he has previously held a prospecting license or not, apply for a lease of such unoccupied ground as he may have selected for his purpose. On making such application, he is required to pay at the rate of \$2 for each area of 250 feet in length by 150 feet in breadth; and, also, when the ground applied for is private property, to make an arrangement with the owner of the soil for any damages the latter is likely to sustain. Thereupon he receives a lease for 21 years, reserving a royalty of two and one-half per cent. upon all the gold mined. The law further requires

him to have labor performed annually at the rate of 100 days' work for every 250×150 feet leased by him; and to furnish quarterly, and swear to, a return showing, among other things, the amount of work and where performed, the quantity of quartz mined, the mill to which it was sent, and the quantity of gold obtained from it.

Any person is liable to a heavy fine who runs a quartz mill without a license. Before obtaining this license, for which there is no charge, he must give bonds with ample sureties for the performance of his duties as required by law. The licensed mill owner must every month make and swear to a return showing the quantity of quartz crushed, the mine whence it came, and the quantity of gold taken from it; and out of this gold he himself pays to the mines department the royalty reserved by law, receiving three per cent. out of that royalty commission for his trouble.

It will thus be seen that every pains has been taken to insure reliability in the statistical returns furnished from the Nova Scotian gold fields. A glance at this outline of the leading provisions of the law will convince the reader that, at least, there can be no exaggeration in the statistical statement above set forth, or in the tables appended to this paper. Doubtless some gold is smuggled away from the mines without paying royalty, and consequently never appears in the official returns. The amount which is thus eliminated from the auriferous products of the country cannot be estimated with anything approaching to accuracy.

The following yearly abstracts of the results of gold mining operations from 1863 to 1867, inclusive, shows the progress that has been made and the aggregate product, so far as official returns can show them:

Abstract of gold mining statistics—1863.

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills in dist.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand, and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.			Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.			Maximum yield per ton.	Average annual yield per man engaged in mining.
						Tons Cwt. Lbs	Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.		Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.		
Isaac's Harbor...	50	1	1	0	526 11 0	3 0 7	.....	.....	.....	1,567 13 12	8 0 0	.....	.....	\$327 13
Wine Harbor	124	4	3	1	3,644 10 0	1 0 10	.....	.....	.....	3,718 2 19	66 0 0	.....	.....	553 3
Sherbrooke	100	5	4	1	3,454 1 68	19 0	.....	98 0 0	.....	3,304 14 12	12 0 0	.....	.....	611 4
Tangier	120	6	3	3	655 9 40	15 2	.....	.....	.....	494 8 21	4 0 0	.....	.....	76 2
Lawrencetown	6	1	1	0	123 10 0	10 11	.....	.....	.....	64 17 12	Unknown	.....	.....	20 3
Montagu	124	0	0	0	139 18 0	2 16 2	.....	.....	.....	366 14 16	5 9 8	.....	.....	33 3
Waverley	187	5	5	0	6,754 19 15	7 1	.....	.....	.....	2,380 6 3	17 14 0	.....	.....	23 4
Oldham	83	8	5	3	1,025 16 33	1 4 6	.....	.....	.....	1,223 3 21	43 13 6	.....	.....	27 3
Renfrew	68	4	2	2	574 17 0	1 7 7	.....	.....	.....	785 7 7	6 6 0	.....	.....	203 3
Ovens	15	1	1	0	102 1 59	4 13 23	.....	.....	.....	76 5 14	9 0 0	.....	.....	33 3
Total	877	35	25	10	17,001 14 15	16 12	.....	28 0 0	.....	14,001 14 17	66 0 0	.....	.....	256 3

Abstract of gold mining statistics—1864.

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills employed, Sept. 30, '64.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand, and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.			Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.			Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield for 9 months per man engaged in mining, Gold, \$100 per ton.
						Tons Cwt. Lbs	Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.		Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.	Oz. Dwt. Gr.		
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor.	78	2	1	1	391 10 0	2 14 21	.....	.....	.....	1,049 4 21	6 10 0	.....	.....	\$342 3
Wine Harbor	77	4	3	1	2,738 0 0	1 2 18	.....	.....	.....	3,130 9 5	16 0 0	.....	.....	749 3
Sherbrooke	113	4	3	1	1,909 12 0	1 7 8	.....	.....	.....	2,611 22 22	20 0 0	.....	.....	427 1
Tangier	51	6	3	3	468 17 0	15 11	.....	.....	.....	363 2 0	2 7 20	.....	.....	131 7
Montagu	37	.....	.....	.....	304 15 0	2 2 15	.....	.....	.....	649 6 23	3 10 0	.....	.....	324 2
Waverley	279	6	5	1	6,979 14 0	12 17	.....	.....	.....	4,491 3 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	127 1
Oldham	134	7	4	3	1,757 0 0	15 12	.....	.....	.....	1,362 15 2	163 14 0	.....	.....	152 1
Renfrew	42	5	3	2	750 6 0	1 3 7	.....	.....	.....	874 5 6	6 1 0	.....	.....	365 3
Other and unproclaimed districts.	19	1	1	.....	17 0 0	6 1	.....	38 11 3	.....	43 13 19	.....	.....	.....	42 54
Total	830	35	23	12	15,316 14 0	19 0	.....	38 11 3	.....	14,565 9 8	103 14 0	.....	.....	324 3

Abstract of gold mining statistics—1865.

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills employed Sept. 30, '65	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand, and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months, at \$18 50 per oz.
					<i>Tons, Cwt. Lbs</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor.	94	3	2	1	1,123 2 0	1 15 15	.....	1,999 0 2	8 10 18	\$394 47
Wine Harbor	51	4	3	1	4,363 17 0	12 2	.....	2,664 3 11	16 10 0	946 84
Sherbrooke	53	4	3	1	2,637 3 0	1 3 19	.....	3,137 9 5	8 3 0	699 27
Tangier	50	5	2	3	681 10 0	18 7	117 9 0	741 7 15	9 6 21	274 00
Montagu	38	1	1	1	675 4 0	1 12 10	.....	1,093 17 13	3 18 9	533 50
Waverley	270	5	4	1	10,709 2 0	1 4 11	.....	13,102 0 21	3 13 10	895 87
Odham	65	5	4	1	2,409 15 0	10 7	.....	1,242 6 21	10 15 3	353 52
Renfrew	35	5	3	2	1,114 10 0	14 17	.....	820 12 23	7 17 12	436 60
Other and unproclaimed	6	1	....	1	123 8 0	10 10	23 18 0	64 6 21	1 17 6	
Total	692	33	23	10	23,835 11 0	1 0 21	141 7 0	24,867 5 22	16 10 0	664 80

Abstract of gold mining statistics—1866.

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills employed Sept. 30, '66.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand, and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for 12 months, at \$18 50 per oz.
					<i>Tons, Cwt. Lbs</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	
Stormont, Isaac's Harbor.	34½	3	2	1	1,956 7 0	0 10 18	.....	1,035 7 13	3 0 0	\$565 91
Wine Harbor	35	4	3	1	2,192 8 0	11 4	.....	1,224 13 1	87 0 0	647 27
Sherbrooke	28	4	3	1	2,684 1 0	1 22 0	.....	5,157 14 17	16 6 16	382 86
Tangier	28½	4	1	3	956 2 0	1 8 19	11 17 4	420 0 3	4 18 0	277 50
Montagu	26½	1	1	1	553 5 0	1 6 0	.....	707 1 1	3 12 0	488 95
Waverley	332	7	6	1	17,286 0 0	12 1	.....	10,486 0 21	3 7 0	584 31
Odham	36	7	5	2	964 2 0	12 2	.....	776 12 4	6 3 19	399 6
Renfrew	94	7	5	2	4,181 7 0	19 23	.....	4,176 3 17	9 18 0	821 90
Unproclaimed and other	12½	1	....	1	179 10 0	17 15	94 17 11	158 11 8	12 0 0	234 65
Total	667½	38	27	11	30,963 2 0	15 14	36 14 15	24,162 4 13	87 0 0	669 41

Abstract of gold mining statistics—1867.

Districts.	Average men employed.	Crushing mills in dist.	Steam power.	Water power.	Quartz, sand, and gravel crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average annual yield per man engaged in mining.
					<i>Tons, Cwt. Lbs</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	<i>Oz. Dwt. Gr.</i>	
Isaac's Harbor	45	2	2	0	1,149 0 0	1 5 18	.....	1,503 2 11	4 10 0	\$618 73
Wine Harbor	23	2	2	0	1,667 0 0	1 9 13	.....	764 9 9	26 13 8	428 60
Sherbrooke	99	2	2	0	5,809 0 0	1 9 8	.....	8,522 6 11	11 13 5	392 58
Tangier	19	1	1	0	416 0 0	16 7	20 6 0	395 16 10	4 9 20	385 50
Montagu	19	1	1	0	284 0 0	1 10 0	.....	417 13 21	2 9 20	406 50
Waverley	181	4	1	1	11,289 0 0	7 7	.....	4,134 18 17	1 13 18	423 63
Odham	52	4	3	1	980 0 0	1 8 7	.....	1,359 12 2	4 0 20	483 88
Renfrew	189	5	3	0	7,770 0 0	1 4 4	.....	9,401 2 10	3 8 1	893 30
Isaac's Harbor	30	3	3	0	1,212 0 0	15 15	.....	947 1 17	14 10 0	584 00
Unproclaimed and other districts	9	2	1	1	117 0 0	1 3 4	28 15 15	135 0 21	2 0 0	278 55
Total	676	35	27	8	30,673 0 0	17 23	49 1 15	27,583 6 9	26 13 8	765 00

As intimated elsewhere in this paper, operations in search of gold in Nova Scotia have been prosecuted almost invariably in the veins of quartz *in situ*. In the few localities where alluvial mining has been carried on the means employed have been, as in other countries, those of the cradle, long-tom, and sluice, but more especially the latter. But even in the few alluvial auriferous deposits which have yet been discovered free gold is only found in small quantity. In such places the surface soil is usually found to be profusely interspersed with fragments of auriferous quartz, with boulders and pebbles of what had been its enclosing rock. The processes referred to merely wash off the earthy matter from the mixed material, retaining the free gold and the fragments of quartz and other rocks. From the latter the quartz is separated and subjected to the stamping mill. This may seem a tedious process, and it requires much care; but in the few localities which have favored the operation, it has proved very remunerative. In some instances, and generally where the situation favored such a process, the whole of the surface material has been run through the stamping mill, as the more profitable mode of saving the gold contained in it.

The Nova Scotian gold, as taken from the matrix, is almost singularly free from alloy, a fact which, in a very material degree, exempts the gold hunter there from difficulties which beset him in many other parts of the world. As to the mode of reducing the auriferous quartz, slate, &c., and extracting the gold therefrom, numerous processes have been tried. For pulverizing quartz the first apparatus employed—not considering the rude and temporary appliances hurriedly improvised on the first discovery of gold—was the stamping mill. Since then, and more especially during the first two or three years of Nova Scotia's gold-mining history, numerous other contrivances, involving some variety of mechanical principles, have been tried. We have had improved specimens of the rude arrastra, the Chilian mill, the revolving pan and sphere, the "dry process" of pulverizing quartz by passing it through a rapidly revolving cylinder, and various combinations and varieties of these. Some processes which I have not had opportunities of inspecting have also been employed for a time. But all others have, as yet, been, by practical men, sooner or later discarded in favor of the old stamping mill.

In the appliances used for amalgamation there has been almost as great a variety, but a pretty nearly uniform process has eventually been adopted. Quicksilver is deposited in quantity in the stamper-boxes. As a thin stream of water runs continually into each stamper-box while the mill is in operation, the finer and lighter particles of the triturated gangue are being constantly washed out, through a wire gauze or finely perforated plate, upon a sloping table, the sides of which converge, and, at its lower end, conduct to a succession of sluice-boxes which form a gradual descent. The bottom and sides of this table and these sluice-boxes are covered with copper plates. In some mills, instead of sluice-boxes, there are provided shaking tables, the superior advantages of which yet remain, I think, to be proved. By this mode a greatly preponderating portion of the gold freed from its matrix never leaves the stamper-box, but amalgamates and remains there with the quicksilver. The particles of both metals, thrown out by the mechanical action of the machinery and the current of water, are caught upon the copper plates, over which, for a time, they are carried.

This is the mode of treatment which, thus far, has met with the most general approval. It is of not unfrequent occurrence that when a new comer from abroad enters a mining district he regards somewhat scornfully the simple processes I have briefly sketched; but it invariably happens that, after indulging in some—frequently very expensive—experiments in setting up "the latest improvements," he falls back into the old mode, or some very slight modification of it. That all the gold is saved by this treatment is more than any person would be justified in saying. For about the first year of gold mining in Nova Scotia most mills had in connection with them kilns for roasting the quartz before it was subjected to the stamps. It was discovered, however, or supposed to be, that no profit was made by this, and that, indeed, the balance, if any, was on the other side of the account.

It is certain that in most auriferous quartz veins mispickel (arsenical pyrites) is found, in some of them in large and numerous masses. It may be safely averred that all of this is impregnated with gold; and, owing to the difficulty, if not impossibility, of amalgamating any considerable portion of the gold so associated by the simple process above described, a considerable quantity must be lost. Latterly some proprietors of mines have carefully separated this arsenical pyrites from the tailings of their quartz mills, barrelled it up, and sent it to Europe, where it has been subjected to chemical treatment and has yielded, I have been led to believe, a good profit to the owner. I am not aware that a like treatment has yet come into use in Nova Scotia.

I must here observe that the sodium amalgam, of comparatively recent discovery, when experimented with in the mines of this province, has produced highly gratifying results, and is gradually creeping into general use.

OF MINES OTHER THAN GOLD.—In treating of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia other than auriferous deposits, and more especially of its coal fields, I find myself even more at a loss to speak definitely than in dealing with its gold mines. This difficulty is owing to the very imperfect character of the geological and mineralogical explorations that have yet taken place in the province. To explain this, again, I must be historical to the extent of a few sentences.

In 1826, at which time little or nothing was known of the geology and mineralogy of the

country, all the minerals reserved to the crown in granted lands and all those in crown lands were granted by George IV to his brother, the late Duke of York, for a term of 60 years. This grant virtually transferred nearly all the mineral products of Nova Scotia. The property thus conveyed to the Duke of York eventually came into the hands of the "General Mining Association," a powerful English company. While the whole mineral resources of the country were thus locked up by a monopoly, little or no disposition was shown, either by the provincial government or private individuals, to ascertain what the extent of those resources was. At length, after years of irritation, probably on both sides, and some not very successful efforts on the part of the Nova Scotians to possess themselves of a share of the mineral wealth of their own country, an arrangement was effected between the provincial government and the General Mining Association in August, 1857, which was confirmed by the Nova Scotian legislature early in the ensuing year, and went immediately into effect. According to this arrangement the association were allowed to retain, with some ameliorations in the terms of their lease, all the coal seams contained in about 75 square miles, comprising the mines already opened and worked by them at Sydney, Point Aconi, Lingan, and Bridport, in Cape Breton, the Albion mines in Pictou, and Springhill and The Joggins in Cumberland. The association, on their part, relinquished all claim whatsoever to the mines and minerals throughout the remainder of the province. Almost immediately upon the conclusion of this arrangement there commenced an activity previously unknown in Nova Scotia in exploring for minerals, and more especially for coal, outside of the tracts still retained by the General Mining Association. Years must yet elapse before the results of this still actively continued exploration can enable us to form anything like a close approximation to an estimate of the area of Nova Scotia which is underlaid by available coal seams, or of the aggregate quantity of coal which may be extracted from those coal beds and put in the market. I shall, however, give a brief outline of what seem to be the possibilities of the country in this respect.

It has already been stated above that of the 18,600 square miles of the total area of the province of Nova Scotia about 10,000 square miles belong to the geological formation throughout which auriferous deposits are found. Let us deduct from the remaining surface of the province that portion which belongs to the new red sandstone formation, associated with trap rock. This is represented by a narrow strip of land varying from two to five miles in width, extending along the south shore of the Bay of Fundy, from Brier island to Cape Blomidon, and also some islands and isolated headlands on both sides of Minas basin and Cobequid bay. All the remainder of Nova Scotia belongs to the carboniferous formation. The productive coal measures of this formation naturally divide themselves into the following independent coal fields:

The *North Hants and South Colchester* coal basin presents no good, natural cross section, although it is bisected in nearly equal halves by the Shubenacadie river. Thin seams of coal have been discovered at several points near the margin of this basin, but no mines have been opened, and its value as a productive coal field yet remains to be proved.

The *North Colchester* field comprises a narrow strip between the Cobequid Hills, on the one side, and the shores of Minas basin and Cobequid bay on the other, and extending from the vicinity of Parrsborough to the confines of Pictou county. Coal has been mined to a small extent, but, although several seams have been discovered, they are so thin that to work them to any extent, in the present state of the coal and labor markets, would not prove remunerative.

The *Cumberland* coal field is much more extensive. At the western confines of this district, at a place called The Joggins, the shore of Chignecto bay affords a remarkably fine cross section of the whole formation. Here may be observed upwards of 70 coal seams, comprising an aggregate thickness of over 40 feet. The more important workable seams, taken in descending order, are of the respective thicknesses of five feet, one foot nine inches, two feet nine inches, five feet, four feet, and five feet, being six in all. Two of these seams are worked on the Joggins shore by the General Mining Association, who there hold four square miles of mining territory. From three to four miles east of the Joggins mine are the Victoria and Lawrence mines, on opposite sides of the navigable river Hebut. Further east, and fronting upon the navigable Macan river, is the Macan mine. On the east side of the same river and lying contiguous to each other are the mines of the Chignecto, the St. George, and the New York and Acadia companies. All of these mines have been opened within a comparatively recent period, and all are supposed to be worked upon some of the same seams which exhibit themselves upon the Joggins shore, although none of them conform in every particular to any of the beds found at the latter place.

Near Northumberland strait, the extreme eastern shore of Cumberland, some coal seams have been discovered which are supposed to be the equivalents of those seen at The Joggins, but none of workable thickness have there been exposed as yet.

At a place called Spring Hill, in the interior of this county, and near the northern base of the Cobequid Hills, about 20 miles southeast of The Joggins, the General Mining Association possess a tract of four square miles. A seam of excellent coal, 12 feet in thickness, has here been found, but no proper mine has yet been opened. The explorations made of late years by other lessees, outside of the association's tract, seem to indicate that there are several available coal seams in this vicinity; but the partial nature of those explorations and a very considerable degree of disturbance of the strata, which is a characteristic of the district

and a serious difficulty to the explorer, precludes our forming anything but a vague estimate of either the number or extent of its coal beds.

The *Pictou* coal basin lies about the centre of the county of the same name. Considering how comparatively limited is its horizontal extent, it comprises an enormous aggregate thickness of coal beds. The most important seams of good coal known, as yet, in this district are of the respective thicknesses of 38, 22, 6, 11½, 1½ ("oil coal," 19, and 13 feet. In the centre of this district the General Mining Association have an area of four square miles, and at their colliery, known as the Albion mines, have carried on operations for many years. Surrounding this colliery on every side are others which have but recently been opened. Judging from its development thus far, the horizontal area underlain by the above-mentioned seams, including what is believed to be an eastern extension of the Albion mines coal measures to Merigonish harbor, may be roughly estimated at not less than 30 square miles. Upon this space there are eight collieries now in operation, and preparations are being made for opening several others.

The *Antigonish* coal field comprises a small portion of the northeastern coast of the county of that name. Some small coal fields have been found in the vicinity of Pomquet harbor, and in consequence of this, explorations are being prospected with the sanguine hope of discovering one that can be worked with profit.

The productive measures of the *Inverness* coal field seem to be confined, for the most part, to a narrow band of country near the coast. A mine has recently been opened at Port Hood, upon a seam of good coal, averaging six feet in thickness. Other coal seams, varying from three to seven feet in thickness, are found along the coast at Mabon, Broad Cove, and Chimney Corner. Although showing no extensive deposit on the shore, these beds, like the one being worked at Port Hood, dip seaward and are probably the outcrops of an extensive coal field under the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the southern part of this county, along the river Inhabitants, coal has been found in several places, and there are promising indications of a valuable deposit of that mineral, but, owing to the comparative remoteness of the place from navigable water and the existence of so much coal elsewhere in the province in more favored situations, little exploration has been made in this locality.

This River Inhabitants district may more properly be considered a northern extension of the Richmond coal field, which comprises, along with the tract just mentioned, all the western and middle portion of Richmond county. Here, all along the north side of Lennox Passage, from St. Peters west to the Strait of Canso, good indications of coal are found, although the stratification is, in places, very much disturbed. At Seacoal bay, in the south western part of the county, a mine has been opened upon a bed of coal and bituminous shale, nearly 12 feet in thickness, and of which four feet only are worked as a coal seam. The dip is here nearly vertical.

The Richmond mine is four miles inland, and northward of the last mentioned. Here two seams of three and four feet respectively are being worked. Their dip, as at Seacoal bay, is nearly vertical.

Victoria county has also its special coal field, isolated from any that have yet been, or will hereafter be described. Coal has been discovered on the north side of St. Patrick's channel, in the vicinity of the Wagamaskook and Baddeck rivers; but no mine has yet been opened, nor have explorations been there prosecuted to any extent.

The last, and in all probability most extensive and most important coal field which I shall have to describe, is that of Cape Breton. It extends along the eastern coast from Cape Dauphin, near the southeastern extremity of Victoria county to an unknown point under the waters of Mira bay, off South Head or Point Gage, a distance of about 40 miles. Along this whole coast band, the productive coal measures are found extending inland for a distance of from seven to nine miles. The contained coal beds dip northeastward, thus indicating the more than probable existence of an immense body of coal beneath the sea. Notwithstanding the explorations which have been prosecuted with spirit and diligence for some years past, it is impossible as yet to state with confidence the number of coal seams of sufficient dimensions to be profitably worked in this fine district. I may state that not less than 20 of these seams have been opened and worked, and that these opened seams comprise an aggregate thickness of over 100 feet of superior coal. The whole district of these productive measures covers a horizontal area of from 250 to 300 square miles. All that portion of the district immediately adjoining the coast is under lease, and there are 16 collieries here in operation. These are all of recent origin, except those of the General Mining Association at North Sidney, Langan, and Bridgport. Here is the largest tract retained by this association. It covers all the land extending along the line of coast from the north side of Bouladerie island to a point about a mile south of Bridgport basin, and comprises over 60 square miles. A cross section of the association's ground, on the north side of Sidney harbor above, shows no less than 34 seams of coal; but of these only four have yet been worked. I may observe that all the coal yet found in Nova Scotia is soft bituminous coal.

In our present still very limited knowledge of the real extent of the productive coal measures in Nova Scotia and their available contents in coal, any estimates of either the one or the other might be so remote an approximation to the truth as to be of very little practical value. It can only be said, in general terms, that the circumstances of that Province point to an enormous future development of that branch of mining.

The following figures showing the total amount of coal raised and shipped, in Nova Scotia, in tons and hundred weights from 1827 to 1867, inclusive, will exhibit the progress of its trade in this particular :

Years.	Tons.	Cwt.	Years.	Tons.	Cwt.
1827	11,491	-----	1848	170,518	1
1828	19,429	17	1849	158,955	10
1829	20,252	12	1850	163,723	8
1830	25,240	6	1851	139,976	13
1831	34,434	8	1852	171,821	18
1832	46,585	6	1853	196,935	17
1833	59,497	4	1854	213,250	16
1834	46,677	12	1855	216,338	3
1835	51,813	5	1856	231,934	7
1836	66,427	3	1857	267,808	17
1837	109,347	12	1858	289,618	..
1838	97,938	14	1859	267,496	..
1839	133,928	11	1860	304,125	..
1840	98,267	17	1861	334,545	15
1841	136,110	9	1862	353,631	5
1842	119,478	12	1863	424,425	2
1843	97,300	12	1864 (9 months)	406,699	..
1844	99,993	14	1865	651,256	14
1845	137,906	13	1866	601,302	3
1846	134,393	12	1867	542,127	..
1847	183,099	13			

The slight falling off during the last two years is to be attributed to the abrogation of the "reciprocity treaty" between the Provinces and the United States.

The law of Nova Scotia relative to coal mines, as well as to all other mines other than gold, may be briefly summed up thus : The first step to be taken by the party intending to invest is to apply to the department of mines for a "license to search" upon whatever ground he may have selected for that purpose. The application must be accompanied by a payment of \$20, and the filing of a bond to make good any damage done to private lands, and the license is not to cover more than five square miles, and it holds good for one year. At the expiration of this license, the holder thereof may, out of the ground covered by it, select one square mile; this area to be enlarged under certain special circumstances, over which, upon the payment of \$50, he can obtain a "license to work," which holds good for two years. If, during this period, he shall have commenced "effective mining operations," he is entitled to receive a lease, terminable in 1886, but renewable. On such leases there is reserved a royalty of 10 cents on every ton of 2,240 pounds of coal; eight cents on every ton of iron, and five per cent. on all other minerals except gold, the royalty upon which has already been stated.

I may here add a few remarks as to the presence in Nova Scotia of the other more important reserved minerals. Copper has been found at several localities. Mining operations have been carried on for some years past in a bed of cupriferous clay, containing nodules of copper, in the carboniferous formations, at Tatamagouche, Colchester county. As this happens to be a place where the minerals have been granted with the soil, I have no reliable means of knowing what degree of success has attended the venture. What were considered promising indications were found a few years since, at Cheticamp, Inverness, and a Copper Mining Company commenced work there; but their operations have not yet proved successful. This mineral is also found in thin veins and detached masses, in the form of native copper and of the gray sulphuret, green carbonate, and oxide of that metal, at numerous points in the trap rock, on the shores of the bay of Fundy. At some localities in the vicinity of Polson's lake and the head waters of Salmon river, on the confines of Antigonish and Guysborough counties, there are to be found large and numerous masses of copper ore, yielding from 5 to 20 per cent. of metal; but no real lode has yet been discovered.

At Gay's river, near the northern bounds of Halifax county, the boulders of lower carboniferous rock scattered through the surface soil over a tract of country considerable as to extent, as well as the soil itself, are profusely interspersed with galena, seeming to indicate the vicinity of an important lode of that mineral. Washed samples of this ore afforded 17½ per cent. of lead, and this lead gave 11½ ounces per ton of silver.

The only other useful mineral known to exist in quantity in Nova Scotia, of which mention need be made, is iron. On this head I will make some extracts from a work by the writer of this paper, entitled "Nova Scotia considered as a field for emigration," published in 1858:

The most western deposit of any extent yet discovered occurs at Clements, on the south side of Annapolis basin. The outcrop of the vein may be traced on the surface for the distance of a mile, with an average thickness of nine feet six inches. The ore consists of scales of specular iron, firmly cemented together and mixed with silicious and calcareous matter, and it has been in part converted by heat into magnetic iron ore. It yields from 33 to 40 per cent. of cast iron, the quality of which is said to be very superior. * * *

* * * A bed of iron ore occurs at Nictan, also in the county of Annapolis, and is similar to that found

Comparative statement of rates of duty on imports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty.	
	United States.	Victoria.
Nuts.....	2 cents per pound.....	Not including co- coa, 2 cts per lb. 2 cts per pound.
Meats and fish, prepared.....	30 per cent.....	Do.
Soap, toilet and shaving.....	10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.....	Do.
not otherwise provided for.....	1 cent per pound and 30 per cent.....	Do.
Starch.....	3 cents per pound and 20 per cent.....	Do.
Sweetmeats.....	40 per cent.....	Do.
Wheat.....	20 cents per bushel.....	18 cts per cwt.
Rye and barley.....	15 cents per bushel.....	Do.
Indian corn, maize, and oats.....	10 cents per bushel.....	Do.
Hops.....	5 cents per pound.....	4 cts per pound.
Malt.....	20 per cent.....	12 cts per bushel.
Oil, illuminating.....	40 cents per gallon.....	6 cts per gallon.
petroleum or rock.....	20 cents per gallon.....	Do.
crude coal.....	15 cents per gallon.....	Do.
linseed, flaxseed, hempseed, and rapeseed.....	23 cents per gallon.....	Do.
neatsfoot, whale, &c.....	20 per cent.....	Do.
croton.....	\$1 per pound.....	Do.
olive, salad, and castor.....	\$1 per gallon.....	Do.
cloves.....	\$2 per pound.....	Do.
cognac.....	\$4 per ounce.....	Do.
anise.....	50 cents per pound.....	Do.
almonds.....	\$1 50 per pound.....	Dj.
amber, crude.....	10 cents per pound.....	Do.
rectified.....	20 cents per pound.....	Do.
bay leaves.....	\$17 50 per pound.....	Do.
bergamot and cassia.....	\$1 per pound.....	Do.
caraway, citronella, fennel, lem- on, and orange.....	50 cents per pound.....	Do.
fruit.....	\$2 per pound.....	Do.
cinnamon.....	\$2 50 per pound.....	Do.
cubebs.....	\$1 per pound.....	Do.
juniper.....	25 cents per pound.....	Do.
thyme.....	30 cents per pound.....	Do.
roses.....	\$1 50 per ounce.....	Do.
valerian.....	\$1 50 per pound.....	Do.
not otherwise provided for.....	50 per cent.....	Do.
Opium.....	\$2 50 per pound.....	\$2 40 per pound.
for smoking.....	100 per cent.....	Do.
Rice.....	2½ cents per pound.....	48 cts per cwt.
Salt.....	18 and 24 cents per cwt.....	\$4 80 per ton.
beef and pork.....	1 cent per pound.....	\$1 20 per cwt.
mackerel.....	\$2 per barrel.....	Do.
salmon.....	\$3 per barrel.....	Do.
fish, all other kinds in barrels.....	\$1 50 per barrel.....	Do.
Snuff.....	50 cents per pound.....	48 cts per pound.
Spirits and wines.....	20 cents to \$2 50 per gallon.....	\$2 40 per gallon.
Wines in bottles.....	\$3 to \$6 per dozen.....	72 cts per gallon.
Cologne and other perfumery.....	\$3 per gallon and 50 per cent.....	Do.
Sugar.....	3 to 5 cents per pound.....	72 cts per cwt.
Molasses, sirup of sugar cane.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Do.
Tea.....	25 cents per pound.....	6 cts per pound.
Tobacco, manufactured.....	50 cents per pound.....	48 cts per pound.
unmanufactured.....	35 cents per pound.....	24 cts per pound.
Vegetables.....	10 per cent.....	2 cts per pound.
Varnish.....	50 cts pr gal. and 20 and 25 pr cent.....	48 cts per gallon.
Vinegar.....	10 cents per gallon.....	12 cts per gallon.
Wood, manufactured.....	20 per cent.....	Window sashes, 24 cts per pair.

Comparative statement of rates of duty on imports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty.	
	United States.	Victoria.
Articles of gold.....	40 per cent.	\$1 92 pr oz. troy.
silver and platina.....	40 per cent.	24 cts pr oz. troy.
Apparel and slops made up wholly or in part of silk.....	50 and 60 per cent.	10 per cent.
Apparel, &c., made up wholly or in part of wool.....	24 cents per lb., and 40 per cent. ..	Do.
Apparel &c., made up wholly or in part of linen.....	35 and 40 per cent.	Do.
Boots and shoes	30 per cent.	Do.
Brushes.....	40 per cent.	Do.
Building materials, boards, planks, staves, scantlings, hewn and sawed timber, &c.....	20 per cent.	Do.
Carpeting, value \$1 25 and under....	70 cents per square yard.....	Do.
over \$1 25.....	80 cents per square yard.....	Do.
various kinds.....	35 to 50 per cent.	Do.
Oilcloths.....	30 to 40 per cent.	Do.
Carriages.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Copperware, brassware, and tinware.....	35 and 40 per cent.	Do.
Cordage.....	2½ and 3 cents per pound.....	Do.
China and porcelain.....	50 per cent.	Do.
Earthenware.....	25 per cent.	Do.
Furniture, household.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Furs.....	10 to 20 per cent.	Do.
Glass.....	½ to 60 cents per square foot.....	Do.
Glassware.....	35 to 40 per cent.	Do.
Gloves.....	50 per cent.	Do.
Glue.....	20 per cent.	Do.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	35 to 60 per cent.	Do.
Hosiery.....	20 cents per lb. and 30 per cent.	Do.
Jewelry.....	25 per cent.	Do.
Lead, sheet, pipe, &c.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Do.
Leatherware.....	35 to 50 per cent.	Do.
Marble, manufactures of.....	50 per cent.	Do.
white statuary, &c.....	\$1 per cubic foot and 20 per cent.	Do.
Matches.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Metal, manufactures of.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Millinery, not otherwise provided for.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Musical instruments.....	30 per cent.	Do.
Tapioca and spices.....	20 per cent.	Do.
Sago.....	1½ cents per pound.....	Do.
Arrowroot.....	30 per cent.	Do.
Pepper.....	18 cents per pound.....	Do.
Ginger.....	50 per cent.	Do.
Plated metal.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Saddles and harness.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Tarpaulins.....	20 per cent.	Do.
Japanned ware.....	40 per cent.	Do.
Wooden and other toys.....	50 per cent.	Do.
Watches.....	25 per cent.	Do.
Clocks.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Willow and wooden ware.....	35 per cent.	Do.
Woollen blankets.....	24 cents per lb. and 40 per cent.	Do.
Woollen bags.....	24 cents per lb. and 40 per cent.	5 per cent.
Anchors.....	2½ cents per pound.....	Exempt.
Animals and birds.....	Exempt.....	Do.
Books.....	25 per cent.	Do.
Bristles.....	15 cents per pound.....	Do.
hair.....	1 cent per pound.....	Do.
Baggage, personal.....	Exempt.....	Do.

Comparative statement of rates of duty on imports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty.	
	United States.	Victoria.
Chain cables	2½ cents per pound	Exempt.
Coal, bituminous	\$1 25 per ton	Do.
all other kinds	40 cents per ton	Do.
Coke	25 per cent	Do.
Coins and bullion	Exempt	Do.
Copper ore	25 per cent	Do.
when imported for U. S. mint	Exempt	Do.
Cotton, in the piece	35 per cent	Do.
raw	3 cents per pound	Do.
Fish, fresh	50 cents per cwt	Do.
Flax	\$15 per ton	Do.
Guano and other manures	Exempt	Do.
Hatter's plush	25 per cent	Do.
Hemp	\$10 to \$40 per cwt	Do.
Hides and skins	10 per cent	Do.
Iron, scrap	\$8 per ton	Do.
pig	\$9 per ton	Do.
bar	1 and 1½ cents per pound	Do.
rod	1½ and 1½ cents per pound	Do.
hoop	1½ and 1½ cents per pound	Do.
sheet	1½ to 3 cents per pound	Do.
railroad bars	70 cents per cwt	Do.
Jute	\$10 per ton	Do.
Kerosene shale	40 cents per gallon	Do.
Lead, ore	1½ cents per pound	Do.
bars	2 cents per pound	Do.
scrap	1½ cents per pound	Do.
Linen	35 to 40 per cent	Do.
Oil, palm and cocoa	10 per cent	Do.
Paper, printing	20 per cent	Do.
wrapping	30 per cent	Do.
Pitch	20 per cent	Do.
Plants, medicinal	20 per cent	Do.
ornamental	30 per cent	Do.
for dying	Exempt	Do.
Printer's ink	35 per cent	Do.
Quicksilver	15 per cent	Do.
Rags	Exempt	Do.
Resin	20 per cent	Do.
Saltpetre	3 cents per pound	Do.
Soda, ash	½ cent per pound	Do.
caustic	1 cent per pound	Do.
Specimens natural history, &c	Exempt	Do.
Steel	2½ to 3½ cts pr lb. and 10 pr cent	Do.
Stones, building	20 per cent	Do.
Sulphur, flour of	\$20 per ton and 15 per cent	Do.
Tallow	1 cent per pound	Do.
Tar	20 per cent	Do.
Timber, logs	20 per cent	Do.
Tin	15 per cent	Do.
Wire, steel	2½ and 3 cts pr lb. and 20 pr cent	Do.
Wool	3 to 10 cts per lb. and 10 per cent	Do.
Woollen cloths	24 cents per lb. and 40 per cent	Do.
Yellow metal sheeting and zinc	3 cents per pound	Do.



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SOUTH CAROLINA AND ARKANSAS.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

All the papers that have been submitted to him relating to the proceedings to which they refer in the States of South Carolina and Arkansas.

MAY 5, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which, I deem it proper to state, are all the papers that have been submitted to the President relating to the proceedings to which they refer in the States of South Carolina and Arkansas.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1868.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1868.

This is to certify that this constitution was adopted by a majority of votes by the constitutional convention of the State of South Carolina, assembled under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and which was held at Charleston, beginning on the fourteenth day of January, and ending on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-second year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America, and was ratified by the votes of a majority of the qualified electors of the State, at an election which was holden on the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth days of April, in the same year.

A. G. MACKEY,
President of the Convention.

CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, grateful to Almighty God for this opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, and forming a new constitution of civil government for ourselves and posterity, recognizing the necessity of the protection of the people in all that pertains to their freedom,

safety and tranquillity, and imploring the direction of the Great Legislator of the universe, do agree upon, ordain, and establish the following declaration of rights and form of government as the constitution of the Commonwealth of South Carolina :

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of Rights.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are the rights of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. Slavery shall never exist in this State ; neither shall involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 3. All political power is vested in and derived from the people only : therefore they have the right at all times to modify their form of government in such manner as they may deem expedient, when the public good demands.

SEC. 4. Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 5. This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and all attempts, from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve the said Union, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 6. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition the government or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

SEC. 7. All persons may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that right ; and no laws shall be enacted to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

SEC. 8. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence ; and in all indictments for libel, the jury shall be the judges of the law and the facts.

SEC. 9. No person shall be deprived of the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience : *Provided*, That the liberty of conscience hereby declared shall not justify practices inconsistent with the peace and moral safety of society.

SEC. 10. No form of religion shall be established by law ; but it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship.

SEC. 11. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 12. No person shall be disqualified as a witness, or be prevented from acquiring, holding, and transmitting property, or be hindered in acquiring education, or be liable to any other punishment for any offence, or be subjected in law to any other restraints or disqualifications in regard to any personal rights than such as are laid upon others under like circumstances.

SEC. 13. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence until the same is fully, fairly, plainly, substantially, and formally described to him ; or be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself ; and every person shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself or by his counsel, or by both, as he may elect.

SEC. 14. No person shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or dispossessed of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law,

exiled or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And the general assembly shall not enact any law that shall subject any person to punishment without trial by jury; nor shall he be punished but by virtue of a law already established or promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied.

SEC. 15. All courts shall be public, and every person, for any injury that he may receive in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law and justice administered without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 16. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and excessive bail shall not in any case be required, nor corporal punishment inflicted.

SEC. 17. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except when, in case of insurrection, rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 18. No person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, shall again, for the same offence, be put in jeopardy of his life or liberty.

SEC. 19. All offences less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment or intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher crime or offence unless on presentment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval service, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 20. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud; and a reasonable amount of property, as a homestead, shall be exempted from seizure or sale for the payment of any debts or liabilities, except for the payment of such obligations as are provided for in this constitution.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be enacted; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 22. All persons have a right to be secure from unreasonable searches or seizure of their persons, houses, papers, or possessions. All warrants shall be supported by oath or affirmation, and the order of the warrant to a civil officer to make search or seizure in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, shall be accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure, and no warrant shall be issued but in the cases and with the formalities prescribed by the laws.

SEC. 23. Private property shall not be taken or applied for public use, or for the use of corporations, or for private use, without the consent of the owner or a just compensation being made therefor: *Provided however*, That laws may be made securing to persons or corporations the right of way over the lands of either persons or corporations, and, for works of internal improvement, the right to establish depots, stations, turnouts, &c.; but a just compensation shall, in all cases, be first made to the owner.

SEC. 24. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, shall never be exercised but by the general assembly, or by authority derived therefrom; to be exercised in such particular cases only as the general assembly shall expressly provide for.

SEC. 25. No person shall, in any case, be subject to martial law, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy of the United States, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the general assembly.

SEC. 26. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative, executive and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate and distinct

from each other, and no person or persons exercising the functions of one of said departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

SEC. 27. The general assembly ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

SEC. 28. The people have a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence. As, in times of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the general assembly. The military power ought always to be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

SEC. 29. In time of peace, no soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters shall not be made but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 30. No person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms shall be compelled so to do; but he shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

SEC. 31. All elections shall be free and open, and every inhabitant of this Commonwealth possessing the qualifications provided for in this constitution shall have an equal right to elect officers and be elected to fill public office.

SEC. 32. No property qualification shall be necessary for an election to or the holding of any office, and no office shall be created, the appointment to which shall be for a longer time than good behavior. After the adoption of this constitution, any person who shall fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be an aider or abetter in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of holding any office of honor or trust in this State, and shall be otherwise punished, as the law shall prescribe.

SEC. 33. The right of suffrage shall be protected by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influences from power, bribery, tumult, or improper conduct.

SEC. 34. Representation shall be apportioned according to population, and no person in this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges now enjoyed, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

SEC. 35. Temporary absence from the State shall not forfeit a residence once obtained.

SEC. 36. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Each individual of society has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He should, therefore, contribute his share to the expense of his protection, and give his personal service, when necessary.

SEC. 37. No subsidy, charge, impost, tax, or duties, shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives, lawfully assembled.

SEC. 38. Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SEC. 39. No title of nobility or hereditary emolument shall ever be granted in this State. Distinction, on account of race or color, in any case whatever, shall be prohibited, and all classes of citizens shall enjoy, equally, all common, public, legal, and political privileges.

SEC. 40. All navigable waters shall remain forever public highways, free to the citizens of the State and the United States, without tax, impost, or toll imposed; and no tax, toll, impost, or wharfage shall be imposed, demanded, or received from the owner of any merchandise or commodity for the use of the shores or any wharf erected on the shores or in or over the waters of any navigable stream, unless the same be authorized by the general assembly.

SEC. 41. The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

Legislative department.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the "senate" and the other the "house of representatives," and both together the "general assembly of the State of South Carolina."

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen by ballot every second year by the citizens of this State, qualified as in this constitution is provided.

SEC. 3. The judicial districts shall hereafter be designated as counties, and the boundaries of the several counties shall remain as they are now established, except the county of Pickens, which is hereby divided into two counties, by a line leaving the southern boundary of the State of North Carolina where the White Water river enters this State, and thence down the centre of said river, by whatever names known, to Ravenel's bridge, on Seneca river, and thence along the centre of the road leading to Pendleton village, until it intersects the line of the county of Anderson; and the territory lying east of said line shall be known as the county of Pickens, and the territory lying west of said line shall be known as the county of Oconee: *Provided*, That the general assembly shall have the power at any time to organize new counties, by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones; but no new county shall be hereafter formed of less extent than six hundred and twenty-five (625) square miles, nor shall any existing counties be reduced to a less extent than six hundred and twenty-five (625) square miles. Each county shall constitute one election district.

SEC. 4. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four (124) members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each. An enumeration of the inhabitants, for this purpose, shall be made in eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, (1869,) and again in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, (1875,) and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed; and representatives shall be assigned to the different counties in the above-mentioned proportion, by act of the general assembly, at the session immediately succeeding every enumeration: *Provided*, That until the apportionment which shall be made upon the next enumeration shall take effect, the representation of the several counties, as herein constituted, shall be as follows: Abbeville, five; Anderson, three; Barnwell, six; Beaufort, seven; Charleston, eighteen; Chester, three; Clarendon, two; Colleton, five; Chesterfield, two; Darlington, four; Edgefield, seven; Fairfield, three; Georgetown, three; Greenville, four; Horry, two; Kershaw, three; Lancaster, two; Laurens, four; Lexington, two; Marion, four; Marlboro, two; Newberry, three; Oconee, two; Orangeburg, five; Pickens, one; Richland, four; Spartanburg, four; Sumter, four; Union, three; Williamsburg, three; York, four.

SEC. 5. If the enumeration herein directed shall not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the governor to have it effected as soon thereafter as shall be practicable.

SEC. 6. In assigning representatives to the several counties, the general assembly shall allow one representative to every one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of inhabitants in the State: *Provided*, That if in the apportionment of representatives any county shall appear not to be entitled, from its population, to a representative, such county shall nevertheless send one representative; and if there be still a deficiency of the number of representatives required by section fourth of this article, such deficiency shall be supplied by assigning representatives to those counties having the largest surplus fractions.

SEC. 7. No apportionment of representatives shall be construed to take effect, in any manner, until the general election which shall succeed such apportionment.

SEC. 8. The senate shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected, for the term of four years, by the qualified voters of the State, in the same manner in which members of the house of representatives are chosen; except the county of Charleston, which shall be allowed two senators.

SEC. 9. Upon the meeting of the first general assembly which shall be chosen under the provisions of this Constitution, the senators shall be divided, by lot, into two classes as nearly equal as may be; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of two years after the Monday following the general election, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that, except as above provided, one-half of the senators may be chosen every second year.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the senate or house of representatives who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been for one year next preceding his election a resident of this State, and for three months next preceding his election a resident of the county whence he may be chosen, nor any one who has been convicted of an infamous crime. Senators shall be at least twenty five, and representatives at least twenty-two years of age.

SEC. 11. The first election for senators and representatives, under the provisions of this constitution, shall be held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of April, of the present year; and the second election shall be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1870, and forever there after on the same day in every second year, in such manner and at such places as the general assembly may hereafter provide.

SEC. 12. The first session of the general assembly after the ratification of this constitution, shall be convened on the second Tuesday of May, of the present year, in the city of Columbia, (which shall remain the seat of government until otherwise determined by the concurrence of two thirds of both branches of the whole representation,) and thereafter on the fourth Tuesday in November annually. Should the casualties of war or contagious diseases render it unsafe to meet at the seat of government, then the governor may, by proclamation, appoint a more secure and convenient place of meeting.

SEC. 13. The terms of office of the senators and representatives chosen at a general election shall begin on the Monday following such election.

SEC. 14. Each house shall judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 15. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine its rules of proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 16. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during its sitting, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, or who, during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to body or estate of any member for anything said or done in either house, or who shall assault any of them therefor, or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend the house, in his going thereto or returning therefrom, or who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the house: *Provided*, That such time of imprisonment shall not in any case extend beyond the session of the general assembly.

SEC. 17. The members of both houses shall be protected in their persons and estates during their attendance on, going to, and returning from, the general assembly, and ten days previous to the sitting, and ten days after the adjourn-

ment thereof. But these privileges shall not be extended so as to protect any member who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

SEC. 18. Bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the senate; and all other bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other.

SEC. 19. The style of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same."

SEC. 20. Every act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SEC. 21. No bill shall have the force of law until it shall have been read three times and on three several days, in each house, has had the great seal of State affixed to it, and has been signed in the senate house, by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as may be by law directed.

SEC. 23. Each member of the first general assembly under this constitution shall receive six dollars per diem while in session, and the further sum of twenty cents for every mile of the ordinary route of travel in going to and returning from the place where such session is held; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no general assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its own members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as are fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 24. In all elections by the general assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote *vive voce*, and their votes, thus given, shall be entered upon the journal of the house to which they respectively belong.

SEC. 25. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the assembly shall be at the time sitting.

SEC. 26. Each house shall keep a journal of its own proceedings and cause the same to be published immediately after its adjournment, excepting such parts as in its judgment may require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals. Any member of either house shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or to an individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 27. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as in the opinion of the house may require secrecy.

SEC. 28. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the general assembly whilst he holds any office of profit or trust under this State, the United States of America, or any of them, or under any other power, except officers in the militia, magistrates, or justices of inferior courts, while such justices receive no salary. And if any member shall accept or exercise any of the said disqualifying offices, he shall vacate his seat: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not extend to the members of the first general assembly.

SEC. 29. If any election district shall neglect to choose a member or members on the day of election, or if any person chosen a member of either house shall refuse to qualify and take his seat, or shall resign, die, depart the State, accept any disqualifying office, or become otherwise disqualified to hold his seat, a writ of election shall be issued by the president of the senate, or speaker of the house of representatives, as the case may be, for the purpose of filling the vacancy

thereby occasioned, for the remainder of the term for which the person so refusing to qualify, resigning, dying, departing the State, or becoming disqualified, was elected to serve, or the defaulting election district ought to have chosen a member or members.

SEC. 30. Members of the general assembly, and all officers before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the bar, before they enter upon the practice of their professions, shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of the United States and of this State to exercise the duties of the office to which I have been elected, (or appointed,) and that I will faithfully discharge to the best of my abilities the duties thereof; that I recognize the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the constitution and laws of any State; and that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of South Carolina, as ratified by the people on the sixteenth day of April, 1868. So help me God." (And the president of this convention is authorized to fill the blank in this section whenever he shall receive satisfactory information of the day on which this constitution shall be ratified.)

SEC. 31. Officers shall be removed for incapacity, misconduct, or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be provided by law, when no mode of trial or removal is provided in this constitution.

SEC. 32. The family homestead of the head of each family, residing in this State, such homestead consisting of dwelling house, outbuildings and land appurtenant, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, (\$1,000), and yearly product thereof, shall be exempt from attachment, levy, or sale on any mesne or final process issued from any court. To secure the full enjoyment of said homestead exemption to the person entitled thereto, or to the head of any family, the personal property of such person, of the following character, to wit: household furniture, beds and bedding, family library, arms, carts, wagons, farming implements, tools, neat cattle, work animals, swine, goats, and sheep, not to exceed in value in the aggregate the sum of five hundred dollars, (\$500,) shall be subject to a like exemption as said homestead, and there shall be exempt in addition thereto all necessary wearing apparel: *Provided*, That no property shall be exempt from attachment, levy, or sale, for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said homestead, or the erection of improvements thereon: *Provided further*, That the yearly products of said homestead shall not be exempt from attachment, levy, or sale, for the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same. It shall be the duty of the general assembly at their first session to enforce the provisions of this section by suitable legislation.

SEC. 33. All taxes upon property, real or personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such tax.

ARTICLE III.

Executive department.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive authority of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled "the governor of the State of South Carolina."

SEC. 2. The governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified, and shall be re-eligible. He shall be elected at the first general election held under this constitution.

tion for members of the general assembly, and at each general election thereafter, and shall be installed during the first session of the said general assembly after his election, on such day as shall be provided for by law. The other State officers elect shall, at the same time, enter upon the performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being; or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of 30 years, and who, except at the first election under this constitution, shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this State for two years next preceding the day of election. No person while governor shall hold any other office or commission (except in the militia) under this State, or any other power, at one and the same time.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election of governor shall be sealed up by the managers of elections in their respective counties, and transmitted, by mail, to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the next ensuing session of the general assembly, and a duplicate of said returns shall be filed with the clerks of the courts of said counties, whose duty it shall be to forward to the secretary of state a certified copy thereof, upon being notified that the returns previously forwarded by mail have not been received at his office. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, after the expiration of seven days from the day upon which the votes have been counted, if the returns thereof from any county have not been received, to notify the clerk of the court of said county, and order a copy of the returns filed in his office to be forwarded forthwith. The secretary of state shall deliver the returns to the speaker of the house of representatives at the next ensuing session of the general assembly; and during the first week of the session, or as soon as the general assembly shall have organized by the election of the presiding officers of the two houses, the speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal, and highest in votes, the general assembly shall, during the same session in the house of representatives, choose one of them governor, *viva voce*. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the general assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. A lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, continue in office for the same period, and be possessed of the same qualifications as the governor, and shall *ex officio* be president of the senate.

SEC. 6. The lieutenant governor, while presiding in the senate, shall have no vote, unless the senate be equally divided.

SEC. 7. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*, to act in the absence of the lieutenant governor, or when he shall exercise the office of governor.

SEC. 8. A member of the senate, or of the house of representatives, being chosen and acting as governor or lieutenant governor, shall thereupon vacate his seat, and another person shall be elected in his stead.

SEC. 9. In case of the removal of the governor from his office, or his death, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the lieutenant governor, and the general assembly, at its first session, after the ratification of this constitution, shall, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the governor and lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall then act as governor, and such officer shall act accordingly, until such disability shall have been removed, or a governor shall have been elected.

SEC. 10. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 11. He shall have power to grant reprieves, and pardon after conviction,

(except in cases of impeachment,) in such manner, on such terms, and under such restrictions as he shall think proper; and he shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, unless otherwise directed by law. It shall be his duty to report to the general assembly, at the next regular session thereafter, all pardons granted by him, with a full statement of each case, and the reasons moving him thereunto.

SEC. 12. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, in mercy.

SEC. 13. The governor and lieutenant governor shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 14. All officers in the executive department shall, when required by the governor, give him information in writing upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 15. The governor shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

SEC. 16. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly; and should either house remain without a quorum for five days, or in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; not beyond the time of the annual session then next ensuing.

SEC. 17. He shall commission all officers of the State.

SEC. 18. There shall be a seal of the State, for which the general assembly, at its first session, shall provide, and which shall be used by the governor officially, and shall be called "The great seal of the State of South Carolina."

SEC. 19. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of South Carolina, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 20. The governor and the lieutenant governor, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the oath of office as prescribed in article 2, section 30 of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The governor shall reside at the capital of the State; but during the sittings of the general assembly he shall reside where its sessions are held, except in case of contagion.

SEC. 22. Every bill or joint resolution which shall have passed the general assembly, except on a question of adjournment, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor, and, if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect as if it had been signed by the governor; but, in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. If a bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the governor within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sundays excepted, it shall have the same force and effect as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not have such force and effect unless returned within two days after their next meeting.

SEC. 23. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State a comptroller general, and treasurer, and a secretary of state, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Judicial department.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, in two circuit courts, to wit: a court of common pleas, having civil jurisdiction, and a court of general sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only; in probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The general assembly may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall be elected by a joint vote of the general assembly, for the term of six years, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall be reclassified that one of the justices shall go out of office every two years.

SEC. 3. The chief justice elected under this constitution shall continue in office for six years, and the general assembly immediately after the said election shall determine which of the two associate justices elect shall serve for the term of two years and which for the term of four years; and having so determined the same, it shall be the duty of the governor to commission them accordingly.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases of chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such regulations as the general assembly may by law prescribe: *Provided*, The said court shall always have power to issue writs of injunction, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to give it a general supervisory control over all other courts in the State.

SEC. 5. The supreme court shall be held at least once in each year, at the seat of government, and at such other place or places in the State as the general assembly may direct.

SEC. 6. No judge shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been counsel, or have presided in any inferior court, except by consent of all the parties. In case all or any of the judges of the supreme court shall be thus disqualified from presiding in any cause or causes, the court or the judges thereof shall certify the same to the governor of the State, and he shall immediately commission, specially, the requisite number of men learned in the law for the trial and determination thereof. The same course shall be pursued in the circuit and inferior courts as is prescribed in this section for cases of the supreme court.

SEC. 7. There shall be appointed by the judges of the supreme court a reporter and clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices for two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court, every point made and distinctly stated in writing in the cause, and fairly arising upon the record of the case, shall be considered and decided; and the reasons therefor shall be concisely and briefly stated in writing, and preserved with the records of the case.

SEC. 9. The judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of office, nor shall they hold any other office of trust or profit under this State, the United States, or any other power.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court or circuit courts who is not at the time of his election a citizen of the United States, and has not attained the age of 30 years, and been a resident of this

State for five years next preceding his election, or from the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All vacancies in the supreme court, or other inferior tribunals, shall be filled by election as herein prescribed: *Provided*, That if the unexpired term does not exceed one year, such vacancy may be filled by executive appointment. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 12. In all cases decided by the supreme court, a concurrence of two of the judges shall be necessary to a decision.

SEC. 13. The State shall be divided into convenient circuits, and for each circuit a judge shall be elected by joint ballot of the general assembly, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and during his continuance in office he shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge.

SEC. 14. Judges of the circuit court shall interchange circuits with each other in such manner as may be determined by law.

SEC. 15. The courts of common pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases and actions *ex delicto*, which shall not be cognizable before justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law. They shall have power to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *scire facias*, and all other writs which may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect.

SEC. 16. The court of common pleas shall sit in each judicial district in this State at least twice in every year, at such stated times and places as may be appointed by law. It shall have jurisdiction in all matters of equity; but the courts heretofore established for that purpose shall continue as now organized until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the disposition of causes now pending therein, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 17. The general assembly shall provide by law for the preservation of the records of the courts of equity, and also for the transfer to the court of common pleas and probate courts for final decision of all causes that may remain undetermined. It shall be the duty of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts to file their decisions within 60 days from the last day of the term of court at which the causes were heard.

SEC. 18. The court of general sessions shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal cases which shall not be otherwise provided for by law. It shall sit in each county in the State at least three times in each year, at such stated times and places as the general assembly may direct.

SEC. 19. The qualified electors of each county shall elect three persons for the term of two years, who shall constitute a board of county commissioners, which shall have jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries, bridges, and in all matters relating to taxes, disbursements of money for county purposes, and in every other case that may be necessary to the internal improvement and local concerns of the respective counties: *Provided*, That in all cases there shall be the right of appeal to the State courts.

SEC. 20. A court of probate shall be established in each county, with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in business appertaining to minors and the allotment of dower in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons *non compos mentis*. The judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties for the term of two years.

SEC. 21. A competent number of justices of the peace and constables shall be chosen in each county by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as the general assembly may direct; they shall hold their offices for a term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall reside in the county, city, or beat for which they are elected, and the justices of the peace shall be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 22. Justices of the peace, individually, or two or more of them jointly,

as the general assembly may direct, shall have original jurisdiction in cases of bastardy, and in all matters of contract, and actions for the recovery of fines and forfeitures where the amount claimed does not exceed \$100, and such jurisdiction as may be provided by law in actions *ex delicto*, where the damages claimed do not exceed \$100; and prosecutions for assault and battery, and other penal offences less than felony, punishable by fines only.

SEC. 23. They may also sit as examining courts, and commit, discharge, or recognize (except in capital cases) persons charged with offences, subject to such regulations as the general assembly may provide; they shall also have power to bind over to keep the peace, or for good behavior. For the foregoing purposes they shall have power to issue all necessary processes.

SEC. 24. Every action cognizable before justices of the peace instituted by summons or warrant, shall be brought before some justice of the peace in the county or city where the defendant resides, and in all such causes tried by them the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 25. The judges of probate, county commissioners, justices of the peace, and constables, shall receive for their services such compensation and fees as the general assembly may from time to time by law direct.

SEC. 26. Judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

SEC. 27. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk for the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the general assembly may provide by law for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court, under such regulations as the general assembly may direct. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. There shall be an attorney general for the State, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State for the term of four years, and shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 29. There shall be one solicitor for each circuit, who shall reside therein, to be elected by the qualified electors of the circuit, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and shall receive for his services such compensation as shall be fixed by law. In all cases where an attorney for the State, of any circuit, fails to attend and prosecute, according to law, the court shall have power to appoint an attorney *pro tempore*.

SEC. 30. The qualified electors of each county shall elect a sheriff and a coroner, for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; they shall reside in their respective counties during their continuance in office, and be disqualified for the office a second time, if it should appear that they or either of them are in default for moneys collected by virtue of their respective offices.

SEC. 31. All writs and processes shall run, and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the State of South Carolina; all writs shall be attested by the clerk of the court from which they shall be issued; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 32. The general assembly shall provide by law for the speedy publication of the decisions of the supreme court made under this constitution.

SEC. 33. The first general assembly convened under this constitution, at their first session, immediately after their permanent organization, shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

SEC. 34. All contracts, whether under seal or not, the consideration of which were for the purchase of slaves, are hereby declared null and void and of no effect, and no suit, either at law or equity, shall be commenced or prosecuted for the enforcement of such contracts, and all proceedings to enforce satisfaction or payment on judgments or decrees rendered, recorded, enrolled, or entered upon such contracts, in any court of this State, are hereby prohibited, and all orders heretofore made in this State, in relation to such contracts, whereby property is held subject to decision as to the validity of such contracts, are also hereby declared null and void and of no effect.

ARTICLE V.

Jurisprudence.

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper, to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass the necessary laws for the change of venue in all cases, civil and criminal, over which the circuit courts have original jurisdiction, upon a proper showing, supported by affidavit, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such trial or prosecution was commenced.

SEC. 3. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall make provision to revise, digest, and arrange, under proper heads the body of our laws, civil and criminal, and form a penal code, founded upon principles of reformation, and have the same promulgated in such manner as they may direct; and a like revision, digest, and promulgation shall be made within every subsequent period of ten years. That justice may be administered in a uniform mode of pleading without distinction between law and equity, they shall provide for abolishing the distinct forms of action, and for that purpose shall appoint some suitable person or persons, whose duty it shall be to revise, simplify, and abridge the rules, practice, pleadings, and forms of the courts now in use in this State.

ARTICLE VI.

Eminent domain.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers bordering on this State, so far as such rivers shall form a common boundary to this and any other State bounded by the same; and they together with all other navigable waters within the limits of the State shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of this State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax or impost therefor, unless the same be expressly provided for by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. The title to all lands and other property which have heretofore accrued to this State by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheats, or otherwise, shall vest in the State of South Carolina the same as though no change had taken place.

SEC. 3. The people of the State are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands, the title to which shall fail from defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE VII.

Impeachments.

SECTION 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be required for an

impeachment, and any officer impeached shall thereby be suspended from office until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced.

SEC. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose they shall be under oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted except by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected. When the governor is impeached the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior judge, shall preside, with a casting vote in all preliminary questions.

SEC. 3. The governor and all other executive and judicial officers shall be liable to impeachment; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office. The persons convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. For any wilful neglect of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor shall remove any executive or judicial officer on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly: *Provided*, That the cause, or causes, for which said removal may be required, shall be stated at length in such address and entered on the journals of each house: *And provided further*, That the officer intended to be removed shall be notified of such cause or causes, and shall be admitted to a hearing in his own defence before any vote for such address; and in all cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the journals of each house respectively.

ARTICLE VIII.

Right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, without distinction of race, color, or former condition, who shall be a resident of this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, or who shall thereafter reside in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote sixty days next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that are now, or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any elections: *Provided*, That no person shall be allowed to vote or hold office who is now or hereafter may be disqualified therefor by the Constitution of the United States, until such disqualification shall be removed by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That no person, while kept in any alms-house or asylum, or of unsound mind, or confined in any public prison, shall be allowed to vote or hold office.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged upon the waters of this State or the United States, or of the high seas, nor while temporarily absent from the State.

SEC. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of having been stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest and civil process during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 7. Every person entitled to vote at any election shall be eligible to any office which now is or hereafter shall be elective by the people in the county where he shall have resided sixty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution or the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall never pass any law that will deprive any of the citizens of this State of the right of suffrage, except for treason, murder, robbery, or duelling, whereof the persons shall have been duly tried and convicted.

SEC. 9. Presidential electors shall be elected by the people.

SEC. 10. In all elections held by the people under this constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 11. The provision of this constitution concerning the term of residence necessary to enable persons to hold certain offices therein mentioned shall not be held to apply to officers chosen by the people at the first election, or by the general assembly at its first session.

SEC. 12. No person shall be disfranchised for felony, or other crimes committed while such person was a slave.

ARTICLE IX.

Finance and taxation.

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal and possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed; and also excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may provide annually for a poll-tax, not to exceed one dollar on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively to the public school fund. And no additional poll-tax shall be levied by any municipal corporation.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year the general assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of the ensuing year.

SEC. 4. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same; to which object such tax shall be applied.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact laws for the exemption from taxation of all public schools, colleges, and institutions of learning, all charitable institutions in the nature of asylums for the infirm, deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and indigent persons, all public libraries, churches and burying grounds; but property of associations and societies, although connected with charitable objects, shall not be exempt from State, county, or municipal taxation: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not extend beyond the buildings and premises actually occupied by such schools, colleges, institutions of learning, asylums, libraries, churches, and burying grounds, although connected with charitable objects.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall provide for the valuation and assessment of all lands and the improvements thereon prior to the assembling of the general assembly of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and thereafter on every fifth year.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall be authorized by law for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein; and no such law shall take

effect until it shall have been passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the general assembly, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each house, respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt.

SEC. 8. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns, and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the general assembly shall require that all the property, except as heretofore exempted within the limits of municipal corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

SEC. 9. The general assembly shall provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and towns, and shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit.

SEC. 10. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this constitution.

SEC. 11. An accurate statement of the receipt and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the general assembly in such manner as may by law be directed.

SEC. 12. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 13. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of November in each year.

SEC. 14. Any debt contracted by the State shall be by loan on State bonds, of amounts not less than fifty dollars each, on interest, payable within twenty years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt. A correct registry of all such bonds shall be kept by the treasurer in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amount unpaid and to whom severally made payable.

SEC. 15. Suitable laws shall be passed by the general assembly for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the State, county, and school funds; and all officers and other persons charged with the same shall keep an accurate entry of each sum received and of each payment and transfer, and shall give such security for the faithful discharge of such duties as the general assembly may provide. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass laws making embezzlement of such funds a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, proportioned to the amount of deficiency or embezzlement; and the party convicted of such felony shall be disqualified from ever holding any office of honor or emolument in this State: *Provided, however,* That the general assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may remove the disability upon payment in full of the principal and interest of the sum embezzled.

SEC. 16. No debt contracted by this State in behalf of the late rebellion, in whole or in part, shall ever be paid.

ARTICLE X.

Education.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State superintendent of education, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, in such manner and at such time as the other State officers are elected; his powers, duties, term of office, and compensation shall be defined by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. There shall be elected, biennially, in each county, by the qualified

electors thereof, one school commissioner, said commissioners to constitute a State board of education, of which the State superintendent shall, by virtue of his office, be chairman; the powers, duties, and compensation of the members of said board shall be determined by law.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of this constitution, provide for a liberal and uniform system of free public schools throughout the State, and shall also make provision for the division of the State into suitable school districts. There shall be kept open, at least six months in each year, one or more schools in each school district.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the compulsory attendance, at either public or private schools, of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years, not physically or mentally disabled, for a term equivalent to twenty-four months, at least: *Provided*, That no law to that effect shall be passed until a system of public schools has been thoroughly and completely organized and facilities afforded to all the inhabitants of the State for the free education of their children.

SEC. 5. The general assembly shall levy, at each regular session after the adoption of this constitution, an annual tax on all taxable property throughout the State for the support of public schools, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State. There shall be assessed on all taxable polls in the State an annual tax of one dollar on each poll, the proceeds of which tax shall be applied solely to educational purposes: *Provided*, That no person shall ever be deprived of the right of suffrage for the non-payment of said tax. No other poll or capitation tax shall be levied in the State, nor shall the amount assessed on each poll exceed the limit given in this section. The school tax shall be distributed among the several school districts of the State in proportion to the respective number of pupils attending the public schools. No religious sect or sects shall have exclusive right to or control of any part of the school funds of the State, nor shall sectarian principles be taught in the public schools.

SEC. 6. Within five years after the first regular session of the general assembly, following the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the establishment and support of a State normal school, which shall be open to all persons who may wish to become teachers.

SEC. 7. Educational institutions for the benefit of all the blind, deaf, and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions, as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Provisions shall be made by law, as soon as practicable, for the establishment and maintenance of a State reform school for juvenile offenders.

SEC. 9. The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the State university, and, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural college, and shall appropriate the land given to this State for the support of such a college, by the act of Congress, passed July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, or the money or scrip, as the case may be, arising from the sale of said lands, or any lands which may hereafter be given or appropriated for such purpose, for the support and maintenance of such college, and may make the same a branch of the State university, for instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the natural sciences connected therewith.

SEC. 10. All the public schools, colleges, and universities of this State, supported in whole or in part by the public funds, shall be free and open to all the children and youths of the State, without regard to race or color.

SEC. 11. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be given by the United States to this State for educational purposes, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States, and of all lands or other property given by individuals, or appropriated by the State for like purposes, and

of all estates of deceased persons who have died without leaving a will or heir, shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as a State school fund, and the annual interest and income of said fund, together with such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be faithfully appropriated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining free public schools, and for no other purposes or uses whatever.

ARTICLE XI.

Charitable and penal institutions.

SECTION 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, and the poor, shall always be fostered and supported by this State, and shall be subject to such regulations as the general assembly may enact.

SEC. 2. The directors of the penitentiary shall be elected or appointed, as the general assembly may direct.

SEC. 3. The directors of the benevolent and other State institutions, such as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 4. The governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the general assembly, and until a successor or successors shall be appointed and confirmed.

SEC. 5. The respective counties of this State shall make such provision, as may be determined by law, for all those inhabitants who by reason of age and infirmities or misfortunes may have a claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

SEC. 6. The physician of the lunatic asylum, who shall be superintendent of the same, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. All other necessary officers and employes shall be appointed by the governor.

ARTICLE XII.

Corporations.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but all such laws may from time to time be altered or repealed.

SEC. 2. The property of corporations now existing or hereafter created shall be subject to taxation, except in cases otherwise provided for in this constitution.

SEC. 3. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor shall be first made, or secured by a deposit of money to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of 12 men, in a court of record, shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section shall make provisions therein for fixing the personal liability of stockholders under proper limitations; and shall prevent and punish fraudulent misrepresentations as to the capital, property, and resources of such corporations; and shall also regulate the public use of all franchises which have heretofore been or hereafter may be created or granted, by or under the authority of this State, and shall limit all tolls, imposts, and other charges and demands under such laws.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporations now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share

or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities, upon note, bill, or otherwise; and upon the further condition that no director or other officer of said corporation shall borrow any money from said corporation; and if any director or other officer shall be convicted upon indictment of directly or indirectly violating this section, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The books, papers, and accounts of all banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

Militia.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as are now, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or who may be adverse to bearing arms, as provided for in this Constitution; and shall be organized, armed, equipped, and disciplined as the general assembly may by law provide.

SEC. 2. The governor shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, repel invasion, repress insurrection, and preserve the public peace.

SEC. 3. There shall be an adjutant and inspector general elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and in the same manner as other State officers, who shall rank as a brigadier general, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such other staff officers as the general assembly may direct.

ARTICLE XIV.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State unless he possess the qualifications of an elector.

SEC. 2. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever are prohibited, and the general assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

SEC. 3. The State library shall be subject to such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

SEC. 4. The general assembly may direct, by law, in what manner claims against the State may be established and adjusted.

SEC. 5. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed but by the judgment of a court, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person who denies the existence of the Supreme Being shall hold any office under this Constitution.

SEC. 7. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the general assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of State, shall be let, on contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. The real and personal property of a woman, held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, devise, or otherwise, shall not be subject to levy and sale for her husband's debts; but shall be held as her separate property and may be bequeathed, devised, or alienated by her the same as if she were unmarried: *Provided*, That no gift or grant from the husband to the wife shall be detrimental to the just claims of his creditors.

SEC. 9. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of all causes,

which may be pending when this constitution goes into effect, to courts created by the same.

SEC. 10. The election for all State officers shall take place at the same time as is provided for that of members of the general assembly, and the election for those officers whose terms of service are for four years shall be held at the time of each alternate general election.

ARTICLE XV.

Amendment and revision of the constitution.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. If the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals respectively, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the same shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the next general election thereafter for representatives, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of such amendment or amendments, and two-thirds of each branch of the next general assembly shall, after such an election, and before another, ratify the same amendment or amendments, by yeas and nays, the same shall become part of the constitution: *Provided*, That such amendment or amendments shall have been read three times, on three several days in each house.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments, separately.

SEC. 3. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it necessary to call a convention, to revise, amend, or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election for representatives, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members, not less than that of the most numerous branch of the general assembly.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION FEBRUARY 11, 1868.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 16, 1868.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the constitution of the State of Arkansas, adopted by the constitutional convention of said State, in accordance with the acts of Congress, February 11th, 1868, and adopted by the people of the State at an election held March 13th, 1868, for its ratification or rejection; also an abstract of the votes cast at said election; and desire that you lay the same before the Congress of the United States at your earliest convenience, as requested by article 8th of the schedule to said constitution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. BOWEN,

President Constitutional Convention.

His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON,
President United States.

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Arkansas, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution :

ARTICLE I.

Bill of rights.

SECTION 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it. But the paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the federal government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, as the same may have been, or may be, defined by the Supreme Court of the United States; and no power exists in the people of this or any other State of the federal Union to dissolve their connection therewith, or perform any act tending to impair, subvert, or resist the supreme authority of the United States. The Constitution of the United States confers full powers on the federal government to maintain and perpetuate its existence, and whensoever any portion of the States, or the people thereof, attempt to secede from the federal Union, or forcibly resist the execution of its laws, the federal government may, by warrant of the Constitution, employ armed force in compelling obedience to its authority.

SEC. 2. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 3. The equality of all persons before the law is recognized, and shall ever remain inviolate; nor shall any citizen ever be deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity, nor exempted from any burden or duty on account of race, color, or previous condition.

SEC. 4. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for the redress of grievances and other proper purposes.

SEC. 5. The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defence.

SEC. 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted; nor witnesses be unreasonably detained.

SEC. 8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or judicial district wherein the crime shall have been committed—which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law—and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

SEC. 9. No person shall be held to answer a criminal offence unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases of petit larceny, assault, assault and battery, affray, vagrancy, and such

2 other minor cases as the general assembly shall make cognizable by justices of the peace; or arising in the army or navy of the United States, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person, after having been once acquitted by a jury, for the same offence shall be again put in jeopardy of life or liberty; but if, in any criminal prosecution, the jury be divided in opinion, the court before which the trial shall be had may in its discretion discharge the jury and commit or bail the accused for trial at the same or next term of said court; nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences—murder and treason—when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless where in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require.

SEC. 10. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase; completely and without denial; promptly and without delay; conformably to the laws.

SEC. 11. Treason against the State shall only consist in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 12. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

SEC. 13. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 14. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this State; but this shall not prevent the general assembly from providing for imprisonment or holding to bail persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of debts or liabilities.

SEC. 15. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

SEC. 16. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up in this State in time of peace, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. Suits may be brought by or against the State in such manner and in such courts as may be by law provided.

SEC. 18. The general assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 19. The right of suffrage shall be protected by laws regulating elections and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence from bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

SEC. 20. Foreigners who are, or may become, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall be secured the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, and descent of property as are secured to native-born citizens.

SEC. 21. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give

evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion; and the mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as shall be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

SEC. 22. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, either within this State or elsewhere, shall thereby be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be forever disqualified from voting at any election, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 23. Religion, morality, and knowledge being essential to good government, the general assembly shall pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

SEC. 24. All lands in this State are declared to be allodial; and feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of land for a longer period than 21 years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be held a conveyance in fee to the lessee.

SEC. 25. The action of the convention of the State of Arkansas, which assembled in the city of Little Rock, on the 4th day of March, 1861, was and is null and void. All the action of the State of Arkansas under the authority of said convention, of its ordinances or its constitution, whether legislative, executive, judicial, or military, was and is hereby declared null and void; and no debt or liability of the State of Arkansas incurred by the action of said convention, or of the general assembly, or any department of the government under the authority of either, shall ever be recognized as obligatory: *Provided*, That this ordinance shall not be so construed as to affect the rights of private individuals arising under contracts between the parties, or to change county boundaries or county seats, or to make invalid the acts of the justices of the peace, or other officers in their authority to administer oaths or take and certify the acknowledgments of deeds of conveyances, or other instruments of writing, or in the solemnization of marriage.

ARTICLE II.

Boundaries.

We do declare and establish, ratify and confirm, the following as the permanent boundaries of said State of Arkansas, that is to say: Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of 36° north latitude; running from thence west, with the said parallel of latitude, to the St. Francis river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the parallel of 36° 30' north; from thence west with the boundary line of the State of Missouri to the southwest corner of that State, and thence to be bounded on the west to the north bank of Red river as by acts of Congress and treaties heretofore defining the western limits of the Territory of Arkansas; and to be bounded on the south side of Red river by the boundary line of the State of Texas, to the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana; thence east with the Louisiana State line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, including an island in said river known as "Belle Point island," to the 36° of north latitude, the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

The seat of government shall be at Little Rock, where it is now established.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The powers of government are divided into three departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

SEC. 2. No person belonging to one department shall exercise the powers properly belonging to another, excepting in the cases expressly provided in this constitution.

ARTICLE V.

Legislative department.

SECTION 1. The legislative power in this State shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall meet every two years, on the first Monday of January, at the seat of government until altered by law; but the first general assembly elected after the adoption of this constitution shall meet on the second (2d) day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (1868.)

SEC. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of members chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several districts.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been one year a resident of this State, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not, at the time of his election, have an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent, and who shall not be a qualified elector, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 5. The Senate shall consist of members chosen every fourth year by the qualified electors of the several districts.

SEC. 6. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five (25) years, and have been one year a resident of this State, who shall not be a male citizen of the United States, who shall not at the time of his election have an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent, and who shall not be a qualified elector, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 7. The number of members composing the senate shall be twenty-six (26), and of the house of representatives eighty-two (82.)

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875,) and every tenth year thereafter; and the first general assembly elected after each enumeration so made, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, may rearrange the senatorial and representative districts according to the number of inhabitants, as ascertained by such enumeration: *Provided*, That there shall be no apportionment other than that made in this constitution, until after the enumeration to be made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875.)

SEC. 9. Senators shall be chosen at the same time and in the same manner that members of the house of representatives are required to be. Senatorial districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory, and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial one. The senatorial districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the term of senators chosen for the districts designated by odd numbers shall expire in two (2) years, and the term of senators chosen for the districts designated by even numbers shall expire in four (4) years; but thereafter senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, excepting when an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State is made, in which case, if a rearrangement of the senatorial districts is made, the regulation above stated shall govern the term of office.

SEC. 10. Removals of senators and representatives from their respective districts shall be deemed a vacation of their office.

SEC. 11. No person holding any office under the United States, or this State, or any county office, excepting postmasters, notaries public, officers of the militia, and township officers, shall be eligible to or have a seat in either branch of the general assembly, and all votes given for any such person shall be void.

SEC. 12. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, (treason, felony, or breach of the peace excepted,) be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the general assembly, or for fifteen days next before the commencement and next after the termination of each session; and they shall not be questioned in any other place for remarks made in either house.

SEC. 13. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

SEC. 14. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, judge of the qualifications, election, and return of its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause, nor for any cause known to his constituents at the time of his election. The reasons for any such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting thereon.

SEC. 15. The general assembly shall prescribe by law the manner in which the State printing shall be executed, and the accounts rendered therefor, and shall prohibit all charges for constructive labor. They shall not rescind or alter any contract for such printing, or release the person or persons taking the same, or his or their securities, from the performance of any of the provisions of said contract.

SEC. 16. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, excepting such parts as may require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either house, upon any question, shall be entered on the journal at the request of five members. Any member of either house may dissent and protest against any act, proceeding, or resolution which he may deem injurious to any person or the public, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. In all elections by either house, or in joint convention, the votes shall be given *viva voce*. All votes on nominations to the senate shall be taken by yeas and nays, and published with the journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 18. The doors of each house shall be open, unless the public welfare requires secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three (3) days, nor to any other place than where the general assembly may then be in session.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either house of the general assembly, but all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, though the senate may propose amendments, as on other bills.

SEC. 20. No portion of the public funds or property shall ever be appropriated by virtue of any resolution. No appropriation shall be made except by a bill duly passed for that purpose.

SEC. 21. Every bill and joint resolution shall be read three times, on different days, in each house, before the final passage thereof, unless two-thirds of the house where the same is pending shall dispense with the rules. No bill or joint resolution shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members voting. On the final passage of all bills the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal.

SEC. 22. No act shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be embraced

in its title. No public act shall take effect or be in force until ninety days from the expiration of the session at which the same is passed, unless it is otherwise provided in the act.

SEC. 23. No law shall be revised, altered or amended, by reference to its title only, but the act revised, and the section or sections of the act as altered or amended shall be enacted and published at length.

SEC. 24. No new bill shall be introduced into either house during the last three days of the session without the unanimous consent of the house in which it originated.

SEC. 25. The general assembly, at its first session, shall provide suitable laws for the registration of qualified electors, and for the prevention of frauds in elections.

SEC. 26. The general assembly shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws of a public nature, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

SEC. 27. The style of the laws of the State shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Arkansas."

SEC. 28. The general assembly may enact laws providing for county, township, or precinct governments.

SEC. 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly, from time to time as circumstances may require, to frame and adopt a penal code, founded on principles of reformation.

SEC. 30. The general assembly shall not change the venue in any criminal or penal prosecution, but shall provide for the same by general laws.

SEC. 31. The general assembly may pass laws authorizing appeals in criminal or penal cases, and regulating the right of challenge of jurors therein.

SEC. 32. The general assembly shall direct by law when and how juries shall be selected from judicial districts in criminal and civil cases.

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall regulate by law by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

SEC. 34. The general assembly may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also for the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

SEC. 35. Every bill and concurrent resolution, except of adjournment, passed by the general assembly, shall be presented to the governor for approval before it becomes a law. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and reconsider it. On such reconsideration, if a majority of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house by which it shall be reconsidered. If approved by a majority of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill be not returned by the governor within three (3) days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the secretary of state, within three days after the adjournment of the general assembly, any act passed during the last three (3) days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

SEC. 36. Each house may punish, by imprisonment during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous

behavior in their presence; but no such imprisonment shall at any time exceed twenty-four (24) hours.

SEC. 37. No citizen of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless the same is done by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers, except as hereinafter provided. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, either by indentures, apprenticeship, or otherwise, in the State, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 38. The general assembly shall have no power to make compensation for emancipated slaves.

SEC. 39. The general assembly shall have no power to grant divorces, to change the names of individuals, or to direct the sale of estates belonging to infants or other persons laboring under legal disabilities by special legislation; but, by general laws, shall confer such powers on the courts of justice.

SEC. 40. The general assembly shall not authorize, by private or special law, the sale or conveyance of any real estate belonging to any person, or vacate or alter any road laid out by legal authority, or any street in any city or village, or in any recorded town plat, but shall provide for the same by general laws.

SEC. 41. The general assembly shall not authorize any lottery, and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets.

SEC. 42. In case of a contested election, only the claimant decided entitled to the seat, in either house in which the contest may take place, shall receive from the State per diem compensation and mileage.

SEC. 43. No collector, holder, or disburser of public moneys shall have a seat in the general assembly, or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this State, until he shall have accounted for, and paid over, as provided by law, all sums for which he is liable.

SEC. 44. The general assembly shall have power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and equity, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 45. The general assembly shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought by and against the State.

SEC. 46. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make adequate provision for the maintenance of paupers throughout the State.

SEC. 47. The general assembly shall not have power to authorize any municipal corporation to pass any laws contrary to the general laws of the State, or to levy any tax on real or personal property to a greater extent than two (2) per centum of the assessed value of the same.

SEC. 48. The general assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but all such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but in all cases each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum at least equal in amount to such stock. The property of corporations, now existing or hereafter created, shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor shall be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve (12) men in a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 49. The general assembly shall provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws, and restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 50. All corporations with banking and discounting privileges shall, preparatory to issuing bills as currency, deposit the bonds of this State, equal in amount to the capital stock of such corporation, with the auditor of the State, who shall not permit an issue of circulation exceeding eighty (80) per centum of the amount of bonds so deposited, such circulation being receivable for all taxes and dues to the State, and the individual liability of stockholders shall be as hereinbefore directed : *Provided*, That corporations chartered or existing under any act of Congress of the United States shall be exempted from these provisions.

SEC. 51. The general assembly, on the day of final adjournment, shall adjourn at twelve (12) o'clock at noon.

ARTICLE VI.

Executive department.

SECTION 1. The executive department of this State shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, all of whom shall hold their several offices for the term of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified. They shall be chosen by the qualified electors of this State at the time and places of choosing the members of the general assembly.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in the governor.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, who shall not have been five years a citizen of the United States, who shall not at the time of his election have had an actual residence in this State for one year next preceding his election, and who shall not be a qualified elector as prescribed in this constitution.

SEC. 4. In elections for governor and lieutenant governor, the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. But in case that two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the general assembly shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, or preserve the public peace. He shall transact all necessary business with other officers of the State government, and may require information in writing of the officers of the executive department upon any subject pertaining to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 6. He may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

SEC. 7. He shall give to the general assembly, and at the close of his official term to the next general assembly, information by message concerning the condition of the State, and recommend such means to their consideration as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 8. He may convene the general assembly at some other place when the seat of government becomes dangerous from the prevalence of disease, or the presence of a common enemy.

SEC. 9. He may grant reprieves, pardons and commutations after conviction for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper ; subject, however, to such regulations as may be prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he may suspend execution of the sentence until the matter shall be reported to the general

assembly at its next session, when the general assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the same, or grant a further reprieve. The governor shall communicate to the general assembly at each session information concerning each case of pardon, reprieve or commutation granted, and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 10. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, resignation, inability or removal from the State, the powers and duties of the governor shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor during the residue of the term or until the disabilities of the governor are removed.

SEC. 11. During a vacancy in the office of governor, if the lieutenant governor resign, be impeached, displaced, absent from the State or incapable of acting, the president *pro tempore* of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled, or the disability cease.

SEC. 12. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, and when there is an equal division he shall give the casting vote.

SEC. 13. No member of Congress or any person holding any office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of governor.

SEC. 14. The lieutenant governor and the president of the senate *pro tempore* while performing the office of governor, shall receive the same compensation as the governor.

SEC. 15. All official acts of the governor—his approval of the laws excepted—shall be authenticated by the great seal of the State, which seal shall be kept by the secretary of state.

SEC. 16. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a convenient number of notaries public, not to exceed six for each county, who shall discharge such duties as are now, or as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. All commissions issued to persons holding office under the provisions of this constitution shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Arkansas, sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 18. The governor, chief justice, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction shall severally reside and keep all public records, books, papers and documents which may pertain to their respective offices at the seat of government.

SEC. 19. The returns of every election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, and directed to the presiding officer of the senate, who during the first week of the sessions shall open and publish the same in presence of the members then assembled. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have the highest and equal number of votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by a joint vote of both houses. Contested elections shall likewise be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as is or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of all official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 21. The auditor, treasurer, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction shall perform such duties as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 22. In case of the death, impeachment, removal from the State or other disability of the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and

superintendent of public instruction, the vacancies in their several offices thus occasioned shall be filled by appointment of the governor, which appointment shall be made for the unexpired terms of said officers, or until said disabilities are removed or until elections are held to fill said vacancies.

SEC. 23. Until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, the governor shall appoint a suitable person, who shall be styled commissioner of public works and internal improvements, who shall hold his office during the term of four years, and until his successor is duly commissioned and qualified. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of public works and internal improvements to superintend all public works which may be carried on by the State, and have a supervising control over all internal improvements in which the State is interested, and, until otherwise provided by the general assembly, he shall be ex-officio commissioner of immigration and State lands, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive for his services the same salary as provided by law for the auditor of State.

SEC. 24. The officers of the executive department, mentioned in this article, shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 25. The officers of the executive department and judges of the supreme court shall not be eligible, during the period for which they may be elected or appointed to their respective offices, to any position in the gift of the qualified electors, or of the general assembly of this State.

SEC. 26. The returns of every election for State, county, and judicial officers, not herein provided for, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, and directed to the secretary of state, who shall open and publish the same, and the persons so elected shall be duly commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.

Judiciary.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the senate sitting as a court of impeachment, a supreme court, circuit courts, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members thereof. The chief justice shall preside, and the secretary of state shall act as clerk of this court: *Provided*, That in case of the trial of either of them the person appointed temporarily to perform the duties of the office shall act. The governor, and all other civil officers under this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misconduct or maladministration of their respective offices; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law.

SEC. 3. Two terms of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government annually: *Provided*, That the general assembly may provide by law for holding said court at three other places. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years, and four associate justices, who shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at large for

- the term of eight years : *Provided*, That two of the associate justices first chosen under this constitution shall serve for four years after the next general election, and two of them for eight years after said election ; said times to be determined by lot ; but thereafter the associate justices shall be chosen for the full term.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have general supervision and control over all inferior courts of law and equity. It shall have power to issue writs of error, supersedeas, certiorari, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo-warranto, and other remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same. Final judgments in the inferior courts may be brought by writ of error or by appeal into the supreme court, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The inferior courts of the State, as now constituted by law, except as hereinafter provided, shall remain with the same jurisdiction as they now possess : *Provided*, That the general assembly may provide for the establishment of such inferior courts, changes of jurisdiction, or abolition of existing inferior courts as may be deemed requisite. The judges of the inferior courts herein provided for, or of such as may hereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of six years, and until such time as the general assembly may otherwise direct : *Provided*, That the general assembly shall not interfere with the term of office of any judge.

SEC. 6. All writs and other processes shall run in the name of the State of Arkansas, and bear teste and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts from which they issue. Indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of Arkansas."

SEC. 7. No judge shall preside on the trial of any cause in the event of which he may be interested, or where either of the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity within such degrees as may be prescribed by law, or in which he may have been counsel or have presided in any inferior court.

SEC. 8. In case all or any of the judges of the supreme court shall be disqualified from presiding on any cause or causes, the court or judges thereof shall certify the same to the governor of the State, and he shall immediately commission, specially, the required number of men learned in the law for the trial and determination thereof.

SEC. 9. Whenever, at ten o'clock a. m. of the second day of any term of the inferior courts of this State, the judge thereof is not present, or if present and he cannot for any cause properly preside at the trial of any case then pending therein, the attorneys of said court then present may elect a special judge, who shall preside during the trial of such case or cases, or shall hold said court until the appearance of the regular judge thereof. The proceedings in such case shall be entered at large upon the record.

SEC. 10. The judges of the inferior courts may temporarily exchange circuits or hold courts for each other under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Judges shall not charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but shall declare the law. In all trials by jury the judges shall give their instructions and charges in writing ; and if the trial is by the court, he shall reduce to writing his findings upon the facts in the case, and shall declare the law in the same manner he is required to do when instructing juries.

SEC. 12. Any judge whose appointment or election is herein provided for shall be at least twenty-five years of age, a qualified elector of his State, and shall have been for one year an actual resident of the State, and shall reside in the circuit or district to which he may be appointed or elected.

SEC. 13. The judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation for their services as is now or may hereafter be provided

by law, and which shall not be diminished during the respective terms for which they may be elected or appointed.

SEC. 14. The inferior courts shall hold annually such terms as the general assembly may direct.

SEC. 15. All appeals from inferior courts shall be taken in such manner and to such courts as may be provided by law. Appeals may be taken from courts of justices of the peace to such courts, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. When a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the supreme or any of the inferior courts, it shall be filled by appointment of the governor; which appointee shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 17. The supreme court, and such other courts as may be established by law, shall be courts of record, and shall each have a common seal.

SEC. 18. The supreme court shall appoint a clerk of such court, and also a reporter of its decisions. The decisions of the supreme court shall be in writing and signed by the judges concurring therein. Any judge dissenting therefrom shall give the reasons of such dissent in writing, over his signature; all such decisions shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and be published in such manner as the general assembly may direct. The clerk and reporter shall hold their respective offices for the term of six years, subject to removal by the court for cause.

SEC. 19. A county clerk shall be elected by the qualified electors in each organized county in this State for the term of four years, and shall perform such duties and receive such fees as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. In each township in this State there shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof two justices of the peace, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years: *Provided*, That in such townships as may contain more than two hundred qualified electors, an additional justice of the peace may be chosen. Justices of the peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions of contract and replevin where the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars. In criminal causes the jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all matters less than felony for final determination and judgment.

SEC. 21. Any suitor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by attorney.

SEC. 22. In the courts of this State there shall be no exclusion of any witness in civil actions because he is a party to or is interested in the issue to be tried, and no person convicted of infamous crime shall be a competent witness in any cause without the consent of both parties to the controversy: *Provided*, That in actions by or against executors, administrators, or guardians, in which judgment may be rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other as to any transactions with or statements to the testator, intestate, or ward, unless called to testify thereto by the opposite party or required to testify thereto by the court. The judges of the supreme and all inferior courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout their respective jurisdictions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Franchise.

SECTION 1. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot.

SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized or has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, who is twenty-one years old or upwards, and who

shall have resided in the State six months next preceding the election, and who at the time is an actual resident of the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector: *Provided*, No soldier, or sailor, or marine, in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire a residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

SEC. 3. The following classes shall not be permitted to register, or vote, or hold office, viz:

1. Those who during rebellion took the oath of allegiance, or gave bonds for loyalty and good behavior to the United States government, and afterwards gave aid, comfort, or countenance to those engaged in armed hostility to the government of the United States, either by becoming a soldier in the rebel army, or by entering the lines of said army, or adhering in any way to the cause of rebellion, or by accompanying any armed force belonging to the rebel army, or by furnishing supplies of any kind to the same.

2. Those who are disqualified as electors, or from holding office in the State or States from which they came.

3. Those persons who, during the late rebellion, violated the rules of civilized warfare.

4. Those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution for the State of Arkansas, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto.

5. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crimes punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.

6. Those who are idiots or insane: *Provided*, That all persons included in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th subdivisions of this section, who have openly advocated, or who have voted for the reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the equality of all men before the law, shall be deemed qualified electors under the constitution.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall have the power, by a two-thirds vote of each house, approved by the governor, to remove the disabilities included in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th subdivisions of section three of this article, when it appears that such person applying for relief from such disabilities has in good faith returned to his allegiance to the government of the United States: *Provided*, The general assembly shall have no power to remove the disabilities of any person embraced in the aforesaid subdivisions who, after the adoption of the constitution by this convention, persists in opposing the acts of Congress as reconstruction thereunder.

SEC. 5. All persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas; that I am not excluded from registering or voting by any of the clauses in the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th subdivisions of article VIII of the constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person or persons on account of past or present support of the government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party:" *Provided*, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely

take any oath in this constitution prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties, and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 6. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest and civil process during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to enact adequate laws giving protection against the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors at elections.

ARTICLE IX.

Education.

SECTION 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among all classes being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain a system of free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this State between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and the funds appropriated for the support of common schools shall be distributed to the several counties in proportion to the number of children and youths therein between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State.

SEC. 2. The supervision of public schools shall be vested in a superintendent of public instruction, and such other officers as the general assembly shall provide. The superintendent of public instruction shall receive such salary, and perform such duties, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall establish and maintain a State university, with departments for instruction in teaching, in agriculture, and the natural sciences, as soon as the public school fund will permit.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the United States or this State; also, all mines, stocks, bonds, lands, and other property, now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of land and other property and effects that may accrue to this State by escheat, or from sales of estrays, or from unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties, or forfeitures; also, any proceeds of the sales of public lands which may have been or may be hereafter paid over to this State, (Congress consenting;) also, all the grants, gifts, or devices that have been or hereafter may be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift, or device, shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as a public school fund, which shall be the common property of the State; the annual income of which fund, together with one dollar *per capita*, to be annually assessed on every male inhabitant of this State over the age of twenty-one years, and so much of the ordinary annual revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free schools, and the university in this article provided for, and for no other uses or purposes whatever.

SEC. 5. No part of the public school fund shall be invested in the stocks or bonds or other obligations of any State, or any county, city, town, or corporation. The stocks belonging to any school fund or university fund shall be sold in such manner and at such times as the general assembly shall prescribe, and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belongs or may hereafter belong to said school fund, may be invested in the bonds of the United States.

SEC. 6. No township or school district shall receive any portion of the school fund unless a free school shall have been kept therein for not less than three months during the year for which distribution thereof is made. The general assembly shall require by law that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of five and eighteen years for a term equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means.

SEC. 7. In case the public school fund shall be insufficient to sustain a free school at least three months in every year, in each school district in this State, the general assembly shall provide by law for raising such deficiency, by levying such tax upon all taxable property in each county, township, or school district as may be deemed proper.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall, as far as it can be done without infringing upon vested rights, reduce all lands, moneys, or other property used or held for school purposes in the various counties of this State into the public school fund herein provided for.

SEC. 9. Provision shall also be made, by general laws, for raising such sum or sums of money, by taxation or otherwise, in each school district, as may be necessary for the building and furnishing of a sufficient number of suitable school-houses for the accommodation of all the pupils within the limits of the several school districts.

ARTICLE X.

Finances, taxation, public debt, and expenditures.

SECTION 1. The levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive: therefore the general assembly shall never levy a poll-tax excepting for school purposes.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all money credit investments in bonds, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money; but burying grounds, public school-houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall never be taxed.

Real estate shall be appraised at least once every five years by an appraiser to be provided for by law, at its true value in money. Personal property shall be appraised in such manner as may be provided by law at its true value in money, but the general assembly may exempt from taxation personal property to the value of five hundred dollars (\$500) to each tax-payer.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall provide by law for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues of every description, without deduction, of all banks now existing, or hereafter created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed on other property of individuals.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State, for each year; and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt.

SEC. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same.

SEC. 6. The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box.

SEC. 7. The general assembly may require the exhibit of receipts and expenditures of State and county officers, at such time and manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. No money shall be paid out of the treasury until the same shall have been appropriated by law.

SEC. 9. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be appropriated to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to pay the debt so contracted, and to no other.

SEC. 10. In addition to the above power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, preserve the public peace, defend the State in time of war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised and no other, and all debts incurred to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State shall be so contracted as to be payable by the sinking fund, hereinafter provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

SEC. 11. The faith of the State being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, there shall be created a sinking fund; which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the same. The said sinking fund shall consist of such net earnings and profits of public institutions, bonds, stocks, or other property of the State, or of any other funds or resources that are or may be provided by law.

SEC. 12. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney general are hereby created a board of commissioners, to be styled "the commissioners of the sinking fund."

SEC. 13. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the general assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund provided by the eleventh section of this article, from all sources except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt, and transmit the same to the general assembly, and the general assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund, in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of said commissioners faithfully to apply, in such manner as the general assembly may by law direct, said fund, together with all moneys that may be, by the general assembly, appropriated to that object, to the payment of the interest as it becomes due and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the State, excepting only school and trust funds held by the State.

SEC. 15. The principal arising from the sale of all lands donated to the State for school purposes shall be paid into the treasury, and the State shall pay interest thereon for the support of schools at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 16. The State shall never assume the debts of county, town, city, or other corporation, unless such debts have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to provide for the public welfare and defence.

SEC. 17. The general assembly shall tax all privileges, pursuits, and occupations that are of no real use to society; all others shall be exempt, and the amount thus raised shall be paid into the treasury.

ARTICLE XI.

Militia.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied electors in this State shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this State, but all citizens of any denomination whatever who, from scruples of conscience, may be adverse to bearing arms, shall be exempt therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall provide for organizing, equipping, and

disciplining the militia in such manner as it shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. The governor shall be commander-in-chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and to preserve the public peace.

ARTICLE XII.

Exempted property.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State to the value of \$2,000, to be selected by such resident, shall be exempted from sale on execution or other final process of any court issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 2. Hereafter the homestead of any resident of this State, who is a married man or head of a family, shall not be encumbered in any manner while owned by him, except for taxes, laborers' and mechanics' liens, and securities for the purchase money thereof.

SEC. 3. Every homestead not exceeding 160 acres of land, and the dwelling and appurtenances thereon, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not in any town, city, or village; or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town, or village, with the dwelling and appurtenances thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of \$5,000, shall be exempted from sale on execution or any other final process from any court; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, for the erection of improvements thereon, or for labor performed for the owner thereof. *Provided*, That the benefit of the homestead herein provided for shall not be extended to persons who may be indebted for dues to the State, county, township, school, or other trust funds.

SEC. 4. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow but no children the same shall be exempt, and the rents and profits thereof shall accrue to her benefit during the time of her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 5. The homestead of a family, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of his debts in all cases during the minority of his children, and also so long as his widow shall remain unmarried, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State, acquired either before or after marriage, whether by gift, grant, inheritance, devise, or otherwise, shall, so long as she may choose, be and remain the separate estate and property of such female, and may be devised or bequeathed by her the same as if she were a *femme sole*. Laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property, and when so registered, and so long as it is not intrusted to the management or control of her husband, otherwise than as an agent, it shall not be liable for any of his debts, engagements, or obligations.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments to the constitution.

SECTION 1. Any amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published. as

provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the general assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the general assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of said amendments separately.

ARTICLE XIV.

Apportionment.

SECTION 1. The congressional districts shall remain as they now are: *Provided*, That the general assembly may at the first session held after the adoption of this constitution re-district the State for congressional purposes.

SEC. 2. Until after the apportionment, as herein provided for, the senatorial and representative districts shall be composed of the following counties, to wit: 1st, of Jackson, Craighead, Poinsett, Cross, and Mississippi; 2d, of Lawrence, Randolph, and Greene; 3d, of Madison, Marion, Carroll, Fulton, and Izard; 4th, of Independence and Van Buren; 5th, of Searcy, Pope, and Conway; 6th, of Newton, Johnson, and Yell; 7th, of Washington and Benton; 8th, of Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian; 9th, of Crittenden, St. Francis, and Woodruff; 10th, of Pulaski and White; 11th, of Phillips and Monroe; 12th, of Prairie and Arkansas; 13th, of Scott, Polk, Montgomery, and Hot Springs; 14th, of Hempstead; 15th, of Lafayette and Little River; 16th, of Union and Calhoun; 17th, of Clark, Pike, and Sevier; 18th, of Columbia; 19th, of Ouachita; 20th, of Jefferson and Bradley; 21st, of Dallas, Saline, and Perry; 22d, of Ashley, Chicot, Drew, and Desha. The senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several senatorial and representative districts as follows, to wit:

First district, one senator and four representatives; second district, one senator and three representatives; third district, one senator and four representatives; fourth district, one senator and three representatives; fifth district, one senator and three representatives; sixth district, one senator and three representatives; seventh district, one senator and four representatives; eighth district, one senator and four representatives; ninth district, one senator and four representatives; tenth district, two senators and six representatives; eleventh district, two senators and six representatives; twelfth district, one senator and four representatives; thirteenth district, one senator and three representatives; fourteenth district, one senator and three representatives; fifteenth district, one senator and three representatives; sixteenth district, one senator and two representatives; seventeenth district, one senator and four representatives; eighteenth district, one senator and three representatives; nineteenth district, one senator and two representatives; twentieth district, two senators and six representatives; twenty-first district, one senator and two representatives; twenty-second district, two senators and six representatives.

ARTICLE XV.

Miscellaneous provisions.

SECTION 1. The president of the convention shall, immediately after the adjournment thereof, cause this constitution to be deposited in the office of the secre-

tary of state, and shall transmit a copy of the same to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 2. In all cases not otherwise provided for in this constitution the general assembly may determine the mode of filling all vacancies in all offices, and of choosing all necessary officers, and shall define their respective powers and duties, and provide suitable compensation for all officers.

SEC. 3. All general elections shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and shall be biennial, commencing at the general election of Anno Domini 1868; but all officers elected under the provisions of this constitution and schedule, except members of Congress, at the election commencing on the 13th day of March, 1868, shall hold and continue in office in accordance with the provisions of this constitution the same as though elected at the general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1868; and no election shall be held for said officers at the general election of 1868.

SEC. 4. All chartered cities and villages under the laws of this State shall hold their municipal elections for the year 1868 at such times and places as may be provided in this constitution and the schedule to the same.

SEC. 5. The tenure-of-office of all township and precinct officers shall expire thirty days after this constitution goes into effect, and the governor shall thereafter appoint such officers, whose term of office shall continue until the general assembly shall provide by law for an election of said officers.

SEC. 6. Until the general assembly shall otherwise provide, a prosecuting attorney for each judicial circuit shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified: *Provided*, That the general assembly shall not interfere with the term of any appointed prosecuting attorney.

SEC. 7. The compensation of senators and representatives shall be six dollars per diem during the first session after the adoption of this constitution, but may afterwards be prescribed by law: *Provided*, No increase of compensation shall be prescribed which shall take effect until the period for which the members of the house of representatives then existing shall have expired.

SEC. 8. Senators and representatives shall receive twenty cents for each mile necessarily travelled in going to and returning from the seat of government attending each session of the general assembly, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 9. All salaries, fees and per diem, or other compensation of all State, county, town, or other officers within the State, shall be payable in such fund as may by law be receivable for State taxes.

SEC. 10. Any public funds set apart by the general assembly for one purpose shall not be used for another unless in each case otherwise especially authorized by law.

SEC. 11. This convention shall appoint not more than three persons, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to revise and rearrange the statute laws of this State, both civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject; and, also, three other persons, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to prepare a code of practice for the courts, both civil and criminal, in this State, by abridging and simplifying the rules of practice and laws in relation thereto; all of whom shall, at as early a day as practicable, report the result of their labor to the general assembly for their adoption or modification. The general assembly shall provide suitable compensation for said persons appointed as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. No county now established by law shall ever be reduced, by the establishment of any new county or counties, to less than six hundred square miles; nor shall any county be hereafter established which shall contain less than six hundred square miles.

SEC. 13. No indenture of any person hereafter made and executed out of this

State, or if made in this State, where the term of service exceeds one year, shall be of the least validity, except those given in cases of apprenticeships, which shall not be for a longer term than until the apprentice shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, if a male, or eighteen years if a female.

SEC. 14. All contracts for the sale or purchase of slaves are null and void, and no court of this State shall take cognizance of any suit founded on such contracts, nor shall any amount ever be collected or recovered on any judgment or decree which shall have been or which hereafter may be rendered on account of any such contract or obligation on any pretext, legal or otherwise.

SEC. 15. There shall be a great seal of the State, which shall be kept and used officially by the secretary of state, and the seal heretofore in use in this State shall continue to be the great seal of the State until another shall have been adopted by the general assembly.

SEC. 16. Private seals are hereby abolished, and hereafter no distinction shall exist between sealed and unsealed instruments concerning contracts between individuals. All laws of this State not in conflict with this constitution shall remain in full force until otherwise provided by the general assembly, or until they expire by their own limitation. Nothing herein shall be construed to impair vested rights under existing laws.

SEC. 17. All officers of this State, executive, legislative and judicial, before they enter upon the duty of their respective offices shall take the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I am not disfranchised by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or the constitution of the State of Arkansas, that I will honestly and faithfully support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, the union of States, and the constitution and laws of the State of Arkansas, and that I will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, to the best of my ability: so help me God."

SEC. 18. The term of all officers elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution shall expire on the first day of January, 1873, unless herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 19. No one shall be precluded from being elected or appointed to any office by reason of having been a delegate to this convention, or an officer of the same.

SEC. 20. No person shall be allowed or qualified to sit on any jury who is not a qualified elector.

SEC. 21. The general assembly may by general law declare the legal rate of interest upon contracts in which no rate of interest is specified, but no law limiting the rate of interest for which individuals may contract in this State shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. All judges and clerks of election, appointed under provisions of this constitution, shall take and subscribe to the oath of an elector, as provided in section five of article eight, before they enter upon the duties of said offices; and said judges are hereby authorized to administer the oath to each other and to the clerks; also to administer the same to all electors offering to vote. Said judges and clerks shall also swear to discharge their respective duties to the best of their ability according to law. Judges of election may appoint a suitable number of persons, who shall, with themselves, be conservators of the peace, and they are hereby empowered to arrest all offenders. Any one refusing to act as such when called on by the judges shall be subject to a fine of at least \$100, or imprisonment not less than six months, or both.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. On the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, and such successive days as hereinafter provided, an election shall be held for members of the house of representatives of the United States, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of

state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, judges of the supreme court, members of the general assembly, and all county officers, and also for the submission of this constitution to the people for their adoption or rejection.

SEC. 2. Upon the days designated as aforesaid, every qualified elector under the provisions of this constitution may vote for all officers to be elected under this constitution at such election, and also for or against the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 3. In voting for or against the adoption of this constitution, the words "for constitution" or "against constitution" shall be written or printed on the ballot of each voter; but no voter shall vote for or against this constitution on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this constitution.

SEC. 4. A board of commissioners is hereby appointed, to consist of James L. Hedges, Joseph Brooks, and the president of this convention, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business, who shall keep an office for the transaction of business in Little Rock, and who may employ such clerical force as may be necessary, said clerks not to receive more per day for each day actually employed than the per diem paid the assistant secretaries of this convention, and who are empowered and authorized to appoint, or cause to be appointed, suitable persons for judges and clerks of election in each county in this State to hold the election therein for all State and county officers, and for members of the general assembly and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and also for the ratification of this constitution. Said election shall be held at such times and places in each county, commencing on the 13th day of March, and continuing on such successive days as the commissioners may direct, to secure a full and fair vote at such election.

SEC. 5. The judges of election, appointed as aforesaid, shall make returns of the same to said commissioners in such manner and under such regulations as said commissioners may prescribe, which returns shall show the number of votes cast at said election for and against this constitution, and the number cast for each candidate for the offices provided for in this constitution and schedule.

SEC. 6. Any person contesting the election under this constitution for any State officer or member of the general assembly, shall do so before said board of commissioners, who shall have power to decide and declare the right to any office contested, and give the candidate legally elected a certificate of the same: *Provided*, Said commissioners may, in the cases of members of the general assembly whose rights to the seats may be contested, refer the same to the general assembly for their determination. Said board of commissioners shall appoint the judges and clerks of the municipal elections to be held under the provisions of this constitution; said judges shall conduct and make returns of said elections in the manner prescribed by the charter of the city or village in which said municipal election shall be held.

SEC. 7. Said commissioners shall appoint suitable persons as boards in every county to hear and decide all cases of contested county elections.

SEC. 8. The said commissioners shall have power to inquire into the fairness or validity of the voting upon the ratification of this constitution, and to count the votes given at said election, and shall reject all fraudulent or illegal votes cast at said election; and said commissioners shall also have power, whenever it is made to appear that fraud, fear, violence, improper influence or restraint were used, or persons were prevented or intimidated from voting at such elections, to take such steps, either by setting aside the election and ordering a new one, or rejecting votes, or correcting the result in any county or precinct, as may in such cases be just and equitable.

SEC. 9. The said commissioners shall declare the result of the election upon the ratification of this constitution, and if adopted, the president of this conven-

tion shall transmit a certified copy of the same, together with an abstract of the votes cast, to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before the Congress of the United States for their approval or rejection, and shall also declare the officers elected thereunder, and if declared ratified the constitution shall, from and after that date, be in full force and effect.

SEC. 10. No person disqualified from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of this constitution at the polls herein authorized. The governor and all other officers elected under this constitution shall enter upon the duties of their offices when they shall have been declared duly elected by said board of commissioners, and shall have duly qualified. All officers shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their offices within fifteen days after they have been duly notified of their election or appointment.

SEC. 11. Upon notice of the election or appointment and qualification of the officers elected or appointed under this constitution, the present incumbents of all State, county, and city offices shall vacate the same, and turn over to the officers so elected or appointed and qualified hereunder, all books, papers, records, moneys, and documents, belonging or appertaining to said offices, on application made by the officers elected or appointed and qualified under this constitution.

SEC. 12. Any person may vote at the polls herein authorized for the election of officers and ratification of this constitution, whom the judges of said election shall be satisfied by oath of the person offering to vote, and such other satisfactory evidence as they may require, is a legally qualified elector under this constitution: *Provided*, The judges of election shall administer to every person offering to vote at said election the oath prescribed in this constitution.

SEC. 13. In the event that either of the three commissioners appointed by section four hereof should be a candidate for any office, the other two commissioners shall canvass the vote so far as it relates to that office, and issue the certificate to the person elected.

SEC. 14. In case of death or any disability of any member or members of said board of commissioners, the remaining commissioner or commissioners shall have power to fill such vacancy; and said commissioner or commissioners so appointed shall have full power to act as though originally appointed.

SEC. 15. Any person selling or giving away intoxicating liquor during the time of the election herein provided for, shall be punished by a fine not less than two hundred dollars for each and every offence, or imprisonment not less than six months, or both.

SEC. 16. Said commissioners shall provide suitable poll-books for each county, and such instructions as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this schedule. Judges and clerks of election thus appointed shall receive the same per diem as the boards of registers provided for in the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and acts supplementary thereto.

SEC. 17. The commissioners herein appointed shall receive for their services, for each day actually employed, such compensation per day and allowances and in such manner as are now provided for members of this convention. All expenses incurred under this schedule, not otherwise provided for, shall be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of this convention.

Done in convention, at Little Rock, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

THOMAS M. BOWEN,

President of the Convention, and Delegate from the County of Crawford.

George S. Scott, Little River county.
Fred. R. Poole, Mississippi and Craighead counties.
George W. Dale, Independence county.
Peter C. Misner, Independence county.
Clifford Stanley Sims, Desha county.
Daniel Coates, St. Francis county.
J. A. Houghton, Cross and Poinsett counties.
Franklin Monroe Rounsaville, Yell county.
Solomon Exon, Clark county.
Miles Ledford Langley, Clark county.
Gayle H. Kyle, Dallas county.
Moses Bell, Sebastian county.
John H. Hutchinson, M. D., Arkansas county.
John McClure, Arkansas county.
Amos H. Evans, Monroe county.
John N. Sarbor, Johnson county.
Jesse Millsaps, Van Buren county.
William A. Wyatt, Searcy and Fulton counties.
Anthony Hinkle, Conway county.
O. P. Snyder, Jefferson county.
Samuel W. Mallory, Jefferson county.
James M. Gray, Jefferson county.
Joseph Brooks, Phillips county.
Thomas Smith, Phillips county.
William H. Grey, Phillips county.
James T. White, Phillips county.
Parley A. Williams, Marion and Newton counties.
Robert Hatfield, Franklin county.
John W. Harrison, Hot Springs county.
James W. Mason, Chicot county.
George W. McCown, Columbia county.
William G. Hollis, Calhoun county.
James L. Hodges, Pulaski county.
James Hinds, Pulaski county.
Henry Rector, Pulaski county.
Thomas P. Johnston, Pulaski county.
John C. Priddy, Montgomery county.
Asa Hodges, Crittenden county.
F. M. Sams, Madison county.
Charles H. Oliver, Scott county.
Nathan N. Rawlings, Ouachita county.
Jno. B. Montgomery, Hempstead county.
Solomon D. Beldin, Hempstead county.
Richard Samuels, Hempstead county.
R. C. Van Hook, Union county.
Ira L. Wilson, Union county.
Walter W. Brashear, Pope county.
Alfred M. Merrick, Lafayette County.
William A. Beasley, Columbia county.
James P. Portis, Ouachita county.
Monroe Hawkins, Lafayette county.
William Murphy, Jefferson county.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the constitution of the State of Arkansas, as adopted February 11, 1868, by the constitutional convention which convened at the city of Little Rock, in said

State, January 7, 1868, in conformity with the reconstruction laws of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, and acts supplemental thereto, and which is now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

Dated at the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, this — day of April, A. D. 1868.

THOMAS M. BOWEN,

President of the Convention.

Attest :

JOHN G. PRICE,

Secretary of the Convention.

An abstract of the votes cast at an election begun March thirteenth, A. D. 1868, and held under the provisions of the schedule to the constitution, made by the constitutional convention of the State of Arkansas, elected under the provisions of an act of Congress, and the acts supplementary thereto, "for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Counties.	For constitution.	Against constitution.
Arkansas	1,055	.....
Ashley	419	.....
Benton	121	.....
Bradley	304	.....
Calhoun .....	.....	.....
Carroll	242	.....
Chicot	866	.....
Clark	425	.....
Conway	375	.....
Craighead	205	.....
Crawford	402	.....
Cross	161	.....
Columbia	601	.....
Crittenden	600	.....
Dallas	195	.....
Desha	174	4
Drew	486	.....
Franklin	304	.....
Fulton	96	.....
Green	10	.....
Hempstead	1,299	.....
Hot Spring	245	.....
Independence	588	.....
Izard	139	.....
Jackson	247	.....
Jefferson	3,685	.....
Johnson	258	.....
La Fayette	395	.....
Lawrence	116	.....
Little River	322	.....
Madison	279	.....
Marion	67	.....
Mississippi	210	.....
Monroe	496	.....
Montgomery	168	.....
Newton	260	2
Ouachita	563	.....
Perry	102	.....

Abstract of votes cast. &c.—Continued.

Counties.	For constitution.	Against constitution.
Phillips	2,339	
Polk	236	
Pike	301	
Pope	375	
Poinsett	52	
Prairie	363	
Pulaski	6,175	
Randolph	127	
Saline	79	
Searcy	307	
Sebastian	497	
Sevier	258	
Scott	319	
St. Francis	446	
Union	501	
Van Buren	55	
Washington	660	
White	74	
Woodruff	224	
Yell	406	
Total vote	30,380	4

We, the undersigned, a board of commissioners of election, under the provisions of the schedule attached to the constitution aforesaid, do certify the above and foregoing to be a full, true, and correct abstract of the votes cast in the various counties of the State of Arkansas at the election aforesaid.

JAMES L. HODGES,

JOSEPH BURKS,

THOS. M. BOWEN,

State Board of Commissioners of Election for the State of Arkansas.

THOS. M. BOWEN,

President Convention.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Reports relative to the condition of the second military district, and the views of the General of the army relative to the questions presented therein.

MAY 6, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication to this department from the General of the army covering a report to him by General Canby, commanding the second military district, touching the condition of that military district and the operation of the reconstruction acts therein, together with the views of the General of the army and of General Canby on the questions presented by the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a communication from Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, commanding second military district, of date May 4, 1868, relating to section three of the constitutional amendment known as article fourteen, as it affects the eligibility of some of the officers elected under the recently ratified constitutions of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, and to the applicability of section nine of the supplementary reconstruction act of July 19, 1867, to the officers elected under said constitutions. I also forward in connection therewith, and relating to the applicability of said section nine of the act of July 19, 1867, to officers elected under the constitutions adopted in pursuance of the reconstruction laws, the correspondence, with accompanying enclosures, between Major General George G. Meade, commanding third military district, and myself.

In view of the importance of the subjects to which they relate, and the necessity for immediate action, I respectfully recommend that they be submitted to Congress at the earliest opportunity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., May 4, 1865.

SIR: I consider it my duty to ask that the attention of the General of the army may be invited to an obstacle about to be encountered in the organization of the new governments under the constitutions recently adopted in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. In my judgment, some action by Congress will be needful in order to remove this embarrassment.

One of the most serious impediments that has been met with in the execution of the reconstruction laws has grown out of the enforcement of the provisions requiring all appointees of the district commander to take what is known as the test oath. In both States there are many active and zealous friends of the Union and of restoration who have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, and many others who could take the oath have declined to do so, from a sensitive fear that their motive would be misconstrued. A large number from these classes have been chosen to office at the recent elections, and the difficulty heretofore encountered again presents itself, and in still greater magnitude.

The provisions of law which lead to these complications may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

By the third section of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, the disabilities imposed upon certain individuals for participation in the rebellion are extended to State officers.

The fifth section of the law of March declares the conditions upon which the rebel States shall be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The sixth section of the same law enacts, "that until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only," * * "and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified for holding office under the provisions of the third article of the said constitutional amendment."

The ninth section of the law of July 19, 1867, supplementary to the foregoing, directs "that all members of such boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office under any so-called State, or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States."

At the recent elections in the two States, several persons have been chosen as representatives in the Congress of the United States who are disqualified by the third section of the constitutional amendment; and quite a large number, as State, executive, and legislative officers, who labor under the same disqualification; while there is a still greater number, of both classes, who cannot take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1867.

If these new State governments did not go into operation until after the people of the States had been declared by law to be entitled to representation

in the Congress of the United States, the question involved would be limited to the cases of those who are disqualified under the third section of the proposed amendment; but a part, at least, (the legislative department,) of the new government must go into operation before the State can be admitted, and there are many reasons why the whole should be, so soon as Congress has passed upon and approved the constitutions that have been adopted.

So far as the question affects the members elect of the House of Representatives, the decision does not rest with the district commander, but with the House, which is the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; but as regards the State officers, all who are disqualified under the third section of the amendment must necessarily be excluded, unless the disability is removed by Congress, and, so long as the government remains provisional, all must take the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862.

In North Carolina not only the executive and legislative, and the judicial officers, but the county officers, have been elected, and the new constitution provides that the term of office of the judiciary shall commence upon the approval of the constitution by Congress; of the county officers five, of the executive officers ten, and of the legislative fifteen, days after that approval. In South Carolina only the executive and legislative officers were elected, and the constitution makes no provision for the inauguration of the new government. An ordinance passed by the convention on the 16th day of March provides for the meeting of the legislature on the 12th day of May, instant; but I propose, if Congress shall not in the mean time otherwise direct, that the executive officers elect shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of the constitution by Congress, provided they are not disqualified by the third section of the constitutional amendment, and can take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862.

In North Carolina two of the most important executive officers, (governor and lieutenant governor,) several of the judicial officers, and a number of the members of the general assembly are disqualified under the constitutional amendment, and, unless the disability be removed by Congress, cannot enter upon their duties. A still greater number cannot take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, but can take that prescribed by the new constitution, if it should be approved by Congress. The same circumstances obtain in South Carolina, but not to so great an extent. None, I believe, of the executive officers are disqualified by the constitutional amendment, and only two or three by the law prescribing the oath. In the general assembly there will probably be a number.

The meeting of the legislature (for the purpose of adopting the constitutional amendment) is a necessary prerequisite to the admission of the State to representation. The organization of the other branches of the State government, though less essential, is, in every way, extremely desirable, and should be complete and self-sustaining previous to the withdrawal of the military authority; otherwise efforts might, and no doubt would, be made to embarrass, delay, or prevent such organization.

Under the laws, as they now stand, none of the officers elect, who are disqualified by the constitutional amendment, or who are unable to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, can enter upon the discharge of the duties of the offices to which they have been elected, until, in the first case, the disability has been removed by Congress, or, in the second case, the provisions of the reconstruction laws shall have become inoperative by the admission of the State to representation in Congress.

The embarrassment that will result from even the temporary suspension of any officer, or provisional appointments until the question of removing the disability be determined, or until the provisions of the ninth section of the law of July 19 are no longer operative, may readily be appreciated, and as it is

presumed that the action of Congress upon questions of disability under the constitutional amendment will be upon individual cases, and not upon classes, it is recommended that the ninth section of the law of July 19 be so modified as to permit persons elected to office under the new constitution, who are not disqualified by the constitutional amendment, to enter upon the duties of the offices to which they have been chosen, upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the State in which they have been elected.

If there were any personal considerations prejudicial to the individual officers elect, it would be inexpedient to dispense with the requirement which I desire to see relaxed. But no such objections are known to exist. On the contrary, in many instances there is the best ground for believing that such legislation would be a public benefit, by securing the services of capable men, devoted in good faith to the interests of reconstruction, whose influence would not be limited to the immediate communities in which they live.

To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons is to deprive the government still further of the services of intelligent and well-disposed men, whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State governments. The removal of the disabilities, while it will not jeopardize any interest which it is the policy of the government of the United States to conserve and foster, will, in my judgment, not only meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State governments must expect to encounter, and contribute greatly to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ED. R. S. CANBY.

Brevet Major General, Commanding.

CHIEF OF STAFF,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *April 3, 1868*

GENERAL: The undersigned are supporters of Judge Irwin for the next governor of Georgia. His eligibility has been questioned. Judge Irwin was judge of the superior court before the war. During the war he was placed on the electoral ticket for the State at large, and was president of the electoral college that cast the vote of Georgia for Mr. Davis as president of the southern confederacy.

Judge Irwin has always been looked upon as a Union man, one of the truest we had.

We do not wish to waste our energies upon an ineligible man. Will you do us the favor, as you have this matter, in the last resort, in your hands, to inform us whether Judge Irwin would be commissioned by you if elected by the people, as we desire to communicate your views to our candidate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAS. F. ALEXANDER
JAMES F. COOPER.
V. A. GASKELL.

Major General MEADE.

Official:

R. C. DRUM.
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA.)
Atlanta, Georgia, April 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 3d instant is received, and in reply thereto I have to say that on the representations of the facts of the case, as made by you, I do not consider Judge Irwin as eligible for office, and if elected I should feel myself compelled to decline permitting him to qualify.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Messrs. JAS. F. ALEXANDER, J. F. COOPER and V. A. GASKELL.

Official :

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ATLANTA, *April 4, 1868.*

DEAR SIR: It is proposed and desired by a portion of the people of Georgia to nominate and run for the office of governor of this State at the ensuing election our fellow-citizen, General John B. Gordon. General Gordon was a lieutenant general in the Confederate States army, and has not been pardoned by the President of the United States under the amnesty proclamation. Having held no office requiring him to support the Constitution of the United States before the late war, we respectfully ask whether, in your opinion, his military position, in the absence of a pardon, renders him ineligible, if elected, for the executive office of the State.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. J. GLENN.
JAS. F. ALEXANDER.

Major General MEADE, *Atlanta.*

Official :

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPT OF GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.)
Atlanta, Georgia, April 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of this date, I have to state, that if there are no other facts connected with General Gordon's status than those you refer to, that he is, in my judgment, eligible to office under the acts of Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General.

L. J. GLENN and JAMES F. ALEXANDER.

Official :

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 52.]

**HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.)**

Atlanta, Georgia, April 6, 1868.

I. Whereas the constitutional convention of the State of Georgia, recently in session in this city, did, on the 10th day of March, 1868, adopt an ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the election of civil officers;" which ordinance, among other things, provides:

That an election be held, beginning on the 20th day of April, 1868, (at such places as may be designated by the commanding general of the district,) for voting on ratification of the constitution, for the election of governor, members of the general assembly, representatives to the Congress of the United States, and all other officers to be elected as provided in this constitution, and said election to be kept open from day to day at the discretion of the general commanding.

And at said election on the ratification of the constitution, and for governor, members of Congress, members of the general assembly, and all other civil officers, the qualifications of voters shall be the same as prescribed by the act of Congress, known as the Sherman act, for voters at the election on the ratification of the constitution, and at all elections under the provisional government. And Major General Meade is respectfully requested to give the necessary orders to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, and cause due returns to be made and certificates of election to issue by the proper officers. But this ordinance shall apply to justices of the peace who shall be elected, at such time as shall be provided for the first general assembly, until otherwise provided by law.

II. As by the provisions of said ordinance the commanding general is requested to cause certificates of election to be issued to those persons who may be elected to said offices, and that he may not be called upon to cause certificates of election to be issued to persons ineligible to hold office, he calls the attention of all concerned to the provisions of section 3 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress and designated as the 14th article, which section he deems, under the reconstruction acts, applicable to the election of officers provided for by said ordinance, and is as follows.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Attention is also called to the sixth section of the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, which passed July 19, 1867, in which it is declared that "the words 'executive or judicial office in any State' shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice."

III. The following are the officers to be elected at the approaching election in the State of Georgia, under the provisions of the foregoing ordinance and the act of Congress authorizing the election, to wit:

A governor of the State, senators and representatives in the general assembly, and for each county in the State, a clerk of the superior court, ordinary, sheriff, tax collector, tax receiver, treasurer, coroner, and surveyor.

Also, seven members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, being one member to be elected from each of the congressional districts in the State, as established by an ordinance of said constitutional convention, entitled, "An ordinance to establish congressional districts," adopted March 6, 1868.

By order of Major General Meade :

S. F. BARSTOW.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 61.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEP'T OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA,)
Atlanta, Georgia, April 15, 1868.

I. General Orders No. 52, issued from these headquarters, on the subject of eligibility to office, have reference only to the qualifications for holding office under the new constitution of this State, should it be ratified, and after the State should be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, as provided for in the reconstruction acts.

II. The question having been submitted whether the members of the general assembly of this State, to be elected next week, will be required, before entering upon the duties, to take what is commonly called, the "test oath," the commanding general is of opinion that, inasmuch as said general assembly, should the constitution now submitted to the people of this State be ratified by them, and be approved by Congress, is required to convene and adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, designated as "Article XIV," before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress, it may be decided that the members of said general assembly are, while taking this preliminary action, officers of a provisional government, and as such required, under the 9th section of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867, to take the "test oath." That oath is as follows:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge or ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God.

By order of Major General Meade:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from the New Era, published at Atlanta, Georgia, April 17, 1868, in regard to the eligibility of General John B. Gordon for the office of Governor of Georgia.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON IS INELIGIBLE TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, AND CANNOT SERVE IF ELECTED.

We will proceed to demonstrate the above proposition beyond all doubt by reference to the reconstruction acts of Congress.

The first section of the Sherman bill lays off the ten rebel States into five military districts.

The second section makes it the duty of the President to appoint an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general, to the command of each.

The third section defines the powers of the military commander, and gives him authority to try citizens by military commission, &c.

The fourth section provides that persons under military arrests shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and defines the powers of the military commander and of the President, in approving the sentences of military commissions.

The fifth section provides for the assembling of a convention, and the formation of a constitution, and for its submission for ratification to the registered voters of the State, and contains the following language :

And when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

A careful reading of the foregoing will convince any one that the legislature elected under the constitution must meet and adopt the constitutional amendment, and it must have become part of the Constitution of the United States before the State is entitled to representation in Congress.

After this, the senators and representatives are to be admitted, on taking the oath of office, (the test oath,) and then and thereafter, and not till then, are the preceding sections of the act to be inoperative. That is, then and thereafter, the preceding sections which define the powers of the military commanders and establish military districts are to be inoperative, and the power of the military commander is to cease. In other words, then, and not till then, the military commander is superseded by the permanent State government. But his power is absolute till the permanent State convention is fully organized and accepted by Congress. This is clear when we examine the sixth section of the Sherman bill. It uses the following language: "And until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same."

The first section of the supplemental bill, passed on the 19th day of July, 1867, declares it to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of 2d March, 1867, (the Sherman bill,) that the government of these ten States were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments (if continued) were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

All this legislation, taken together, amounts to simply this: the governments of these ten States are illegal, but may, in the discretion of the military commanders, be continued, subject to his authority and the paramount authority of Congress. But the commander or the Congress may, at any time, set them aside, and make the government purely military till the State is reconstructed. The State is not reconstructed, and the military authority is not to be superseded till the constitution shall have been approved by Congress, and the legislature elected under the constitution shall have assembled and adopted the constitutional amendment, and it shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States. Then the State is to have representation in Congress, on sending members who can take the test oath, and then the work of reconstruction is complete, and the authority of the military commander is at an end; but till then the government is provisional only.

Then comes the ninth section of the act of July 19, 1867, which is in the following words:

"And be it further enacted, That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States, which shall be as follows:

"I, —, of —, county of — and State of —, do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged

in armed hostilities thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, hostile to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God."

Now, it must be borne in mind that there is no permanent State government, but only a provisional or so-called State government in each State, till the above terms are complied with, and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. Then the power of the military commander is at an end, and the military districts created by the Sherman bill are at an end, and so declared by the fifth section of the Sherman bill, but not till then. Mark the language of the ninth section of the act of July 19, 1867: "All persons hereafter elected to office, 'in said military districts,' under any so-called State authority," are to take the test oath; and the language of the sixth section of the Sherman bill, that the government is to be provisional, or so-called, not permanent in these States till they are "admitted to representation in Congress," and that the section creating the military districts are to become inoperative, so soon as the terms prescribed are complied with, and the States are admitted to representation in Congress, but the military districts are to continue till then. And mark, further, that all persons hereafter elected to office in the military districts are to take the test oath, and who can doubt that every officer elected or appointed must take it so long as the "military districts" continue in existence, and there is a so-called State government, or, in other words, till we are readmitted to representation in Congress, and again have a permanent legal State government, recognized by Congress.

Now, it is clear beyond all doubt that the legislature must assemble and adopt the constitutional amendment before the State can be *admitted to representation* in Congress. Till she is so admitted, the State government is provisional only, and the "military districts" are still in existence, and the military commander is supreme, and there is no permanent State government. During the existence of this state of things, and until reconstruction is an accomplished fact, every officer elected or appointed must take the test oath. The governor must be inaugurated, and the legislature sworn in, before they can act on the constitutional amendment, and there is therefore no escape from the position that the governor and the members of the legislature must all take the test oath.

And as General Gordon was a lieutenant general in the confederate army, and voluntarily bore arms against the government of the United States, he cannot take it. He is therefore ineligible if elected, as are all other State and county officers who cannot take the oath already quoted.

It may be said that many persons who are running for the legislature, and for county offices, on the reconstruction ticket, cannot take the oath. No doubt this is true. But we have assurances that Congress will relieve such as in good faith support the constitution and Colonel Bullock, the reconstruction candidate for governor, from political disabilities, which will enable them to hold the offices to which they may be elected. Those who oppose the constitution and the reconstruction candidate for governor, and thereby still show a rebellious spirit, will not be relieved, and will not be permitted to hold office if elected. All candidates for the legislature and for county offices would do well to consider this, and act understandingly. Congress will relieve its friends, but not its enemies.

As long as the military districts remain, and the commanding general has control, the government is provisional, and all persons elected to office must take the test oath before they can act. General Meade has no discretion in this

matter. He is bound by the act of Congress, that is superior to his authority, to require all officers elected or appointed in the military districts to take the oath. He has no right nor power to dispense with it.

But General Gordon is clearly ineligible on another ground. He has not been a citizen of the State of Georgia six years, as is positively required by the constitution, and without which he cannot serve.

When the war commenced, General Gordon was a citizen of Alabama, and resided in that State. He went into service in command of an Alabama company, and in an Alabama regiment. He was claimed during the whole war as an Alabama officer. He acquired no residence nor citizenship in Georgia during the war. His family spent most of their time in Virginia, but he had no home in Georgia. If so, where was it? No one can point it out. Whether he remained a citizen of Alabama or not, is not material. He did not become a citizen of Georgia, and had no visible home in Georgia till after the war, when he engaged in business in Brunswick. Upon this ground, his ineligibility is unquestionable. If he is half as conscientious as the papers that support him pretend, he will never swear, if he were elected, (of which there is not the remotest danger, however,) that he has been six years a citizen of the State of Georgia.

Then why vote for General Gordon? The effect is simply to irritate, to widen the breach, to show factious resistance to the will of Congress, which controls this whole matter. It seems to be reduced to a moral certainty that the President will be convicted by the Senate and removed from office, and that Senator Wade will take his place. Mr. Wade is a radical of the strictest sort. Then, both the Congress and the Executive will be on that line. They have again and again, said these States shall never be readmitted till they form loyal governments, composed of men who were loyal during the war, or who have been relieved from political disabilities by Congress since the war. Those who adopt, and in good faith support the reconstruction plan of Congress, may expect such relief, and no others can with any reason expect it. Then why elect men to Congress who cannot take the test oath, if they oppose the congressional plan of reconstruction? All know they will not be admitted. Their election will be regarded as a taunt, an insult, and will only widen the breach.

Who believes that a radical President and a radical Congress, in reorganizing the government of a conquered State, will allow a lieutenant general of its rebel army to be inaugurated as the governor of the State? No reasonable man can expect it. It will never be.

Colonel Bullock can take the test oath. He accepts the congressional plan of reconstruction, and acts in harmony with the government. His election will be satisfactory to the government, and will secure the speedy return of the State to all her rights and privileges in the Union.

Under these circumstances, how can reasonable men doubt what is their duty? Will you vote for a man clearly ineligible to insult the government, or will you vote for a man who is eligible, and who can speedily restore your lost rights?

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA.)

Atlanta, Georgia, April, 1865.

GENERAL: The Georgia convention, in its ordinance requiring the election of federal and State officers on the same days as the election for ratification, provided as follows: "And Major General Meade is respectfully requested to give the necessary orders to carry into effect the foregoing provisions, and cause due returns to be made and *certificates of election* to be issued by the proper officers."

This duty of issuing certificates of election was one I should never voluntarily have assumed, but unfortunately my attention was not called to it till after the adjournment of the convention, too late to have the ordinance modified and have the returns sent either to the president of the convention, as was the case in Alabama, or to a board of canvassers, as is provided in the ordinance of the Florida convention. The objection to discharging this duty is that it imposes on me the necessity of inquiring into the qualifications and eligibility of those officers who are not members of bodies competent themselves to adjust such questions—as, for instance, the governor. On the 3d instant a letter was handed to me by a committee of gentlemen, asking of me an expression of opinion, on a given statement of facts, as to the eligibility of the Hon. D. Irwin as a candidate for governor, to which letter I replied, giving my opinion, and stating that if a person with such a status was elected I should not feel myself authorized to permit him to take office. I considered that in view of the duty imposed on me by the convention it was due to the voters of the State, if I had settled opinions and would be governed by them, that I ought not to decline making them public in advance of being required to act, though I now regret I did not assume this position and decline. A copy of my letter in reply, and of the one of inquiry in the case of Judge Irwin, are herewith transmitted.

The consequence of this letter was the withdrawal of Judge Irwin and the putting in nomination by another party of General Gordon, whose friends likewise addressed me a letter inquiring as to his qualifications under the acts of Congress.

Finding General Gordon had never held office before the rebellion, and had never taken an oath to support the Constitution before entering the military service of the Confederate States, I considered he was not excluded by the 14th article, constitutional amendment, which, in my judgment then, and *now*, was the test by which qualification for office-holders was to be tested. Correspondence in the case of General Gordon herein transmitted.

Finding the publicity of the fact that I had to issue certificates of election and to decide on the eligibility of candidates was involving me in letters from almost every candidate, I thought proper to issue an order (copy herewith transmitted) announcing the parts of the reconstruction acts bearing on the qualifications for office, and stating what offices would be voted for.

In preparing this order I advised with the assistant judge advocate general of the army on duty at these headquarters, whose clear judgment on such points has been of great assistance to me, and on which I have principally depended since being here.

Since the nomination of General Gordon, his eligibility under the reconstruction laws has been impeached, on the ground that until the State is admitted to representation all government is only provisional, and that no one can be elected or appointed to office under any provisional government unless they can take the test oath. This point is very ingeniously argued by one opposed politically to General Gordon, as will be seen by reference to the enclosed extract from a paper published here. If this point is fairly raised, my opinion of April 4 and subsequent order are both wrong; but I am not disposed to acquiesce in its correctness, and for the following reasons: First, I am of the opinion, from a careful perusal of the several reconstruction acts, that the officers elected under the constitution framed in accordance with these acts were not considered or intended to be considered as provisional governments within the meaning of the term as used in section six of the act of March 2, 1867, nor are they to be considered "as elected under any so-called State authority," as referred to in section nine of act of July 19, 1867. They are elected to office under the authority of the reconstruction acts themselves, and are not entitled to hold office until all the steps required by said acts are fully complied with, and the only qualification for

holding office is the qualification required by the 14th article of the constitutional amendment.

This has been my opinion since first taking command, and so fully impressed was I with it that prior to the Alabama election I urged the postponement of the election of State and county officers until after the adoption of the constitution by Congress, on the ground that until the State was restored to its proper relations these offices had no existence, and did not require to be filled by election. It is true those elected could be appointed by me, as officers of a provisional government, or, as in the case of Alabama, where the constitution failed of ratification, they could be legislated into office, as it is now proposed to do, by bill in Congress; and this bill is in my judgment a vindication of the position herein assume, that the governments elected under the constitutions submitted to Congress; said constitutions are adopted, and said governments go into operation, are not provisional, nor do they emanate from any so-called State authority, because this bill, in legislating into office the persons elected, when the constitution failed of ratification, distinctly declares they are to be considered a provisional government, and that the reconstruction laws are to continue in force until certain steps are taken.

Now, if all governments are provisional until the State is represented, there was no occasion for reiterating this provision. The reiteration confirms me in the opinion it was made because Congress designed the governments created by their acts to be considered permanent, and were being an exception, viz: a government created by Congress, but not in accordance with the reconstruction acts—Congress does what it did not do before, makes it a provisional government, and subject to the authority of the district commander. Hence I conclude that the officers to be elected in Georgia under the new constitution, if they are not put into office before the adoption of the constitution by Congress, as the adoption by the State of the 14th article, are not officers elected under any so-called State authority, and not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in section nine, act July 19, 1867.

Now, as the members of the legislature will be called together, either by myself or by the provisional governor, in order to adopt the 14th article, this preliminary step may be considered as under a provisional government, and the power of the members be considered as derived from my authority, and, therefore, under section 9, July 19, 1867, these members may be required, before they can complete this preliminary step to the admission of the State, to take the oath prescribed in said section for appointees of the district commander. In view of this contingency, and in order to set myself right on the record, I issued order No. 61, copy of which is herewith transmitted. Having thus given my reasons for the opinion as set forth, I desire to add, secondly, that the opinion has already been submitted to you and my view confirmed. You will remember that the ordinance of the convention in Florida prescribed that the election for State and county officers should be held on the same day as the constitution was submitted to the people, and this constitution enfranchises every citizen. This being before the recent act of Congress authorizing the elections to be held in advance of the adoption of the constitution, I was in doubt as to the proper action to be pursued. If the position maintained by the writer in the *New Era* is correct, that the government elected under the constitution and in pursuance of the reconstruction act is a provisional government, then none but registered voters could vote for the officers, hence I graphed you as follows on February 29, 1868:

General U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C. :*

Is this election of officers, under the constitution and only to take office on the adoption of the constitution, to be considered as an election for officers under the provisional government referred to in section six of act of March 2, 1867, and are now registered voters excluded by this section at first election held under the new constitution?

To which I received your reply, under date of March 2, 1868 :

The election proposed by the convention for officers under the new constitution I do not consider as an election for officers under the provisional government referred to in section six of act of March 2, 1867.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

Subsequently Congress sustained us in our opinion by passing a bill authorizing elections in advance of adoption of constitution, and, as previous laws had defined the qualifications for voters, Congress, to prohibit the *exclusion* of registered voters, prescribes that at these elections registered voters may vote—Congress again doing an act inconsistent with the theory of the writer in the New Era ; because, if the persons elected at these elections were by previous acts members of provisional governments, why reiterate what previous laws required, that only registered voters should vote.

You will thus perceive that the opinions given in the cases of Judge Irwin and General Gordon were predicated on the conviction that the 14th article contained the only qualifications prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and the correspondence of the 29th of February, by telegram, had settled me in the opinion that these governments to be elected were not provisional, or to be considered as deriving their authority from any so-called State authority, and that this question, fortunately for me, had been raised in advance of its application to any individual or political consideration.

I have now given you a full statement of the manner in which I became involved in giving construction to the laws, and also the construction given—to which, unless overruled, I shall adhere. It is true Congress can at any moment pass an amendatory or explanatory act which shall require the test oath to be taken by persons elected under the new constitution, but I should greatly regret such action, for two reasons : first, that it would be considered as an additional condition, and imposed for special purposes ; second, it will be very difficult to carry out, as I have already advised you at the time it was proposed to require a complete change in office holders. The question, however, is important, and should be settled. It evidently has never been understood in the light that is now attempted to be thrown on it, for, if it had, the members of the constitutional convention should certainly have been required to take the test oath, and I am not aware that it was ever required of any of them.

Elections are now coming off both in this State and Florida, and pending bill in Congress requires those elected recently in Alabama to be installed in office. The question is, are all these officers, under existing laws, required to take the test oath ? Those in Alabama, being members of a provisional government, as declared by statute, I presume will be required ; but I see no reason those in Georgia and Florida should be so required. An early answer desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.

[Copy of telegram received in cipher, 11 a. m., Washington, April 29, 1868.]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *April 29, 1868.*

General U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies United States :

* * * * *

No acknowledgment has been received by me of my letter to you of the 16th instant, and I would be relieved to know, at the earliest moment, your views on the points raised therein.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General, Commanding

[Cipher telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
*Washington, April 29, 1865.*Major General G. G. MEADE, *Atlanta, Georgia :*

I have carefully read your letter of 16th April and its enclosures. I see nothing in them to change my opinion as expressed to you in my despatch of March 2, 1868. The officers elected under the new constitution of Georgia are not officers of the provisional government referred to in the reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and are not, therefore, required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, act of July 19, 1867. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, designated as article 14.

U. S. GRANT, *General*.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, EASTERN DIVISION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of February 4th, last, transmitting report of the president of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, for the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

MAY 6, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report of the president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, for the years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, received by the department on the 4th instant, and transmitted in conformity with House resolution of February 4, 1868.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH.

Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., EASTERN DIVISION,
St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of 6th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report, to December 31, 1866:

FIRST.

It appears from the records now in the possession of the company, that in 1856 the stockholders in the organization were as follows:

J. M. Alexander.
Jas. T. Boyle.
M. P. Rively.
Majors, Russell & Co.
A. Macaulay.
Hugh Ewing.
Jeremiah Clark.
John A. Holderman.
Sam'l D. Lecompte.
B. B. Taylor.

A. J. Isacks.
D. A. N. Grover.
Amos Rees.
J. H. Day.
Sam'l Harsh.
Wm. H. Russell.
H. B. Denman.
A. Beach.
J. P. Nickles.
Wm. Brindle.

Up to January 28, 1862, additional subscriptions were made in the name of J. C. Stone.

It appears by the books that the stock remained principally in the hands of the above parties until February 15, 1864, when J. C. Stone transferred to Samuel Hallett his interest, and on February 26, 1864, a list of stockholders was made up as follows :

James T. Boyle.	Fred. Emory.
M. P. Rively.	Elijah Hughes.
A. Macauley.	H. Miles Moore.
Hugh Ewing.	J. H. McDowell.
Jeremiah Clark.	Luce & Marvin.
John A. Holderman.	O. B. Holman.
Samuel D. Lecompte.	Thomas C. Shoemaker.
B. B. Taylor.	A. C. Swift.
J. M. Alexander.	G. W. Hindman.
D. A. N. Grover.	Wm. H. Russell.
Amos Rees.	M. J. Parrott.
J. H. Day.	Thomas S. Gladding.
Samuel Harsh.	R. P. C. Wilson.
H. B. Dentman.	S. A. Stinson.
A. Beach.	J. C. Frémont.
J. P. Nickles.	Samuel Denman.
William Brindle.	James C. Kennedy.
Samuel Hallett.	J. D. Perry.
G. B. Reed.	J. B. Alexander.
E. L. Berthond.	A. C. Anderson.
Charles A. Grover.	J. K. Hale.
Daniel L. Henry.	J. P. Devereux.
James Davis.	T. B. Edgar.
B. F. Simmons.	R. J. Wood.

The books do not show that the company had received any pay for this stock. Samuel Hallett was the contractor of the company for building the road and was to be paid partly in stock. If he had performed his contract he would have paid for the stock, in whole or in part, transferred to him by J. C. Stone. In the performance of his contract he earned 1,736 shares of stock, and this, with other full paid stock, was held on the 3d day of April, 1865, by the following named parties, assignees of original subscribers :

John D. Perry.	John P. Devereux.
Thomas L. Price.	S. M. Edgell.
Carlos S. Greeley.	Henry Bennett.
Adolphus Meier.	Samuel T. Glover.
Giles F. Filley.	Samuel A. Stinson.
Alex. C. Anderson.	

On the 3d and 4th days of July, 1865, under and in pursuance of law, all stock of the company held by delinquent subscribers was forfeited and sold to the company at public auction at Wyandotte, Kansas, leaving at that time the parties named in the above list as the only stockholders of the company.

On December 31, 1863, the stockholders were the following:

John Edgar Thomson,	} trustees.....	Philadelphia.
John D. Perry,		St. Louis.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS.

John D. Perry.....	St. Louis.
John P. Usher.....	Terre Haute.
Thomas A. Scott.....	Philadelphia.

Wm. H. Clement	Cincinnati.
H. J. Jewett	Zanesville.
Thomas L. Price	Jefferson City.
Adolphus Meier.	St. Louis.
Ashbell Green.....	New York.
John P. Devereux.....	St. Louis.
Samuel A. Stinson.....	Leavenworth, Ks.

On December 31, 1866, the stockholders of the company were the following

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, KANSAS.

H. M. Northrup	New York.
John Edgar Thomson	Philadelphia.
Seyfert, McManus & Co.....	"
M. W. Baldwin & Co.....	"
H. H. Houston	"
William Thaw	Pittsburg.
Wm. F. Leech	Philadelphia.
Thomas S. Clarke	Pittsburg.
Thomas A. Biddle	Philadelphia.
Edward Miller	"
Wm. J. Palmer	St. Louis.
Edward Ely	Philadelphia.
D. S. Grey and James Means.....	Columbus, Ohio.
W. A. Goodman	Cincinnati, "
George H. Pendleton	" "
A. L. Mowry	" "
C. H. Kilgour	" "
George W. McCook	Steubenville, "
H. Bancroft	Columbus, "
S. Medbury	" "
J. Lough	" "
W. Failing	" "
C. P. Cassilly	" "
Ashbell Green	New York.
John D. Perry	St. Louis.
C. S. Greeley	"
Giles F. Filley	"
Thomas L. Price	Jefferson City, Mo.
S. M. Edgell	St. Louis.
Adolphus Meier	"
J. P. Usher	Terre Haute, Ind.
James Archer	St. Louis.
Henry Martin	Cincinnati.
George Partridge	St. Louis.
O. D. Filley	"
John D. Locke	New York.
Horace Holton	St. Louis.
Robert E. Carr	"
Glover & Shepley	"
George D. Hall	"
F. H. Jackson	Philadelphia.
Robert H. Lamborn	"
Chas. B. Lamborn	St. Louis.
J. B. Anderson	Philadelphia.
Edward Miller, trustee	"

R. M. Shoemaker.....	Glendale, Ohio.
Thomas L. Jewett.....	Steubenville, Ohio.
Alfred Gaither.....	Cincinnati, "
H. J. Jewett.....	Zanesville, "
J. N. Kinney.....	Cincinnati, "
Thomas Sherlock.....	" "
Wm. Dennison.....	Columbus, "
W. H. Clement.....	Cincinnati, "
A. H. Barney.....	New York.
Andrew Gross.....	" "
L. Devlinny.....	Cincinnati, "
J. W. Kirk.....	New York.
Larz Anderson.....	Cincinnati, "
P. W. Strader.....	" "
J. M. Davison.....	Saratoga, N. Y.
J. Harshman.....	Dayton, Ohio.
Simon Gebhart.....	" "
V. Winters & Son.....	" "
B. S. & W. C. Brown.....	Columbus, "
B. E. Smith.....	" "
J. H. Rhodes.....	Cincinnati, "
A. H. Lewis.....	" "
J. R. Swan.....	Columbus, "
A. C. Anderson.....	St. Louis.
D. G. Gale.....	" "
James Smith.....	" "
G. C. Swallow.....	Columbia, Mo.
D. R. Garrison.....	St. Louis.
H. C. Creveling.....	" "
William Myers.....	U. S. army.
Thomas A. Scott.....	Philadelphia.
Theodore Cook.....	Cincinnati.
Edward Miller, trustee R. M. S. & Co.....	Philadelphia.

SECOND—*Names of Directors and other officers.*

Directors, April, 1864.

John D. Perry.....	St. Louis.
J. B. Alexander.....	" "
John P. Devereux.....	" "
J. C. Kennedy.....	" "
T. B. Edgar.....	" "
R. B. Wood.....	Leavenworth.
A. C. Anderson.....	St. Louis.
J. K. Hale.....	Wyandotte.
S. A. Stinson.....	Leavenworth.

JOHN D. PERRY, *President.*
 JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors, April, 1865.

John D. Perry.....	St. Louis.
Adolphus Meier.....	" "
G. F. Filley.....	" "
C. S. Greely.....	" "
A. C. Anderson.....	" "
J. P. Devereux.....	" "

Thomas S. Price.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
S. A. Stinson.....	Leavenworth.
J. P. Usher.....	Terre Haute.

JOHN D. PERRY, *President.*
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors, April, 1866.

John D. Perry.....	St. Louis.
Adolphus Meier.....	"
John P. Devereux.....	"
Thomas L. Price.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
H. J. Jewett.....	Zanesville, Ohio.
William H. Clement.....	Cincinnati.
Thomas A. Scott.....	Philadelphia.
John McManus.....	Philadelphia.
George Partridge.....	St. Louis.

JOHN D. PERRY, *President.*
ADOLPHUS MEIER,
Vice-President.
WM. J. PALMER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THIRD—Amount of Stock subscribed and the amount thereof actually paid in December 31, 1865.

Total stock subscribed.....	\$2, 399,000
Stock issued.....	564,800
Stock earned but not issued.....	615,000
Stock subscribed December 31, 1866.....	5, 001,000
Stock issued.....	2, 401,000

FOURTH—Surveys.

It is impracticable at this date to make an accurate statement of the cost of the surveys of the company up to December 31, 1866.

Preliminary surveys were made of the line as far as Fort Riley, by the company, but the lines were resurveyed under the supervision of its contractors, and the expense of such work was a part of the cost of construction.

In 1865 preliminary surveys were run up the valley of the Republican river, and from Fort Riley to Denver via the Smoky Hill route; the cost of which was also charged to the account of construction, and borne by the contractors, as stated in my report dated February 29, 1865.

FIFTH.

Prior to October 16, 1866, the completed portion of the road was in the hands of, and operated by, the contractors, who were in receipt of its earnings.

In 1864 the gross receipts for passengers were.....	\$634 58
In 1865 the gross receipts for passengers were.....	32, 152 40
In 1866 the gross receipts for passengers were.....	209, 523 63

SIXTH.

In 1864 the gross receipts for freight were.....	\$663 28
In 1865 the gross receipts for freight were.....	65, 817 50
In 1866 the gross receipts for freight were.....	217, 730 11
Miscellaneous earnings, 1865.....	2, 555 99
Miscellaneous earnings, 1866.....	15, 073 46

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH.

Contracts had been made for the construction of the entire road, which were not performed.

In accordance with the terms of these contracts considerable advances were made to the contractors, and their failure to perform their agreements subjected the company to heavy losses.

These losses are all carried into the cost of the road, and embraced in the indebtedness of the company, as contained in full in my report of February 29, 1868.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. PERRY, *President.*

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, EASTERN DIVISION.

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
TRANSMITTING,

Upon the recommendation of General Grant, a communication from Major General Sheridan, commanding the department of the Missouri, relative to government aid to the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.

JUNE 3, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 1, 1868.

SIR: Upon the recommendation of the General of the army, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the consideration of the proper committee, a communication from Major General Sheridan, commanding department of Missouri, respecting the necessity of government aid to the Union Pacific Railway Company, (eastern division,) in the extension of its line.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 2, 1868.

GENERAL: The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific railroad will in a short time be completed to a point about 30 miles distant from Fort Wallace, Kansas. At this point the government subsidy ceases, and the work ends.

I would respectfully urge on you the importance of the government continuing its aid at once as far as Fort Wallace, and afterwards to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. The road could be finished to Fort Wallace about July 1, and to Fort Lyon in time for the spring freight to New Mexico in 1869.

I know that pecuniarily it would be to the advantage of the government to help this road; certainly as far as Fort Wallace, and also to Fort Lyon. But, in addition, it almost substantially ends our Indian troubles, by the moral effect which it exercises over the Indians, and the facility which it gives to the military in controlling them.

I have not had a single depredation in my department since I assumed command, and I have the greatest desire to maintain this peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in the section of country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was led to believe that we may be able to preserve the peace the coming summer.

No one, unless he has personally visited this country, can well appreciate the great assistance which this railroad gives to economy, security, and effectiveness in the administration of military affairs in this department.

Yours, truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army.

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Army of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

May 8, 1868.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with recommendation that this letter be submitted to the proper committee in Congress.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, EASTERN DIVISION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Communication from General Hancock, respecting assistance from the government to the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.

JUNE 8, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, June 5, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication of June 4 from General Hancock, respecting assistance from the government for the furtherance of the enterprise of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1868.

SIR: Having observed the favorable report of the Committee on Military Affairs in reference to the extension of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, I have the honor to state that from my knowledge of the facts concerning that road, which is probably as intimate and extensive, and, as regards actual experience, in some respects, more minute as to details, than that of those who have spoken favorably of that enterprise, I feel at liberty to offer the weight of my testimony in a few words, believing that the interests of the government may be benefited thereby. I commanded the department of the Missouri, extending as far west as the western line of Colorado, last year during an Indian war, and from my personal experience obtained while I was on the plains with respect to the transportation of troops and supplies by the railroad in question, as well as its great importance in connection with the settlement of that country, I feel that I can speak in strong language as to the necessity of this road being extended as rapidly as practicable to Fort Wallace, where I have

lately been. It should then be completed to Fort Lyon on the Arkansas as soon as possible by the most favorable route; thence to Fort Union and the Rio Grande.

I consider any assistance given by the government to this enterprise as most wisely and advantageously applied.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major General U. S. A.

Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

LETTER

FROM

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 2d instant, transmitting Major General A. C. Gillem's report of the recent election in Arkansas, under the reconstruction laws.

MAY 4, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and letter ordered to be printed
MAY 7, 1868.—Ordered that the accompanying papers be printed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, May 4, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, directing me to communicate a statement of the number of votes cast for and against the State constitution, at the recent election in Arkansas; and in answer thereto I respectfully submit herewith Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem's report of said election and accompanying documents, which contain the information called for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISS. AND ARK.,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 22, 1868.

GENERAL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the election held in the State of Arkansas on the adoption of the constitution framed by the convention assembled in accordance with the acts usually known as the military reconstruction laws.

When I assumed command of the fourth military district, January 9, 1868, in compliance with General Orders No. 104, from headquarters of the army, 1867, the constitutional convention of Arkansas was in session; and shortly after my arrival a messenger (Hon. Asa Hodges, a member of the convention) arrived bearing a resolution of the convention requesting me to authorize the State treasurer to advance seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) to defray the expenses of the convention. The act of March 23, 1867, making it imperative that

the convention should "provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in the State as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act," I authorized the State treasurer to advance fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) to be replaced when the tax levied in compliance with the above section should be collected. In taking this action I had two motives in view; first, to facilitate the transaction of the business for which the convention was called together; secondly, to extend the time allowed for the collection of the tax, and thereby render it less burdensome to the people, already greatly impoverished.

In connection with this subject attention is respectfully invited to the correspondence herewith accompanying, and marked Appendix A, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, as explanatory of my action in the premises.

In order to avoid delay in holding the election on the constitution framed by the convention, early in February I directed instructions to be prepared for General Smith, commanding sub-district of Arkansas, as to the manner of conducting the election. These instructions (see Appendix B, No. 4) were forwarded by mail to General Smith on the 12th of February. On the same day a telegram was received from General Smith (Appendix B, No. 5) informing me that the constitution and election ordinances had been adopted by the convention on the 11th of February, and that March the 15th had been fixed upon as the day for the beginning of the election in which it was to be submitted to the people.

Fearing that the limited time allowed would be insufficient to enable me to make the necessary arrangements for securing a thorough and impartial expression of the will of the people, General Smith was telegraphed (see Appendix B, No. 6) to know if the time could not be extended a few days. In reply General Smith informed me (see Appendix B, No. 7) that the time for holding the election was fixed by the constitution itself, and therefore could not be changed. Instructions were at once issued by telegraph (see Appendix B, No. 9, to which especial attention is called) directing General Smith to use every exertion in organizing the boards of registration for revision of the registration provided for in section 7 of the act of July 19, 1867, and holding the election provided for in section 5, March 23, 1867.

For information as to the manner in which these orders were carried out attention is invited to the letter of General Smith of February 14, (Appendix B, No. 14,) and his instructions, (Appendix B, No. 15.)

On the 14th of February, General Orders No. 7, from headquarters fourth military district, providing for the submission of the constitution to the registered voters of Arkansas was issued, for copy of which see Appendix B, 16. It will be seen by this order, paragraph 9, that "no registrar, judge, or clerk will be permitted to become a candidate for office at the election for which he serves as commissioner." Attention is invited to this paragraph from the fact that fraud is charged on account of some of the commissioners of election having been candidates for State and county offices, (see Appendix B, No. 29,) the elections for which were held at separate and distinct polls, the proceedings at which were not under the control of the registrars, (see Appendix B, No. 20,) and in fact it would have been difficult to have found men of the necessary qualifications to act as officers of the election and who could have taken the required oath.

Application was made to have the time allowed for the revision of the registration extended beyond the five days prescribed by law, but, considering the law imperative, the registration was limited to five days, (see Appendix B, No. 32.)

Complaint having been made that the troops and agents of the bureau would be used to influence voters, I ordered that while the troops should be held in

readiness to enforce order or suppress violence, that they should not be placed in the immediate vicinity of the polls.

On the 13th of March the election began as provided for by the constitution and election ordinance. On the afternoon of the 14th instant the following telegram was received from the General-in-chief:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 13, 1868.*

The last amendatory act passed is now law. It provides that majority of votes actually cast determines adoption or rejection of constitution; also, that the electors may at the same time vote for members of Congress and all the elective officers provided for by said constitution.

U. S. GRANT.

Major General A. C. GILLEM.

The convention having provided for the election of State and county officers separate from those held on the ratification of the constitution, and by voters other than those qualified under the reconstruction act, the second paragraph of the above despatch could not affect the election conducted under the orders of the district commander in Arkansas.

The election was held as ordered; but owing to the irregularities of the mail facilities or other means of communication, the returns were not all received until to-day, April 22d, although every endeavor has been made to obtain them at an earlier day; and to that end special messengers and the telegraph have been liberally used.

The following table shows the vote as received from the registrars:

Consolidated report of election held in the State of Arkansas, commencing March 13, 1868, upon the ratification of the constitution.

County.	For constitution.	Against constitution.	Total vote.	Total number of registered voters.	Remarks.
Arkansas	1,233	169	1,402	1,826	
Ashley	414	626	1,040	1,418	
Bradley	256	546	802	1,274	
Benton	97	875	972	1,179	
Calhoun	84	364	448	637	
Chicot	714	193	907	1,857	
Carroll	195	501	696	905	
Clark	462	753	1,215	1,675	
Columbia	591	977	1,568	2,200	
Crittenden	496	123	619	963	
Craighead	182	226	408	620	
Cross	119	230	349	611	
Conway	370	486	856	1,257	
Crawford	383	518	901	1,146	
Dallas	247	545	792	1,101	
Desha	139	95	234	881	
Drew	516	715	1,231	1,784	
Franklin	330	510	840	1,045	
Fulton	115	78	193	250	
Green	10	597	607	946	
Hempstead	1,120	1,145	2,265	2,897	
Hot Springs	214	474	688	920	
Independence	517	620	1,137	1,665	
Izard	145	409	554	799	
Jackson	238	531	769	1,324	No election held in one precinct.
Johnson	355	397	752	959	
Jefferson	3,259	438	3,697	3,839	No returns from precincts; consolidated return from county; persons were allowed to vote who were registered in other counties and precincts.
Lawrence	114	445	559	1,013	No election held in four precincts.
Little River	246	126	372	789	
Lafayette	466	423	889	1,683	
Madison	342	144	486	725	
Marion	65	364	329	519	
Mississippi	94	133	227	510	
Montgomery	168	130	298	537	
Monroe	498	359	857	1,258	
Newton	263	52	315	456	
Ouachita	577	1,057	1,634	2,305	
Polk	172	70	242	422	
Pope	394	404	798	1,000	
Prairie	358	944	1,302	1,835	
Pulaski	4,919	997	5,916	4,721	Vote exceeds registration by 1,195.
Phillips	2,157	845	3,002	4,040	
Perry	96	137	233	378	
Pike	262	150	412	592	
Poinsett	74	97	171	232	No election held in one precinct
Randolph	114	503	617	985	
Saline	92	594	676	837	
Sebastian	454	440	894	1,374	
Scott	305	164	469	572	
Searcy	307	92	399	577	
Sevier	395	401	706	917	
St. Francis	450	265	715	1,013	
Union	487	890	1,307	1,846	
Van Buren	54	324	378	640	
Washington	569	1,124	1,693	2,167	
White	85	1,060	1,145	1,527	In White and Prairie precincts persons voted who were registered in other counties and precincts; vote viz: White, 8 for and 2 against; Prairie, 2 for and 9 against. Also two returns from Prairie precinct give different figures.
Woodruff	191	597	788	1,264	
Yell	444	295	739	1,082	
	27,913	26,597	54,510	73,784	

Majority for constitution, 1,316.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)*Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 23, 1868.*

I certify that the above is a correct return of the election held in the State of Arkansas on the ratification of the constitution, as shown by the returns of the registrars.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding 4th Military Dist.

It will be perceived by the foregoing table that there were cast for the constitution twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirteen (27,913;) against the constitution twenty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-seven (26,597;) total, fifty-four thousand five hundred and ten (54,510;) majority for the constitution, one thousand three hundred and sixteen (1,316.)

Had the election been conducted in strict compliance with General Order No. 7, and the result been indicated by the above figures, the adoption of the constitution would have been indisputable; but an examination of the foregoing table of returns shows that in Pulaski county the total vote exceeds the total number registered by one thousand one hundred and ninety-five (1,195.) This is explained by the registrars, who admit that they permitted persons registered in other counties to vote on the presentation of their certificates of registration, and without taking their names, or the counties and precincts in which they claim to be registered; nor did the officers conducting the election in this (Pulaski) county comply with par. III, General Order No. 7, from these headquarters, providing for the manner of conducting the election, by "checking off the voter's name on the precinct book serving as the poll-book." It is therefore impossible to ascertain the number or names of the registered voters in Pulaski county who availed themselves of the right of franchise, and therefore impossible to ascertain the number in excess of eleven hundred and ninety-five (1,195) who voted in that county and who were registered in other places. It is also impossible to ascertain whether or not these persons had voted where registered.

The same irregularities occurred in Jefferson county, where seven hundred and thirty (730) votes were cast by voters claiming to be registered in other counties or precincts.

Of these votes, eleven hundred and ninety-five (1,195) in Pulaski and seven hundred and thirty (730) in Jefferson—making a total of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (1,925)—there is no means of ascertaining whether they were cast for or against the constitution.

Prior to the act of Congress passed March 11, 1868, and which was promulgated in General Order No. 14 from the War Department, dated March 14, 1868, there was no law or order in existence permitting voters registered in one county or precinct to vote in any other county or precinct. The act above referred to authorizes "any person duly registered in the State to vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon his presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commander may prescribe."

The order containing this law was not received until *after* the election, and the despatch from the General-in-chief containing no intimation of this provision, I was unaware of the existence of the law, and therefore prescribed no regulations for persons voting at other precincts than those in which they registered.

It appears from the report of Colonel J. E. Tourtelotte (see Appendix C, No. 1, to which special attention is invited) that the registrars in Pulaski, Jefferson, and Washington counties, learning unofficially of this law, determined,

on their own responsibility, to receive the votes of persons registered in other counties.

Colonel Tourtelotte was ordered to Little Rock for the purpose of investigating the frauds alleged by those opposed to the constitution, and was informed by the parties preferring the charges that at least six weeks would elapse before they could be ready to proceed with the investigation, and that months would be required to complete them. Such delay was not deemed expedient. All the evidence bearing on the subject is transmitted herewith.

As there was no separate record kept of the 1,925 votes cast in Pulaski and Jefferson counties by persons not registered in those counties, there are no means of ascertaining whether or not they were cast for or against the constitution; and, therefore, if the reception of these votes by the registrars under a law the existence of which they had no legal notification, is held not to invalidate the election in the two counties above named, the constitution appears to have been adopted by a majority of 1,316.

Each party charges the other with frauds, those opposed to the constitution asserting that a large number of the votes cast in Pulaski, Jefferson, and Washington counties were by unauthorized persons, and in some instances that the same persons were permitted to vote several times. Those in favor of the constitution charge that force and intimidation was used to prevent legal voters from attending the polls, and that in one instance—that of Union county—armed parties were stationed on the roads for that purpose. For evidence on the subject of frauds, attention is invited to Appendix C, herewith transmitted.

In a question of such importance, and one purely civil, in which the action to be taken by the district commander is not prescribed by section 5 of the act of March 23, 1867, I have determined to forward the entire record for the action of the proper authority.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding 4th Military Dist.

General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISS. AND ARK.)

Vicksburg, Miss., February 9, 1868.

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that I may be informed what arrangements have been made permitting registered voters to duplicate their certificates where they have lost them. A great many instances of such a character exist in various parts of the State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. FELLOWS

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, U. S. A.,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 4th Military District.

Received, 11th military district, February 15, 1868, and returned same with following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Vicksburg, Miss., February 15, 1868.

Respectfully returned to Mr. J. R. Fellows, Camden, Arkansas, with copy of circular dated October 22, 1867, from these headquarters, enclosed.

By command of Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem :

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bt. Maj., U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

[Circular Letter.]

To the President of the Board of Registration, ——— county, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISS. AND ARK.,)
Office of Civil Affairs, Holly Springs, Miss., October 22, 1867.

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that the loss of a certificate, by a registered voter, need not prevent his voting, but that in all such cases registrars shall, at any time previous to the election, upon being satisfied of the identity of the applicant, issue a duplicate certificate of registration. This certificate will have written across its face, in red ink, the word "duplicate," and likewise that word shall be entered opposite the name of the voter in the precinct book.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy of the circular referred to in the forgoing indorsement on communication of Mr. J. R. Fellows.

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 2.

[Telegram—3.40 p. m.]

H'DQ'RS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 12, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Ark.:*

If the convention has not adjourned, cannot time of beginning election be extended until April 1st? Is it possible for you to get registrars selected and organized as boards in time to revise the lists (14) fourteen days preceding the election? See section 7 of the law published in General Orders No. 71.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bt. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adj't General.

No. 3.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 12, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General* :

The constitution, its schedule and election ordinance, was adopted on the 11th instant. The day fixed for the commencement of the election is the 13th day of March next. This telegram is by request of the president of the convention.

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 4.

H'DQ'RS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 12, 1868.

GENERAL : I am directed by the general commanding to inform you with reference to the prospective election in Arkansas, that he desires you to continue in the exercise of the authority exercised during the past elections, and he directs the same general course with regard thereto to be followed in the future.

The meeting of the boards, for the purpose of revising registration lists, as provided by the 7th section of the act of July 19, will be held at the respective county seats of each county, under the supervision of a board consisting of three registrars. The general commanding desires you to at once make the selections of persons for appointment as registrars, and to make a report as soon as possible containing their names. Your recommendation for appointments will be carried out.

The general commanding further desires you to take such action generally as will prevent any delay in the time of holding the election beyond the time fixed by law.

The pay of registrars will be the same as formerly, \$180 per month, and the entire board will be under pay during 30 days preceding the election, including the time consumed in holding the same. The general commanding desires that no longer time elapse prior to the election, after the adoption of the constitution by the convention and the issuance of the order, than is fixed by law.

The books deposited with the county clerks should at once be turned back to the retained registrars.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH,

Commanding Sub-District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th United States Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 5.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *February 13, 1868.*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

The following is official from the president of the convention :

The convention declines to change the time of holding the election, which is fixed in the constitution itself.

Notice of election sent all over the State. General Smith can reach every part of the State through the delegates, who leave to-morrow.

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 6.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, February 13, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Act. Assist. Adj't Gen., Comd'g 4th Military District :

The following are the three first sections of the constitution providing for the State election. There are 17 sections in the schedule, all upon the same subject :

SECTION 1. On the 13th day of March, 1868, and such successive days as hereinafter provided, an election shall be held for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, judges of the supreme court, members of the general assembly, and all county officers, and also for the submission of the constitution to the people for their adoption or rejection.

SEC. 2. Upon the days designated as aforesaid every qualified elector under the provisions of this constitution may vote for all officers to be elected under this constitution at such election, and also for or against the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 3. In voting for or against the adoption of this constitution, the words "For constitution" or "Against constitution" shall be written or printed on the ballot of each voter, but no voter shall vote for or against this constitution on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this constitution.

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th Infantry, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 7.

[Telegram—11 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

*Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 13, 1868.*Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

Telegram of this date received. Organize at once for the election. The same plan followed in past elections will be pursued in the ensuing one. Select the registrars and put them at work. Make report containing names of persons

selected as registrars and orders will be issued appointing them. Employ post commanders and other officers as you may require. Send by special messenger copy of constitution and such ordinances as relate to elections. Telegraph such extracts therefrom as may be of immediate need to the general commanding, especially the sections fixing the date of elections and providing for election of civil officers, if such latter ordinance was adopted. General order awaiting only for these. Do not hesitate to act in matters when to wait for instructions would be injurious. Telegraph as freely as in your judgment is necessary. General order will be furnished you by telegraph.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. Adj't General.

No. 8.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *February 13, 1868*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

A. A. Adj't General 4th Military District :

Telegram of this date received. The following is the ordinance passed by the convention providing for the ratification of the constitution :

SECTION 1. Be it ordained that any voter registered under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the supplemental acts thereto, shall be permitted to vote in any county in this State upon the ratification of the constitution framed by this convention.

SEC. 2. That, in voting for or against the ratification of said constitution, the words "for constitution" or "against constitution" shall be written or printed on each ballot, but no person shall vote at the polls provided for by this ordinance for any State or county other than prescribed in said constitution.

SEC. 3. Said election shall be held at such time and places as may be designated by the board of commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the schedule to the constitution submitted by the convention to the people.

SEC. 4. The secrecy of the ballot shall be preserved inviolate. No judge, inspector, or other election officer shall mark or deface, or permit to be marked or defaced, any ballot cast at the poll at which he is acting, whereby may be ascertained the manner in which an elector voted.

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th U. S. Inf., Bv't Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 9.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, *February 14, 1868.*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General :

No copy of constitution ready, except copy as published in newspapers. Shall I send messenger with that?

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 10.

[Telegram—10.40 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868.

Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas:*

Has the convention provided for an election of State and county officers at polls separate from the polls to be opened in accordance with section 4 of act of March 23, 1867? The election on the ratification of the constitution must be held in precisely the same manner as that by which the members of the convention were elected, and under the same regulations. You will therefore make the necessary arrangements for opening the polls and holding said elections. Orders to this effect are issued to-day.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 11.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 14, 1868.*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

The convention has provided for an election of State and county officers at separate polls. The ratification of the constitution will be conducted in precisely the same manner as the election of delegates for the constitutional convention was.

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, February 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of my action, pursuant to telegraphic instructions of yesterday and this day from headquarters 4th military district, to organize boards of registrars in Arkansas for the purpose of revising the registration lists, and holding an election to vote upon the ratification of the State constitution, together with form of letters of instructions, &c.

An army officer or an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau will be sent to each county in the State, and directed to conform to such instructions as are contained in the within form of letters. It is absolutely necessary, under the circum-

stances, to delegate some discretionary power to these officers, else there would be some embarrassing delay, as it will require many days—two or three weeks perhaps—for the letters of acceptance of all the appointees to reach these headquarters. The mails are very slow and unreliable.

I felt some hesitation in regard to issuing General Orders No. 4, but no better form suggested itself to me.

The order only provides for the proper organization and the revision of registration, general reference being had to General Orders No. 31, series of 1867, from headquarters fourth military district, from which two important paragraphs are quoted. None of the details of the election are entered into, as the general order from the headquarters of the district will reach the commissioners of election in time to supply those.

Appointments, with these partial instructions, have been sent this day to all the counties north of the White river, also Prairie, Desha, and Chicot, and the names of appointees forwarded to district headquarters. Appointments will be made in like manner to all the counties within the next two days. These lists of appointments will undoubtedly suffer many changes, for many of them are made without assurances, and there will be considerable delay before a corrected list can be fully obtained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th U. S. Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 4th Military District.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 13.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Arkansas, February 14, 1868.

SIR : I am directed by the brevet brigadier general commanding to transmit herewith appointments of registrars for — counties, together with — copies of General Orders No. 4, — copies of printed oaths, which you will deliver in person to the respective parties for whom they are intended. If any of the parties decline to accept the position offered them for any cause, or cannot be found in the county, you will select a suitable person as substitute, cancel the name of the party so declining, when it appears in the special order, and insert the name of the substitute in its place, and report your action in this matter to these headquarters.

All necessary expense incurred in the performance of this duty will be paid by Major J. W. Smith, paymaster United States army, to whom you will apply for the blanks on which to make your accounts.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

First Lieutenant 28th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Form of letter of instructions to officers detailed to organize boards of registrars. Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 14.

[General Orders No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MIL. DIST., (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868.

I. The Arkansas constitutional convention, convened at Little Rock, Arkansas, pursuant to General Orders No. 37, series of 1867, from these headquarters, having framed a constitution and civil government in compliance with the laws of the United States known as the "reconstruction acts," and having provided for the submitting of said constitution to the registered voters, at an election to be ordered by the general commanding the district, said election is, by authority of the above-stated laws, and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, hereby ordered to be held in Arkansas, beginning the 13th day of March, 1868, and continuing until completed; at which election the registered voters may vote for or against the ratification of the constitution herein mentioned.

II. Commencing fourteen days before the election, boards of registrars will, at the county seat or most accessible place, after having given reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and, upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, will strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. The board will also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by law and who have not been already registered. All changes made in the lists of registered voters will be immediately reported to these headquarters.

III. In order to secure as nearly as possible a full expression of the voice of the people, the election will be held at each precinct of every county of the State of Arkansas, and, as required by law, under the supervision of the county boards of registration. The method of conducting the election in each county will be as follows: At the meeting provided in the foregoing paragraph, each board of registrars will divide the whole number of election precincts of their respective counties into three portions, as nearly equal in number as possible, and assign one of the shares thus made to each registrar, who will be responsible for the proper conduct of the election therein. Thereupon, each registrar will appoint a judge and clerk of election, who, with himself, will constitute the "commissioners of election" for all the precincts of his district. Each registrar will provide himself with a ballot-box, with lock and key, and of sufficient size to contain the votes of all the registered voters in the largest precinct. Each registrar will give full and timely notice throughout his district of the day of election in each precinct, so that he, with his judge and clerk, can proceed from precinct to precinct of his district, and hold election on consecutive days, when the distance between precincts will permit, with a view to the early completion of the voting. The election will be by ballot, and will be conducted in all details, not herein prescribed, according to the customs heretofore in use in the respective States. Each ballot will have written or printed upon it: "For Constitution," or "Against Constitution." Each voter in offering his ballot must exhibit his certificate of registry, across the face of which the clerk of election will write his name in red ink, to indicate that a vote has been cast upon that certificate, at the same time the registrar will check off the voter's name on the precinct book, serving as the poll-book. The polls will be opened by 9 o'clock a. m., at each precinct, and will be kept continuously open until sunset, at which time the polls will be closed, the ballot-box opened, votes counted by the commissioners, and a written return thereof, under oath of the commissioners, immediately made to these headquarters in duplicate. The votes cast will then be securely enclosed and forwarded by mail to the acting assistant adjutant general at these headquarters, with a letter of

transmittal setting forth the number of votes east for, and the number against a constitution, which letter will be witnessed by the deputy sheriff present in accordance with the requirements of paragraph five of this order.

IV. Judges and clerks of election will be selected by registrars preferably from among the residents of their respective districts; but if they cannot be obtained therein, competent and qualified under the law, then from among the residents of the county; and if not attainable in the county, then the State at large; they are required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress, of July 2, 1862, which oath may be administered by the registrar. The oaths, properly subscribed, will be forwarded immediately for file in the office of the acting assistant adjutant general at these headquarters.

The pay of these officers will be six (6) dollars per diem for each day they are actually employed on their legitimate duties, and their actual expenses of transportation within their district will be reimbursed.

V. The sheriff of each county is made responsible for the preservation of good order and the perfect freedom of the ballot at his various election precincts in his county. To this end he will appoint a deputy, who shall be duly qualified under the laws of the State, for each precinct in the county, who will be required to be present at the place of voting during the whole time the election is being held. The said deputies will promptly and fully obey every demand made upon their official services in preserving peace and good order by the commissioner of election. Sheriffs, in making their appointments, will exercise great care to select men whom they know to be in every way able to serve. Deputies appointed in accordance with the foregoing will be paid five dollars for the day's service, on accounts approved by the registrar, out of the reconstruction fund.

VI. As an additional measure for securing the purity of the election each registrar, judge, and clerk is hereby clothed with all the functions of a deputy sheriff, or constable, and is empowered to make arrests, and authorized to perform all duties appertaining to such officers under the laws of the State during the days of election.

VII. At every precinct on the days of election all public bar-rooms, saloons, or other places at which intoxicating or malt liquors are sold at retail, will be closed. Should any infraction of this respect come to the knowledge of the commissioners of election, or the deputy sheriff in attendance, they will immediately cause the arrest of the offending party or parties, and the closing of his or their place of business. All parties so arrested will be placed under bonds of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) to appear for trial when required by proper authority, or in case of failure to give the required bond, will be held in arrest to await the action of the general commanding.

VIII. Should violence or fraud be perpetrated at the election in any precinct, the general commanding will exercise to the fullest extent the powers vested in him for the purpose of allowing to all registered electors an opportunity to vote freely and fearlessly.

IX. No registrar, judge, or clerk, will be permitted to become a candidate for office at the election for which he serves as commissioner.

X. Such further orders as may be deemed necessary by the general commanding upon the subject of elections for State or other officers, as may have been provided for by the convention, will, when the constitution, or ordinances of the convention relating to the subject, shall have been received, be issued.

By command of Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem:

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut., 43d Inf., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A., A. A. A. General

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 15.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 15, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

Forward corrected newspaper copy of constitution by messenger. When will he start? Make full report by mail in relation to Little Rock officers.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 16.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Arkansas, February 14, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit herewith, by the hand of the Hon. L. B. Nash, of this city, who is going direct to Vicksburg, two copies of the Little Rock Republican, containing the constitution. It is the only form in which it is in type at this time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

A. A. A. G., 4th Military District, Vicksburg, Miss.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 17.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, *February 15, 1868.*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, *A. A. A. General, 4th Military District :*

Two copies of constitution, as published in the newspaper, were sent to-day by L. B. Nash, going direct to Vicksburg. If required I can send the pamphlet form next Wednesday. The reply of ex-mayor to Mayor Wassell was forwarded by mail. It contains all the facts in the case.

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 18.

[Telegram—11.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 17, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Ark. :*

Forward package of pamphlet copies of the constitution by mail.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 19.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Arkansas, February 18, 1868

SIR : In compliance with telegram of 15th instant, I forward this day by mail three copies of the new State constitution ; also forward package of same by Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, who goes direct to Vicksburg. J. E.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th Infantry, Brevet Brig. Genl., Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General



No. 20.

[Telegram—4 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 19, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Ark. :*

General commanding approves action as reported by letter 14th instant: Orders appointing registrars will not issue until you report positively whether persons elected accept appointments, and the date from which appointments take effect. Reports not positive on these points need not be made.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d U. S. Infantry, Bvt. Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 21.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 21, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 4th Military District:

The president of the convention reports that the time for the election is so fixed and such arrangements have been made as to render it impossible to change it. If I had full instructions now I could, with the assistance of the several post commanders, cause registrars to be appointed so as to commence revision on the 28th instant. The convention has not yet adjourned.

C. H. SMITH,
Col. 28th Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 22.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
February 22, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 4th Military District:

Will registrars conform to the first section of the ordinance appended to the constitution providing that registered voters may vote in any county where they may be at the time of the election?

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 23.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
 (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) *Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 22, 1868.*

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas:*

"For constitution" and "Against constitution," on ballots on paper; corrected copy of Order No. 7 will issue, and package sent you by special messenger; also to registrars, direct by mail. Registrars must conform to General Orders No. 7, and, as during previous election, voters must be registered in precincts in which they vote, otherwise it would not conform to law.

JOHN TYLER,
*First Lieutenant 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.,
 Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 24.

[Special Orders No. 32.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 15, 1868.

Brevet Major S. C. Greene, captain 24th United States infantry, acting assistant adjutant general sub-district of Mississippi, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders, will proceed, via Memphis, Tennessee, and White river, to Little Rock Arkansas, for the purpose of conferring with Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Smith, commanding sub-district of Arkansas, upon the subject of the ensuing election on the ratification of the constitution in that State, and of conveying to General Smith the special instructions of the general commanding with regard thereto.

By command of Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem:

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bvt. Major U. S. Army, A. A. A. G.

Official:

NAT. WOLFE,

Second Lieutenant 34th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 25.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February 22, 1868.*

Major JOHN TYLER, A. A. A. General:

Everything smoothly. Orders No. 7 promptly distributed, and will reach all points in time.

S. C. GREENE,

Brevet Major U. S. A.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 26.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 24, 1868.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the corrected copies of General Order No. 7, current series, from these headquarters, sent you by the bearer, Lieutenant Matile, twenty-fourth infantry, be distributed to the registrars of the State of Arkansas, and generally throughout the State. Sixty copies of this order are officialized at this office, and will suffice for a copy to

be furnished to each board of registrars; the remainder can be officialized by a staff officer at your headquarters. The general commanding desires you to see that these copies are promptly distributed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NAT. WOLFE,

Second Lieutenant 34th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH,

Commanding Sub-district of Arkansas,

Little Rock Arkansas.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 27.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,

February 28, 1868.

General GILLEM :

Your order of elections is changed here so that candidates may be registrars. The elections are separate, but the candidate depends for success on the adoption of the constitution, and he is directly interested. Is not this contrary to your wishes expressed to us?

Answer by telegraph.

L. B. NASH.

N. M. ROSE.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 28.

[Telegram—2.15 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 28, 1868.

L. B. NASH and N. M. ROSE, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

The State elections are not under my control. The fact that some person is registrar and candidate, I have nothing to do with.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brevet Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 29.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, March 5, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General :

Will the revision of registration be limited to five days, or can the books be kept open for a longer period, when it is found to be necessary to give all an opportunity to register?

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 30.

[Telegram, 2.40 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISS. AND ARK.)
Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 5, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

The general commanding considers the law imperative and to limit revision to "a period of five days."

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISS. AND ARK.)
Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 7, 1868.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that the pay of registrars employed in conducting the ensuing election in Arkansas cease respectively (2) days after the completion of the election in the last precinct, and that you cause them to be discharged at that date, except one for each county, who will be retained for a period sufficient to enable you to carry out the following instructions with reference to the completion of the work upon which they have been engaged:

The property pertaining to the boards will be disposed of by them as you may direct, by either delivering them at your headquarters, sale by auction, or otherwise, as the public interests may be best served.

The books of registration, and all other records properly pertaining to the boards, will be delivered at your headquarters by the registrar temporarily retained in person. Upon their being brought there they will be inspected, and if found to be correct and in a satisfactory condition, will be received; if incorrect, they will be corrected by the registrar under your supervision.

The pay of the registrar will continue until his arrival at your headquarters with the books and records, provided there has been no unnecessary delay on his part; if there has been much delay you will exercise your discretion in fixing the date at which his pay ceased.

Reasonable expenses for transportation incurred by registrars in carrying books to headquarters and returning thence to their homes will be allowed.

No final settlements should be made with registrars until it appears to your satisfaction that their duties have been fully discharged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Bvt. Brig. General U. H. SMITH,

Commanding sub-district of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Arkansas, March 3, 1868.

SIR : I respectfully request information upon the following points, to wit :
1st. Up to what date will retained registrars be continued at two (2) dollars per day, and from what date will they receive six (6) dollars per day?

2d. Will retained registrars, who resigned just before election, receive pay up to date of resignation? The pay of registrars who resigned just before the last election was stopped from the time the registration ceased.

3d. At what time will the appointment and pay of registrars terminate?

4th. What disposition will be made of the precinct books after the election?

With regard to the pay of registrars, I recommend that those newly appointed receive pay from the time they actually entered upon the duty of revising the registration till such time as the general may direct, and that the retained registrars be continued at two (2) dollars per day to same day. The date of acceptance or filing the oath is not an equitable guide.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,

Colonel 28th Infantry, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

A. A. A. General, 4th Military District.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(ALABAMA AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 11, 1868.

GENERAL : In response to your communication of the 3d instant, I am directed by the general commanding to reply as follows :

1. Retained registrars will be paid at two dollars per day up to the time fixed for the beginning of pay of the other registrars appointed for the ensuing election ;

and that should be from the time they actually enter upon their duties, the date of taking the oath not, as formerly, being taken as the guide.

2. Retained registrars who resigned just before elections will, in the absence of any cogent reason to the contrary, be paid up to the time of their registration.

It is believed that a full reply to the 3d and 4th questions of your communication will be found in letter from these headquarters of the 7th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bvt. Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Brevet Brigadier General O. H. SMITH,

Commanding Sub-district of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 34.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT ARKANSAS,

Little Rock, Arkansas, March 9, 1868.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, *A. A. A. General :*

Shall I give instructions that the registration lists will be the only guide for commissioners of elections at the polls, and that any appeals from the registration lists must be made to the district commander? Very absurd ideas prevail in regard to challenging voters, and unless the matter is well defined will lead to irregularities.

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 35.

[Telegram—2.45 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 9, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

Registration lists will be the sole guide for commissioners of election. Give positive orders.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 36.

[Telegram—3.20 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 10, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

Your General Order No. 5 received. Troops must not be posted immediately over the polls, but may be held at convenient distances, to be used in case of necessity, of which the commanding officers will be the judge.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy:

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, *April 22, 1868.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Order No. 76, dated Headquarters 4th Military District, April 10, 1868, I started from Vicksburg on the afternoon of April 10, and arrived at Little Rock April 13, and returning arrived in Vicksburg the 22d instant.

I further beg leave to report that I made investigations of alleged frauds at recent elections in Arkansas, and find the facts to be as follows:

The registrars of Pulaski county permitted (except in the precinct of Ashley, where the election was first held) all persons who presented certificates of registration showing that they had been registered at any precinct in the State, to vote. They allowed many persons to vote where certificates showed that they were registered at other precincts, and in other counties, than the county and precinct where they did vote. With very few exceptions, they did not require from persons so voting any oath whatever. They did not ask persons so offering to vote if they had resided in the county or precinct any length of time whatever. The registrars did not take the names of persons so voting, or the number of their certificates of registration, or the names of precincts where such persons were registered; so that they had, and now have, no guide or check in the matter, and said registrars of Pulaski county cannot now state who thus voted or the number of such votes; but the registrars declare that they believe the excess of votes polled over the number of registered votes in the county of Pulaski is thus explained, and they cannot otherwise explain such excess. Without any doubt, fourteen or fifteen hundred persons registered elsewhere voted in Pulaski. The registrars of Jefferson county pursued the same course and allowed persons, wherever registered, to vote at any precinct where they presented themselves, taking no record of the same, and only checking such votes by marks upon the certificate of registration which was returned to the voters.

No fraud by registrars appears to have been intended in this matter, as they allowed persons elsewhere registered to vote only after mutual consultation and consideration of act of Congress passed March 11, 1868, but their conduct was very unfortunate, as the registration law was thus virtually impaired. Any person who presented an uncanceled certificate of registration (the registrar could not tell if the same was forged or not) was allowed to vote, and such

persons cannot now be identified. I cannot state if the same rule was adopted in other counties, but in some of the counties only such persons were allowed to vote in a precinct who had been registered in the same precinct.

Persons who had lost their certificates of registration, and who stated such fact under oath, were in most instances allowed to vote on duplicates then issued; and this was done even if the person who swore to the loss of certificate also stated that he was registered (as would appear by lost certificate) in another county or precinct.

The duplicate certificate was made in accordance with terms of the sworn statement, but the registrars did not know if such sworn statements were true, and the persons who made them cannot now be identified. No less than fifty, and probably a much greater number of such votes were cast in Pulaski county. It appears among the affidavits herewith forwarded, that the registrars of Pulaski and Jefferson counties did refuse to issue duplicate certificates of registration to some persons who swore they had lost them. But it must be supposed they had good reason for such refusal, as the contrary does not appear.

After the election held at each of the several precincts in Jefferson county the ballots of each of said precincts, enclosed and given or sent to John A. Williams, president of the board of registrars of said county, to be forwarded by him to the headquarters fourth military district. He neglected to forward said ballots, but carried them so enclosed to Little Rock, where he became intoxicated. The said ballots were not forwarded for several days, and not until said Williams was ordered to forward them by General Smith, commanding sub-district of Arkansas.

A consolidated return was forwarded by the registrars of Jefferson county for which they allege excuse that they thought it "the best way."

In Spadra precinct, Johnson county, one hundred and fifty registered voters swear that they individually voted against the constitution in that said precinct while the official returns of that precinct show that only ninety-nine votes were cast against the constitution. The only explanation of this matter is the sworn belief of two persons that the votes were changed in the ballot-box, by persons unknown, during the night between the two days of election at that precinct.

W. A. E. Tisdale, one of the registrars of Johnson county, and registered as a voter in Spadra precinct, did offer to vote a second time, which second vote was taken and deposited in the ballot-box; and soon afterwards the registrar, R. B. Clitwood, holding the election at that precinct, took out of the ballot-box and destroyed one vote "for constitution," saying as excuse that "Major Tisdale had voted twice." Major Tisdale, registrar as aforesaid, offers as his excuse that he handed his second vote in sport, and openly stated that he was offering a second vote, and that he did not know or expect that it would be put in the box.

In Pulaski county two negroes voted at Badgett precinct, and afterwards in Little Rock. One negro voted twice in Little Rock, and the number of the certificate of registration held by a white man named Jno. Kirwin was twice voted on. All these voted for the constitution.

In Jefferson county a woman voted for constitution, presenting the certificate of registration of her husband, who was in jail.

In Jefferson county, in Vangine precinct, the revision of registration was continued until the close of the election, and no less than 12 persons were registered and voted while the election was progressing.

The above-mentioned facts, together with many other assertions which cannot affect the result of the election, are stated on oath. The registrars are charged with refusing registration to officers of the militia, justices of the peace, and to persons disfranchised by laws of other States. They are also charged with allowing minors (registered) to vote. These are charges against the registrars as such, and not as commissioners of election.

The remainder of the affidavits received contain matters of hearsay and secondary evidence, which if untrue could not be used as foundation for a charge of perjury, and which, true or untrue, cannot as they are be taken to change the result of election. Besides these affidavits must be suspected when in some cases the original and direct testimony might have been produced. There is in Arkansas much interest in the election, and wagers to considerable amount are pending the announcement of the result. It is understood that returns show the constitution adopted, and the opponents thereof are very anxious to defeat it.

To this end they premise that the constitution was adopted through fraud, and are now searching throughout the State for proof. Evidence thus and for such purpose obtained, must certainly be suspected. It would have appeared much better if they had asserted fraud upon proof first obtained. Many respectable persons charge fraud and promise the proof, but admit they do not now know the facts which will be proven, and base their statements upon the fact that most of the commissioners of election were interested for the constitution, and many of them personally interested. The registrars generally confessed much interest in the election, stating that the constitution would be ratified, and even declaring it must be ratified. This caused these acts, however innocent, to be suspected.

On the revision of registration, quite a number of persons were stricken off the books. Of this they had no notice, and on election presented their votes, which were rejected, in many instances without any explanation. As such persons generally desired to vote against the Constitution, this rejection of their votes gave them reason for believing that votes against the constitution were unjustly rejected, and the whole election fraudulent.

On such facts are based the charges of fraud. Many complaints were made which cannot be considered as charges of illegality of election, &c., and the complaint most of all urged is that books and returns were in the hands of interested parties, and the opponents of the constitution had no means of knowing at the election who were proper voters, and have no means of knowing the condition of the returns. This is a charge against the law and not of fraud against the election.

Some confusion arose from the fact of two elections, at the same time and place, and some persons doubtless think that others voted twice, when in fact they only voted at both polls.

In so extensive an election, and in one where so much interest existed, cheating is not uncommon, and I do not believe any election for ratification of the constitution can be held in Arkansas where similar charges will not by some party be made, and probably with some foundation.

The party voting for constitution make assertions of fraud against the opposing, but decline to offer proof thereof, as they do not wish in any way to change the result of the election.

No attempt at proof of fraud is made except in Spadra and Piny precincts, Johnson county; Vangim precinct, Jefferson county; Ashley, Padgett, and Big Rock, and one other precinct, name not given, in Washington county. However fraudulent the election may have been in the precincts named, the result in other counties and other precincts cannot be affected thereby. The facts showing fraud in said named precincts has been stated.

Of the charges of fraud by registrars, it seems rather that the registrars themselves were imposed upon, and were not the instigators of fraud. It is true many of the registrars were candidates for office, but in the absence of opposing facts their acts must be considered honest.

Registrars were candidates for office by virtue of permission of General Smith, commanding sub-district of Arkansas, copy of which permission is herewith respectfully transmitted.

I further beg leave to state that I do not think the persons who have charged

fraud in this said election have confidence in being able to prove it to the extent charged, and I believe said persons manifest an inclination to trifle with the military authorities.

All the proof of fraud which could be accumulated during the four days of my stay in Little Rock was received, and I was distinctly notified by Colonel Perry, Judge Watkins, and others that at least six weeks would be required to collect from different parts of the State the proof of facts they hoped to show, and in less time than that stated they could only hope to show some individual cases of persons voting twice.

I have the honor to transmit all of the papers received in the matter of the Arkansas election, and on which the foregoing report is founded.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELOTTE,

Capt. 28th Inf., Bvt Col. U. S. A., A. A. Inspector Gen.

Major JOHN TYLER, A. A. A. G.,

Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Act'g Ass't Adj't General.

No. 2.

[Telegram—11.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 7, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH,

Little Rock, Arkansas :

Report why election in Pulaski county was not conducted in accordance with orders, instead of being continued seventeen (17) days. Pay of commissioners of election in this county, and all their accounts, will be stopped until further orders. Answer briefly by telegraph, and fully by mail.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Inf., Brevet Major U. S. Army, A. A. A. General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 3.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 8, 1868.*

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, *A. A. A. General :*

The election in Pulaski county was held at places and times exactly corresponding with the election for delegates for the convention. with the exception that it was continued one day longer at Little Rock, and was postponed at Eagle township on account of high water, which prevented the commissioners from getting there at the appointed time, and was held in that township after the other appointments had been filled—making the entire extension of time

over that occupied by the previous election of four days. A full report will be forwarded by mail.

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 4.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 15, 1868.*

Major JOHN TYLER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General :*

Commissioners of election allowed persons elsewhere registered to vote in Pulaski and Jefferson counties. Registrars thus explain large vote in Pulaski. Registrars of Jefferson county gave ballots for transmittal to Registrar John A. Williams, who delayed ; drunkenness the alleged cause. Ignorance is excuse given for consolidated return. Some illegal votes will probably be proven. I cannot now state number. Shall bring report on Saturday, or send by messenger, as I may be ordered.

J. E. TOURTELOTTE,
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 5.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 17, 1868.*

Major JOHN TYLER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General :*

One hundred and fifty persons swear they voted against constitution in Spadra precinct, Johnson county. A few fraudulent votes shown in Washington and Pulaski.

J. E. TOURTELOTTE,
Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 6.

[Telegram—11 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 17, 1868.

Brevet Colonel J. E. TOURTELOTTE,
Acting Assistant Inspector General :

Bring the precinct books of Pulaski and Jefferson counties with you. Have them so prepared as to show who of the registered electors voted.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 7.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 18, 1868.*

General GILLEM :

Colonel Tourtelotte came here on Monday night; on Tuesday I saw him. We had no intimation of his coming. If we had, could have collected much further evidence of fraud; had only little over three days to work in. I don't remember what I charged in my letters to you, but we have shown fraud on the part of registrars in Johnson, Washington, Pulaski, and Jefferson counties, and could show it in every county in the State if we had time. Pulaski county returns a large excess over her registered vote. Making the usual deductions from the registered and the actual vote, the excess in Pulaski would nearly produce the amount claimed as majority for the constitution. You will see the *animus* of the election from the affidavits taken. With all the registrars depending on procuring places, on the success of the constitution, it is not surprising that poor, frail humanity shows weakness as usual. I think I have shown facts to establish, as far as the facts go, all charges made in my letter. The extent perhaps is not as great as my letter promised, but the extent is circumscribed by the short time allowed. Colonel Tourtelotte has been patient, courteous, and kind, and we are only sorry that his duties call him away so soon. Our town is full of registrars; nearly the entire legislature is composed of them. Men who are political adventurers, charmed with the allurements of office and flattered by the hope of greatness never dreamed of till now, having committed frauds, justify it by falsehood, and are willing to clinch it by perjury. There are those with whom Colonel Tourtelotte has had to deal on the other side. I can't tell what you may think or what you may do. You may think that a prompt decision is of more importance than a patient investigation. We are dealing with a greater amount of scoundrelism than was ever before concentrated at one place in the same age. We may be given over to ruin, but can only hope that you will give us time to show these wrongs. Colonel Tourtelotte can tell you the disadvantages we labor under in the way of intercommunication.

Very truly,

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 8.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 17, 1868.*

GENERAL: The question of ratification of the constitution framed by the late convention in this State has been voted upon, and the result duly reported to you.

The frauds committed upon the ballot-box in many of the counties of this State are shameless and enormous and have no parallel in all history. They stand by themselves. I am persuaded there has been no expression of the will of the registered voters in this State. Permit me to name a few among many counties: Pulaski, Jefferson, Johnson, and Washington. In the two former thousands of votes were cast more than the whole number of registered, among the negroes. Women and children were allowed to vote. They voted early and they voted often, travelling from ballot-box to ballot box. Ballot-boxes were stuffed; from others votes were abstracted. Votes offered by duly regis-

tered voters were torn up and thrown under the table. Others were more peremptorily refused without any assigned reason.

All these allegations have been duly and conclusively proven by competent and reliable testimony. Does the act of Congress furnish no remedy?

I believe the people of this State are ready to accept of congressional reconstruction; that the opposition to the constitution offered them pertains to matters foreign to reconstruction, and not necessarily involved in it. To sanction the shameless frauds committed in this election, and to say that the constitution has been ratified, will bring no peace to the people of the State. The indefinite continuance of military authority was preferable. Were Congress to frame a constitution for this State, in the spirit of the reconstruction acts, and offer it to them, I believe the people would readily accept it.

I think I have given expression to sentiments entertained by a large majority of the Union people of this State—not counting those who are candidates for office.

I trust such steps may be taken as may be necessary to correct the frauds on the elective franchise, and that the will of the registered voters of this State may be ascertained according to the letter and spirit of the acts of Congress upon reconstruction.

I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,

J. M. TEBBETTS.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 9.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 19, 1868.*

Brevet Major General ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Commanding Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss. :

Evidence of frauds by registrars in all parts of the State continue to accumulate. Will forward by mail. Colonel Tourtelotte left yesterday morning.

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 10.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *April 21, 1868.*

General GILLEM :

Frauds accumulate. Will send by express to-morrow.

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 11.

We, the undersigned, commissioners of election for Johnson, La Pile, Jackson, and Cornie townships, Union county, Arkansas, do state upon our honor that at an election this day held in La Pile township, in the above State and county, for and against constitution, under General Orders No. 7, dated headquarters fourth military district Mississippi and Arkansas, Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868, fraud and intimidation were practiced upon the rights of freedmen, deterring them from voting to the extent that out of twenty-five registered voters in the township only three voted, and they evidently against their sentiments; and we verily believe that could a fair and full investigation be had that it would be shown that bullying, and threats of being thrown out of employment by white employers, and with threats of personal violence, and did intimidate the freedmen of La Pile township from exercising the rights of suffrage to the above extent. And further, that we do believe, upon our sacred honor, that a general conspiracy has been entered into by what is known as the white man's party of this precinct to prevent freedmen from voting at all hazards; therefore we hereby enter our solemn protest against the vote of La Pile precinct being counted in the general result of the aforesaid election in this State so far as the adoption or rejection of the constitution is concerned. The above applies with equal force to Johnson township election, held March 13, 1868.

W. A. COIT, *Registrar.*

H. A. MILLER, *Clerk.*

LA PILE TWP, UNION CO., ARK., *March 14, 1868.*

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 12.

We, the undersigned, commissioners of election for Johnson, La Pile, Jackson, and Cornie townships, Union county, Arkansas, do state, upon our honor, that at an election this day held in Cornie township, in the above State and county, for and against constitution, under General Orders No. 7, dated headquarters fourth military district, Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868, fraud and intimidation were practiced upon the right of freedmen, deterring them from voting to the extent that out of 65 registered voters, colored, in this township, only eleven voted, and they evidently against their sentiments; and we verily believe that could a fair and full investigation be had, that it would be shown that bullying and threats of being shot, and if sick physicians would not wait on them, and of being discharged from employment, were freely used, and did intimidate the freedmen of Cornie township from exercising their right of suffrage to the above extent. And further that we do believe, upon our honor, that a general conspiracy has been entered into by what is known as the "white man's party" of the precinct to prevent freedmen from voting at all hazards. Therefore, we hereby enter our solemn protest against the vote of the Cornie precinct being counted in the general result of the aforesaid election in this State, so far as the adoption or rejection of the constitution is concerned.

WM. A. COIT, *Registrar.*

H. A. MILLER, *Clerk.*

CORNIE PRECINCT, UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS, *March 18, 1868.*

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Acting Asst Adj't Gen'l

No. 13.

SMITH TOWNSHIP, BRADLEY COUNTY,
Arkansas, March 14, 1868.

DEAR SIR : Having been, as we conceive, defrauded out of our rights to vote against the constitution, lately adopted by the convention of this State, as good loyal citizens we deem it our duty, in accordance with your request, to report to you all irregularities; that we were excluded from voting alone on the ground that we had not registered in this election precinct or this county, notwithstanding said constitution most clearly allows us to vote anywhere in the State; see page 25 of said constitution.

D. W. WARDLAW.
G. W. ENGLAND.
JAMES McGETTIE.
R. D. MASON.
E. W. PICKET.
T. W. HALL.
GEORGE B. KIBLU.

Also, the undersigned were refused their vote alone on the ground that we had lost our registering certificate, notwithstanding we offered to prove by undoubted witnesses our registration, and notwithstanding the judges are clearly authorized by said constitution to allow any one to vote that can satisfy them of their registration &c.

P. W. DEADRYH.
C. L. ROGERS.
JOHN VARNELL.

General GILLEM.

P. S.—Copy also sent to the President of the United States.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD.
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 14.

JONESBORO', ARKANSAS, March 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR : I have the honor to report as follows : During the late election at this precinct three soldiers were left to guard the polls, and if necessary preserve order, who, together with the sheriff, William W. Nisbett, hoisted a flag at the court-house on the morning of the first day of the election; and soon after a flag, composed of calico, was hoisted by a woman, which was taken down and deposited in my office.

On the second morning of election the soldiers again hoisted the national flag, and immediately thereupon the same woman hoisted a flag close by, which was composed of soiled domestic and bore upon its surface some inscription, the picture of a negro, &c. These flags were evidently intended as an insult to the American flag. In the formation of the first flag some attempt had been made to imitate the lost confederate flag.

I have never in my life seen a people more quiet than the loyal men of this county. Each one seems to be intent on doing his duty on his farm, and in walking uprightly when he may visit our town. The freedmen especially deserve praise for their prompt action in coming forward and discharging their duty at the elections of November and March. I regret to say that from the best infor-

mation I can obtain from Sheriff Nisbett and other reliable persons of sober habits, some of the leading men of that faction which are opposed to reconstruction, are riding through this county exciting and assuring the weakminded that there will very soon be another war. They are also obtaining, so far as possible, the names of all persons who voted for the ratification at the late election, asserting that their lives shall pay the forfeit. Now, is it possible for myself and others to discharge the duties of officers while we are surrounded by this disloyal element, whose threats are calculated to intimidate the bravest of the brave? Even my children are grossly insulted and beaten by larger ones while on their way from school. The main agitators do not exceed ten or twelve men.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES CARSON.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 15.

LEWISVILLE, ARKANSAS, *March 15, 1868.*

MAJOR: I forwarded to you yesterday, the 14th instant, the result of the election for and against the constitution in this precinct. The total vote polled at Lewisville precinct was only (182) one hundred and eighty-two; 81 against, 101 for; whereas there are 316 registered voters in it. High water was one cause, the removal of voters from the precinct another, and there are others not certainly known, probably restraint. I have the honor to report, also, that upon the urgent solicitation of the commissioners of the civil polls, the judge and clerk of the military polls and the agent of the bureau, I took upon myself the responsibility to postpone the election on the 13th instant at the Cut-off precinct until Saturday, the 21st, in consequence of the present overflow of Red river and the different bayous, thus preventing a great many voters from getting to the polls. I remained at the polls all day. The postponement had my entire approbation, but I seriously doubted whether I had the power to do so; I however concluded to risk the consequences and postponed. I hope it will meet with the approbation of the general commanding. I wish I could be instructed what to do in case the river continues as high as it is.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. O. CHAPMAN,

Registrar, Lafayette county, Arkansas.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER, *1st Lieut. 43d Infantry, A. A. A. General,*
Through S. M. MILLS, *A. A. A. G. Sub-district Arkansas.*

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 16.

BUREN TOWNSHIP, ATLANTA PRECINCT, COLUMBIA COUNTY,
Arkansas, March 13, 1868.

SIR: At the election held at Atlanta precinct, Columbia county, Arkansas, this day, there were sixty-five (65) votes against constitution, three (3) votes for constitution. The undersigned cannot let this opportunity pass without

calling attention briefly to the improper appliances used to prevent a fair expression of the will of the legal voters :

1. Colored voters were set upon by a self-appointed vigilance committee and ordered to be one mile from there in five minutes and driven from the polls.

2. Diligent inquiry was made for the deputy sheriff, Mr. H. D. Phillips, but he could not be found or heard from up to half past 10 o'clock, when, upon the arrival of a detachment of United States troops, under command of Lieutenant G. H. Raditski, 28th infantry, we opened the polls without having seen him, and indeed we did not see him only three times during the day, and then only for a few minutes at a time.

3. As soon as the polls were opened a man by the name of Thomas C. Tatum stood immediately by with book and pencil, demanded to see every ticket and to know how every man voted, and recorded the names of every vote and the kind of tickets voted during the day. About half past 12 a violent speech was made by W. F. Wallace, a disfranchised rebel, and one Parson Fuller, (disfranchised,) in which the most violent denunciations of the United States were freely used ; who we heard call upon his hearers to resist, using the most violent and bitter invective, which caused the crowd present to become very much excited ; indeed, to an alarming extent, so that violence was feared. This man Fuller would have been arrested, as a violator of public peace, if it had been possible to have done so in the excited state of those present.

4. Colored voters were made drunk, and bullied into voting directly contrary to their wishes, as they afterwards privately informed us. One of them informed us that he had been threatened with death in case he did not vote as he did ; at the same time he asserted that he had been compelled to vote directly contrary to his wishes. Drunkenness prevailed to quite a general extent, produced by liquor from an illicit still two or three miles from here.

5. Deadly weapons, both guns and pistols, were very generally carried by the greater portion, if not by all, of the crowd present, thus making it impossible for the undersigned to prevent the irregularities above referred to ; it being impossible to have made an arrest with the force at our command, when there were fifty or sixty armed men present, drunk and disorderly, determined, and sworn, even, to resist it.

Finally, the very meagre vote cast—sixty-eight (68) out of one hundred and fifty-seven registered voters—is *prima facie* evidence of the want of a fair expression of opinion of the legal voters of the precinct. This conclusion comes with greater force when we consider that there was no freedom of choice, but that the election was degraded into a mere registry of the decrees of a drunken and disorderly mob. Hence we feel compelled to make this report.

Very respectfully submitted.

D. REEVE, *Registrar*,
T. B. POWEL, *Judge*,
THOS. H. CLEMENS, *Clerk*,
Commissioners of Election.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

No. 17.

COLUMBIA, CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

March 17, 1868.

SIR : In pursuance of orders from headquarters fourth military district, dated the 10th instant, I left Vicksburg on the morning of that day, and proceeded,

H. Ex. Doc. 278—3

with a detachment of men, to Chicot county, Arkansas, arriving at Columbia on the morning of the 13th instant, and found that the polls had been opened at three precincts within the county, and the election progressing at each with perfect propriety and good order. The statement in the communication of Mr. Walker, referred to me, "that he could not procure white men in the county to act as judges and clerks of election, and would be compelled to appoint intelligent colored men," is incorrect so far as the election on the constitution is concerned. The election which they were appointed to conduct is entirely distinct from the constitutional election. Two polls were opened at each precinct at the same time: one for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, called the military poll; the other for the election of the State and county officers prescribed by the constitution, called the civil poll; the latter being held on the theory that if the constitution is rejected it will do no harm, and if ratified it will save the time and expense of another election, and provide a State organization to go into immediate operation.

The military poll at each precinct was conducted by one of the registrars and a judge and clerk of his own appointment, all of whom were white men.

The officers of the civil poll were appointed on the nomination of the representative of their district by a committee of the constitutional convention, who yet remain in session at Little Rock to supervise and conduct the State election.

The franchise oath under the proposed constitution is so peculiar in some of its features that comparatively few white men will qualify under it, and it was necessary to appoint colored men on the civil poll, as there are not probably six white men in the county who will take the prescribed oath.

The distinction between the polls, however, was thoroughly understood by all the whites, and, while there were not ten votes cast in the county at the civil poll by them, every one of them voted at the military poll.

There was not the slightest trouble or objection to the military poll proposed by the whites, and, indeed, it was well understood by them that it was their interest to protect it, and secure a full white vote, but the tacking on of the civil to the military poll was a stroke of political policy that gave great offence, and had troops not been sent here there would have been trouble, not because of colored persons presiding, but because all the whites considered themselves disfranchised.

Application was made by the officers of the State election to send a couple of men to each precinct, which I declined to do, but permitted them to send couriers there with information that troops were in the county to prevent violence at the polls.

I visited all the precincts where trouble was anticipated, but took no escort and stayed but a few minutes at each poll. The knowledge that troops were in the county and that the conduct of citizens was under surveillance, was as efficacious in preserving order as to establish a guard at each precinct.

Not a man of my command has been within a half mile of the ballot box, and information has been received from every precinct, and the election has passed with perfect order throughout the county.

The election does not close at Lake Village until to-morrow, but as nine-tenths of the vote there is polled, the sheriff with the men stationed there can prevent disturbance, of which there is not the slightest probability, however.

With that exception the entire vote of the county is polled, and the manner in which the election was conducted at the military polls has given entire satisfaction to all parties.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MERRITT BARBER,

First Lieut. 34th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. General.

MARCH 18, 1868.

Since closing the foregoing report, information has been received that the poll closed to-day at Lake Village, and everything passed off satisfactory on the last day of the election at that place.

MERRITT BARBER,

First Lieut. 34th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

Forty-third Infantry, A. A. A. G., 4th Military District.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 18.

LAKE VILLAGE, CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

March 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Will you please forward the following to headquarters fourth military district, for the action of the general commanding?

Respectfully,

F. P. WALKER.

Mr. A. G. CUNNINGHAM,

*Agent Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned
Lands for Chicot County, Arkansas.*

LAKE VILLAGE, CHICOT COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

March 7, 1868.

LIEUTENANT: I would most respectfully ask that a detachment of United States infantry, 25 or 30 men in number, be sent to this county, to remain during the coming election, for the following reasons, viz :

I cannot procure white men sufficient in this county to act as judges and clerks of election, and will have to appoint intelligent colored men to act as such; this will undoubtedly cause dissatisfaction, and, I think, violence. The mere presence of a small number of troops would prevent this.

In the lower end of this county, near the Louisiana State line, I anticipate trouble unless troops are sent, as there are some bad men living in that part of this county.

I would most respectfully ask that 15 men be sent to Grand Lake, and 10 men to Lake Village, which would be sufficient to preserve order during the election, from March 13 to March 17.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. P. WALKER,

Sheriff and President of Board of Registrars.

JOHN TYLER,

A. A. A. Gen., Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 19.

EL DORADO, UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

March 20, 1868.

We the undersigned, registrars for Union county, State of Arkansas, do state upon our honor, that at an election commencing March 13, 1865, and held in Franklin, Van•Buren, La Pile, Pigeon Hill, and Cornie precincts, in said county and State, for or against the constitution, under General Orders No. 7, dated headquarters fourth military district, Mississippi and Arkansas, Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 14, 1868, fraud and intimidation were practiced upon the rights of freedmen, deterring them from voting to the following extent, to wit:

In Van Buren precinct, out of 85 registered colored voters only 23 voted, and many of these in the face of threats that they would be discharged and burnt out of house and home if they voted for the constitution; and we have good reason to believe that it was such threats, coupled with significant hints and open threats of personal violence, that deterred such a large proportion of the above-registered voters from voting. In La Pile precinct, out of the 24 registered voters but six voted, owing to open and undisguised threats made against freedmen within a very short distance from the polls. In Franklin precinct, out of 79 registered colored voters but 31 voted; the loss we believe to be attributable to the above specified causes. In Cornie precinct, out of 65 registered colored voters but 15 voted; bribery, threats, and intimidation were practiced to an extent seldom equalled in a civilized community. What was known as "black lists" by men near the polls, and voters freely told that if they voted for the constitution they would be spotted men in the community—socially ostracised in case the offending parties were white, and if black no physician would attend him if sick and no further rations of meat and corn would be issued.

W. A. COIT,
R. HATTUSON,
M. A. LAPOINT.

Board of Registrars for Union County, Arkansas.

SAMUEL M. MILLS,

Lieutenant and A. A. A. G., Little Rock, Arkansas.

Official copy.

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 20.

FULTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

March 22, 1868.

We, the undersigned citizens of Fulton county, Arkansas, (the number could have been extended to one hundred if thought necessary;) desire in the following statement of facts, respectfully to solicit your attention to some of the gross frauds and wrongs perpetrated on our citizens by the registrars of this county.

There are from six to seven hundred men in this county who would be entitled to vote under the old law; not more than fifty to seventy-five are disfranchised as ex-officers. Now a glance at the vote given—78 against and 115 for constitution, and that, too, when every man or nearly so in the county was anxious to vote—shows evidently that there was wrong done; for, with a fair and legal vote, the county would have polled at least two hundred against the constitution. In the first place, the registrars would not permit any man to register who had ever held any office, even down to road overseer.

2. They erased and disfranchised scores of men who had not even an intimation of the fact until they went to the polls to vote. And when they would ask the reason why their names were erased, not to one in twenty-five would they give any reason, and there were no reasons entered on the books for one in fifty.

3. When pressed to give reasons for which their wholesale erasures were made of men who had registered, they said Congress was the government, and to speak against Congress, or the acts of Congress was disloyal, and they had a right to erase any man who uttered disloyal sentiments, or even suspected of uttering them.

4. They erased and disfranchised every man who voted "no constitution" last November.

5. They erased old men who staid at home during the war, and took no part in it, whom the officers refused the amnesty oath on the ground that they had done nothing, and were not required to take it, and there was no necessity for their doing so, because they *did not* take the amnesty oath.

6. They refused and would not let men register who had been citizens of this county three, four, five, and six years, because they came from Missouri.

7. They let others register and vote who had not been citizens more than four months (so we are informed and believe) because they would vote with them.

8. They and the party coerced timid men to vote for the constitution by telling them they would be forever disfranchised, their property confiscated, and themselves banished or killed if they voted against it.

9. The advertisements sent out by the department last fall giving notice of the five days to revise the registry list were not put up, but instead a small one stating they would meet at a certain place and time for five days to revise the registry list. Not a man in the county was notified to attend or his name would be erased, and none knew their names were erased until they presented their certificate at the polls to vote. There are other evils of which we might justly complain, and while we have faith to believe you would give us a patient hearing, we do not wish to trespass on your time or weary your patience with further details of the usurpation of power in the county.

Respectfully, &c..

J. H. HARKLESODS,
J. B. ROBUTS,
J. M. DOUGHTY,
and 70 others.

Brevet Major General ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Commanding Fourth Military District.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 21.

UNION, FULTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS,
March 23, 1868.

As one of the deputy sheriffs appointed in compliance with order No. 7, paragraph 5, I attended the election at North Fork, Bennett's bayou and Benton precincts, in this county. The aggregate vote, 71. For constitution, 32; against constitution, 39; to which I certified in letter of transmittal to your headquarters. That the registrars of the county erased and proscribed many loyal registered voters for the purpose to be certain to secure a majority in the county for the constitution I do most surely believe. The statement of facts

sent you by many citizens of the county contain several of the reasons I have for believing so. There are grave charges, all of which I believe can be proved. The election went off peaceably and quietly, though it required great effort on the part of many to restrain an outburst of indignation against the registrars for the palpable and great wrong done them in disfranchising them. Our people are quietly bearing their wrongs believing you will, as far as in your power, see that justice is done them.

Respectfully,

S. W. COCHERAN.

Brevet Major General GILLEM,
Commanding 4th Military District.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 22.

CLARKSVILLE, ARKANSAS, *March 24, 1868.*

SIR : I have the honor to make the following report relative to the election in this county.

Everything passed off quietly, with no disturbances whatever ; but the voting in many precincts was such that it leads us to the belief that voters have been intimidated, and did not come up to the polls. I know of men who were afraid to come to the polls in their own precinct, but waited and came into town and voted. In Mulbury precinct, some eight voters who favor the constitution, did not come to the polls, also some in Perry, and about 25 in Horsehead precinct. The ex-rebels are making a fuss about the election in the Spadra precinct, and claim they have 160 affidavits from persons who voted "against," while Mr. Chitwood, who held the election, reports 99 against, and 119 for constitution. Of the correctness of Mr. Chitwood's report or of their affidavits, I know nothing, as Mr. Shingly and myself had nothing to do with the election there. Mr. Shingly saw the box opened and votes checked off, and can testify there was no fraud in counting votes. In the precinct where I held election, every vote was against constitution ; consequently the rebel portion of the community are satisfied of its validity.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. A. E. TISDALE,
Register for Johnson county, Arkansas.

Lieut. SAM. M. MILLS,
A. A. A. General, Sub. Dist. Arkansas.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

No. 23.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *March 28, 1868.*

GENERAL : Constitution beaten largely in a fair count. Will you permit us to show fraud ? Answer by telegraph.

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

General A. C. GILLEM.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Acting Ass't Adj't General.

No. 24.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 28, 1868—10.15 a m.

SIR: Partial returns from but few counties received. Charges of fraud by either party will receive an impartial investigation.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Breret Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

FRANCIS A. TERRY, Esq.,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Acting Ass't Adj't General.

No. 25.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *March 30, 1868.*

GENERAL: I received your despatch on Saturday, and I thank you. I now write at the request of friends, and in behalf of citizens of the State.

The constitution will be reported to you as having been carried. The registrars were candidates for office, depending on its success for theirs, and, no doubt, will so report it. This county, on its first registration, showed some 3,900 voters; it now votes over 6,000. Jefferson voted the same. Phillips, where they have perhaps the largest colored registration in the State, only showed a majority of thirteen hundred votes for the constitution; but Pulaski and Jefferson, which have been voting since the 13th instant, quadruple Phillips in their majorities. In Washington county at one precinct alone 300 votes given against the constitution are suppressed. In Johnson county, as will be seen in the Gazette of the 28th instant, (paper sent you,) glaring frauds were committed, and so all over the State. You will be told of "rebel violence." I am boarding at the same house with several United States officers who were sent by General Smith to maintain quiet; they all unite in saying the election was orderly and quiet. If there was violence let it be shown, no matter on whom it may fall; and if fraud, let that also be exposed.

I have been requested, in view of the poverty of our people, the expense of witnesses to Vicksburg, and the vital interests involved, to ask you to come to Little Rock to investigate the facts connected with the election. General Meade visited Montgomery and other places investigating questions connected with the election in Alabama. If you were here, there is none of the army officers who would not tell you that the most shameless and palpable frauds were committed all over the State. The friends of the constitution resorted to dressing negro women in men's clothes and voting them at the election, besides moving them around from precinct to precinct in battalions, and voting them over and over again; but you will be told that they were refugees from other counties, who were prevented from voting at home. We can show this false, for our people knew the voters and where they lived. The candidate for sheriff, (Oliver,) a registrar, had hundreds of blank certificates of election, which were served out to each delegation as it arrived.

Will you be kind enough to allow time to act, and indicate the quality of proof you will require, or come to this place if possible?

Yours, truly,

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

General GILLEM.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 26.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 1, 1868.*

General GILLEM :

I wrote you a few days since, and I write again. My apology is the importance of the interests involved.

The election in this (Pulaski) county was concluded yesterday, and the registrars return, I believe, for constitution, 4,937 ; against constitution, 985—total, 5,922 votes. The registered voters of this county you doubtless have received ; it was about 3,800 or 3,900. They now claim to have received 1,000 votes more for the constitution than were here on the first registration. The leaders have telegraphed to Washington that the constitution is carried by 1,649 majority. This is a most stupendous fraud. If you will examine the white counties you will perceive that the registered strength of all of them is more than the vote. The vote always falls below largely the number of voters, but in these, Jefferson and Arkansas counties, it doubles—something that never occurred, and can't occur without stuffing ballot-boxes or voting many times. Will you indicate the character of proof that you will require? We can show stupendous frauds. Give us time, or come to Little Rock and we will do it.

Yours,

F. A. TERRY.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 27.

DOVER, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

March 3, 1868.

We the undersigned, citizens of the county of Pope and State of Arkansas, conceiving and verily believing that the registrars of this county have greatly exceeded their authority, as directed from the reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, and have refused to allow many persons, citizens of this county, to register, who were, and are lawfully entitled to do so, desire to present to you, as commander of the sub-district of Arkansas, the following protest and statement under oath, hoping that you will see fit to act thereon, and as far as may be in your power correct and redress the evils and grievances under which we now labor. The said registrars have uniformly and persistently excluded from registering as voters all who held the office, if it can be so called, of road overseer before the war, all who acted as judges and clerks of elections, and in at least one case a person who acted as bailiff for a grand jury.

and whom they chose to think had afterwards given aid and comfort, &c., &c. They have also extended the application of the term "given aid and comfort" to an unwarrantable extent, as will be seen by reference to the annexed list of names of persons whom they have refused to allow to register. We annex this list merely as a specimen of the way the board has acted; and the names contained therein form only a small proportion of the numerous cases of like character which we might have noticed, and all of which occurred at Dover during the present revision of the registration, commencing February 28, 1868.

In behalf of all the citizens of this (Pope) county, we respectfully ask that the board may be ordered to admit to register the excepted cases herein named, if, in your view, they have been unlawfully excluded, and that the registrars of this county may be required by positive instructions to keep within the bounds of their lawful authority.

They have openly and publicly declared themselves independent of and above the authority and control of any other power than the Congress of the United States, and claim to be responsible to Congress alone for their actions as registrars.

In view of the foregoing facts, we the undersigned pray that the question may be set at rest, and the power of the board of registration defined at the earliest practicable day by an order from the proper source.

CHAS. E. TOBEY.
G. W. JAMISON.
CHAS. TOMLINSON.
W. E. JAMISON.
JAS. L. ADAMS.
JAS. M. HARKEY.
JNO. C. RYE.
WM. REYNOLDS.
D. WEST.
W. W. BROOKS.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH,
Commanding Sub-district of Arkansas.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, *County of Pope :*

We, the undersigned, solemnly swear that the matters and things set forth and contained in the within and foregoing statement and protest, and in the annexed schedule and list, are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

G. W. JAMISON.	D. WEST.
CHARLES TOMLINSON.	JAMES M. HARKEY.
CHARLES E. TOBEY.	J. L. ADAMS.
W. E. JAMISON.	WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an acting justice of the peace, this 5th day of March, 1868.

J. L. C. JAMISON, *J. P.*

Names of persons, citizens of Pope county, not allowed to register by the board of registrars of Pope county, with the causes of their rejection as nearly as can be ascertained :

G. W. Jamison, rejected on account of having been road overseer before the war; never engaged in the rebellion, nor aided the rebel cause voluntarily, except by working for wages for Confederate States authorities.

R. C. Mason, rejected on account of having served as bailiff of a grand jury and afterwards voluntarily entered the Confederate States army.

Thomas Perry, rejected on account of having acted as road overseer before the war, and having voluntarily entered the Confederate States army.

D. P. West, rejected because rebels had eat at his house during the war; never held office before the war or during its continuance; never served in the Confederate States army.

James L. Adams, rejected because he had been clerk of an election before he was of age, viz: before he was twenty years of age.

W. E. Jamison, disfranchised because he had been councilman under the charter of incorporation of the town of Dover before the war.

David West, rejected; no cause assigned. Registrars refused to give their reasons, though demanded in writing. Mr. West never served in the Confederate States army; never voluntarily aided the rebel cause in any way whatever.

W. H. Brooks, rejected because he had been a road overseer before the war. Served in Confederate States army.

J. L. Crowell, rejected because, previous to the war, he had been an overseer on the road; but had never taken any oath as such overseer. Served in Confederate States army.

Names of registrars of Pope county: W. H. Hickox, W. A. Strickland, and W. T. Brown.

The above named Hickox and Strickland, although acting as registrars, are stated, on good authority, to be candidates for county offices under the proposed constitution, and expect to be elected at the approaching election; Hickox for county clerk, and Strickland for county judge, probate judge, &c., in direct violation of General Gillem's order on the subject.

Official copy:

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 28.

OFFICE BOARD REGISTRARS, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS,

March 24, 1868.

SIR: We are in receipt of a document, originating in Dover, directed to your honor, and respectfully returned to registrars, Pope county, Arkansas. We have to admit that we were astonished on receipt of said document, as we have allowed every one to register who could consistently have taken the oath. We do not recollect of a single man being rejected who was not rejected by the former board of registrars for this county. Those names appearing in their list of rejected might possibly have been overseers of roads as they say, &c., but they also held other offices prior to the war, and afterwards aided in the rebellion. Mr. David West, whom they say could get no reasons assigned for his rejection, was a captain in United States army during the Mexican war, and also represented this county in the State legislature, and during the rebellion aided in various ways, one in particular, went with armed forces to arrest Rev. William Stout for Union sentiments. Dr. James S. Adams, another one of their "saints," held office before the war, aided the rebellion by being captain of a band of bushwhackers, hung every Union man he got hold of. It can be proved that he hung four on one tree, in this county. R. C. Mason held office before the war, and aided the rebellion by taking what the Union soldiers' wives had left at home with them, leading bushwhackers, &c. Every one of them are of this character, or those who fed and informed them. Each one had held an

office prior to the war; and if these men are to be registered we will have to be discharged, and some sent here that don't know them.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. T. BROWN,
W. A. STRICKLAND,
W. H. HICKOX,

Registrars.

Lieutenant SAMUEL L. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, Acting Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

No. 29.

UNION, FULTON COUNTY, ARK., *March 27, 1868.*

Having by yesterday's mail from Pilot Hill, Arkansas, forwarded to you, in substance, the following charges against the registrars of this county, and having reason to believe they will be intercepted on the route and never reach you, I am requested to recapitulate them as near as I can, and send to you by another route, as we never have been able to get any communication to you by that route. The charges which are sent up are signed by about 60 citizens of this county, and the number could have been extended, if thought necessary, to hundreds.

The charges and statements are—

1. There are in this county from six to seven hundred men who, under the old law, would be legal voters, and there are not more than from 50 to 75 ex-officers in the county. Now a glance at the vote given, when nearly every man in the county was anxious to vote, shows there has been evidently a great wrong done us. Only 78 votes against and 115 for constitution. Under a fair vote there would have been at least 200 against constitution.

2. The registrars would not let any man register who had ever held any office, even down to road overseer.

3. They erased the names of scores of men who had registered, not one of whom had any notice or intimation that their names were erased until they came to vote; and to not one in 25 would they give a reason, when asked, why their names were erased, nor did their books show any reason for one in 50.

4. When pressed for a reason for such wholesale disfranchising the reply was Congress is the government, and to speak against Congress or the reconstruction acts was disloyal, and they had a right to erase any man who used disloyal sentiments, or even is suspected of using them.

5. They disfranchised every man in the county who, last November, voted "No Convention."

6. They refused to let men register who have been citizens in the State three, four, five, and six years, because they came from Missouri.

7. They let men register and vote who have not been citizens of the State more than four months, because they would vote with them.

8. They erased and disfranchised old men who had staid at home during the war and took no part in it, because they had not taken the amnesty oath, when the officer appointed to administer the oath had said such men were not required to take it, and there was no necessity of them taking it.

9. The advertisements or notices send from headquarters, of the five days' revision last year, not one of them was put up, but, instead, a short notice of

days and place to revise the registry. From the nature of the notice not one who had registered felt there was any need of his attending, and, as before stated, had no intimation his name was erased until he went to vote.

The above are the charges and statements, or as nearly as I can make them with notes before, that were forwarded to yesterday which it is desired you may receive. But the signers have good reasons for believing they will be intercepted and sent back to the registrars of this county. These are serious charges, nor would they have been made and troubled you with them had they not.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. W. COCHRAN.

Brevet Major General GILLEM,
Commanding Fourth Military District.

Official copy

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieut 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 30.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS. *March 20, 1868.*

GENERAL: Permit me to introduce to you Judge J. M. Tibbetts, of Little Rock, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank.

Judge Tibbetts is a prominent and worthy citizen, and understands the condition of the people of Arkansas. His information will be entirely reliable; he is entitled to the highest degree of confidence, and has been always loyal to the government of the United States.

I would be pleased to know through him, or otherwise, at what time the provisional government will give place to the government to be organized under the new constitution.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

Brevet Major General ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Commanding Fourth Military District.

Received headquarters Fourth Military District, March 27, 1868.

Respectfully returned to his excellency Isaac Murphy, governor of Arkansas with the information that the government to be organized under the new constitution will be recognized by the general commanding fourth military district when the provisions of the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, and the fifth section of the act of March 23, 1867, shall have been complied with, or when instructions modifying the conditions imposed by said sections shall have been received from competent authority.

By command of Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy:

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 31.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *March 31, 1868.*

To Major General GILLEM:

Vote doubtful on new constitution. New legislature intends meeting Thursday. General Smith absent. Will you telegraph preventing meeting of legislature?

R. S. GRANT and
R. S. NEWTON,
for Conservative people.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 32.

[Telegram—10.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 1, 1868.

Messrs. R. S. GRANT and R. S. NEWTON, *Little Rock, Arkansas:*

Telegram received. The general commanding has no authority to prevent the peaceful assembling of the body mentioned, or any peaceful assembling of the citizens of either political party.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Br't Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. General.

Official copy:

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 33.

[Telegram—10.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS),
Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 1, 1868.

His Excellency ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

The following indorsement was made on your letter of March 20, 1868, presented by Judge Tibbetts and given him to return:

The government to be organized under the new constitution will be recognized by the general commanding the fourth military district when the provisions of the 5th section of the

act of March 2, 1867, and the 5th section of the act of March 23, 1867, shall have been complied with, or when instructions modifying the conditions imposed by said sections shall have been received from competent authority.

By command of Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem :

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Br't Major U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

No. 34.

[Telegram—10.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 1, 1868.

General R. B. AYERS, *Commanding Sub-district of Arkansas,*
Little Rock, Arkansas :

The peaceful assembling of any body of citizens of any political party will not be prevented, but you will take measures to prevent any breach of the peace, and will promptly suppress violence or disorder. The following copy of indorsement on Governor Murphy's letter dated March 20, 1868, is furnished for your information :

The government to be organized under the new constitution will be recognized by the general commanding the fourth military district when the provisions of the 5th section of the act of March 2, 1867, and the 5th section of the act of March 23, 1867, shall have been complied with, or when instructions modifying the conditions imposed by said sections shall have been received from competent authority.

By command of Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Br't Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. Gen.

No. 35.

[Telegram—10.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 2, 1868.

Brevet Major General AYERS, Commanding Sub-district of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas :

The following despatch was received at these headquarters :

Demand is made on me as superintendent of public buildings, by the body elected as the legislature under the proposed constitution, for the legislative hall. My bond and official oath prevent it, unless you order it. Telegraph instructions.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Superintendent Public Buildings.

The body referred to have the undoubted right, possessed by all citizens, of peaceably assembling. They will be recognized by the general commanding as a legislature when the provisions of section 5, act of March 2, 1867, and section 5, act of March 23, 1867, have been complied with, or when instructions modifying said section shall have been received from competent authority. The general commanding can see no objection to the use of the legislative hall, provided such use does not interfere with the transaction of business by the present State government.

By command of Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bo't Major U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 36.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)

Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 2, 1868.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Superintendent Public Buildings, Little Rock, Arkansas :

'Telegram received. General Ayers has instructions. Apply to him.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Bo't Major U. S. A., A. A. A. Gen.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 37.

JACKSONPORT, ARKANSAS, *March 18, 1868.*

SIR : We have the honor to report that, owing to very high water in this region, it was absolutely impossible to reach the precinct of Denmark, Jackson county, Arkansas, in time to hold an election as ordered. Therefore there is no report from said precinct. Every effort was made to obey the order.

Very respectfully,

WM. AKERS, *Registrar.*

THOS. SLINGER, *Judge.*

JOS. T. HENDERSON, *Clerk.*

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Brevet Major JOHN TYLER,

A. A. A. General, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

No. 38.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS,
March 20, 1868.

SIR : Owing to high water I was not permitted to hold an election in four precincts in my district.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ISAAC HOBBS, *Registrar.*

JOHN TYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 39.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
April 9, 1868.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to make the following report relative to elections in Jackson county, to be held under provisions of the new constitution adopted at Little Rock, February 11, 1868, and General Orders No. 7, from headquarters fourth military district, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Owing to high water caused by the overflow of White River bottom, no election was held in Denmark precinct, it being impossible for the commissioners of election to reach that point on the day appointed to hold said election, viz : the 13th day of March, 1868.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. C. PHARS,
President Board Registrars.

Captain HALL, *A. A. A. General,*
Headquarters Sub-district of Arkansas.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 40.

[Telegram.—11.30 a. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)
Vicksburg, Miss., April 18, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas :*

Red River and California precincts of Searcy and Van Buren counties respectively, not received.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Br't Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 41.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, April 20, 1868.

Major JOHN TYLER, A. A. A. General :

The precinct books of Searcy county show that Red River was registered with Sulphur Springs precinct. Only one man, Ross R. Rodman, was registered in California precinct, Van Buren county, and the election was held for that precinct with Giles precinct.

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 42.

[Telegram.—1 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) *Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 9, 1868.*

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Ark. :*

No election returns received from Jefferson and Bradley counties, and five precincts of Lawrence, eight of Searcy, and from Powell precinct, Craighead county, Franklin, Izard, Barren, Jackson, St. Francis, Poinsette, California, Van Buren, and Kings White. Also reports of revision of registration from Bradley, Columbia, Crittenden, Jefferson and Montgomery counties. Also reports giving statistical information regarding the election in Arkansas. Have them sent without further delay. If necessary send officers for them.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Inf., Bv't Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 43.

[Telegram.—12.30 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) *Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 10, 1868.*

Brevet Brigadier General C. H. SMITH, *Little Rock, Ark. :*

Election returns received to-day complete Arkansas, Jefferson, Columbia and Searcy counties.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieut. 43d Inf., Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WILLIAM ATWOOD,
First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

No. 44.

[Telegram.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 11, 1868.

Major JOHN TYLER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant General* :

No election held in four precincts of Lawrence county. Report sent by mail.

C. H. SMITH,

Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieutenant 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

No. 45.

[Telegram—12.30 p. m.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,

(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.)

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17, 1868—12 30 p. m.

Major A. E. LATTIMER, *Commanding Post of Fayetteville, Ark.* :

Two election returns from Prairie precinct, Washington county, Arkansas received. Were there two polls open? Telegraph answer. Examine records of registrars and forward full report by mail.

JOHN TYLER,

First Lieut. 43d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

Official copy :

WM. ATWOOD,

First Lieut. 19th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

O

PRIZE VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 30, relative to prize vessels.

MAY 7, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 7, 1868.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution :

FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1868.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish the House of Representatives with a list of the vessels and property captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States during the war, with the disposition made of each capture, the names of the vessels interested, and the cause of delay in the payment of the prize money to the parties in accordance with the existing laws.

Attest:

ED. MCPHERSON, *Clerk*.

The tables herewith transmitted give the information called for, so far as it is in possession of the department. A number of prize cases are in the United States courts awaiting final determination, and distribution cannot be made in several others in consequence of the defalcation of James C. Clapp, late marshal for the southern district of Florida. Over these cases the department has no control ; and its action in any prize case is very limited. Prize vessels are sent by officers making the captures directly to the courts, and the property passes into the hands of United States officers. The prize lists, with a statement of facts of capture, &c., are forwarded to the department, and when a decree of distribution and a certificate of deposit for the net proceeds are received, the prize list is promptly forwarded to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury with a request that distribution may be made according to law. It will be noticed that in several of the adjudicated cases distribution cannot be made for want of proper prize lists. The officers either neglected to forward them, or they were lost in transmitting them to the department.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRIZE VESSELS.

8

VESSEL			CARGO			FATE		
Vessel	Owner	Port	Goods	Value	Port	Disposition	Remarks	Remarks
Schooner	Andromeda	Key West	Cotton, &c	May 26	Mural, Cuba	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Agnes H. Ward	Key West	do	June 1	Coast of South Carolina	Released	Key West	
Schooner	American Coaster	Key West	None	June 7	Panunkey river	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Agnes	Key West	Turpentine, &c	July 16	Charleston	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Aquila	Key West	do	Aug. 4	Bahamas	Released	Key West	
Steamer	Adala	Key West	Arms and ammunition	July 7	Mobile	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Ann	Key West	do	June 19	Pungo river, N. C.	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Albemarle	Key West	None	Mar. 25	Newtown creek, N. C.	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Albion	Key West	Assorted	April 10	Gulf of Mexico	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Anna Sophia	Key West	do	Aug. 27	Potomac river	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Artio	Key West	Assorted	Sept. 25	St. Andrew's sound, Ga.	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Agnes	Key West	do	Oct. 1	Wicomico bay	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Ann Squires	Key West	Assorted	Oct. 26	Mississippi river	Released	Key West	
Tug	Anglo American	Key West	do	Aug. 26	do	Released	Key West	
Ram	Arkansas	Key West	Rope, &c	Oct. 1	Panacola	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Adventure	Key West	do	Oct. 15	Corpus Christi	Released	Key West	
Schooner	A. B.	Key West	Turpentine, &c	Aug. 15	Charleston	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Annle Dees	Key West	do	Oct. 21	Sounds of N. Carolina	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Adelaide	Key West	Drugs, &c	Oct. 24	Bull's bay	Released	Key West	
Steamer	Angla	Key West	Assorted	Nov. 15	Lat. 24° long. 83°	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Ariel	Key West	None	Nov. 24	Indian river	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Agnes	Key West	Cotton	Dec. 10	do	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Alicia	Key West	Salt	Nov. 18	Shallotte inlet, N. C.	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Ariel	Key West	do	Nov. 18	do	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Ann Maria	Key West	Salt, &c	Dec. 30	Jupiter inlet	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Ann	Key West	do	1863	do	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Avenger	Key West	Coffee, salt, &c	Jan. 5	Cape St. Bias	Released	Key West	
Steamer	Antona	Key West	Munitions of war	Jan. 6	Mississippi river	Released	Key West	
Steamer	A. W. Baker	Key West	Sutler's stores	Feb. 28	Piney Point	Released	Key West	
Schooner	A. W. Thompson	Key West	do	Feb. 28	Calcasieu river	Released	Key West	
Boat	Alligator	Key West	Salt	Feb. 8	do	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Annie	Key West	do	Feb. 14	Abasco	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Annie	Key West	do	Feb. 25	Wilmington	Released	Key West	
Brig	Atlantic	Key West	Dry goods, &c	Mar. 15	Havana	Released	Key West	
Steamer	Artes	Key West	do	Mar. 28	Bull's Bay, S. Carolina	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Antelope	Key West	Cotton	Mar. 31	Charleston	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Agnes	Key West	do	Mar. 31	Tortugas	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Aurelia	Key West	Coffee, salt, &c	Mar. 23	Mosquito inlet	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Anna	Key West	do	Feb. 26	Suwanee river	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Ascension	Key West	Cotton	April 14	Havana	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Annie B.	Key West	Brandy, &c	April 17	Lat. 27° long. 83°	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Alabama	Key West	Assorted	April 18	Lat. 29° long. —	Released	Key West	
Schooner	A. Carson	Key West	do	April 24	Chesapeake bay	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Alma	Key West	Cotton	May 8	Charleston	Released	Key West	
Schooner	Amelia	Key West	do	May 8	At sea	Released	Key West	
Sloop	Angelina	Key West	do	May 16	Lat. 29° long. 86°	Released	Key West	
Schooner	A. J. Hodge	Key West	Assorted	May 13	Yazoo city	Released	Key West	
Ram	Arkansas	Key West	do	May 30	do	Released	Key West	

PRIZE VESSELS.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	Argo.		1863.	Yazoo city.	Yazoo Pass expedition.		Destroyed.
Iron-clad, rebel.	Atlanta.		May 30	Savannah.	Weehawken and Nahant.		Taken by government.
Schooner.	Anna Maria.	Cotton.	June 28	St. Catharine's river.	Fort Henry.	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Aretic.	None.	May 28	Great Yeomicon.	Satellite.	Key West.	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Ann.	Cotton.	July 6	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	Restless.	Philadelphia.	Condemned.
Brig.	Artist.	Drugs, &c.	Aug. 15	Lat 28° long. 95°	Bernuda.		Do.
Brig.	Atlantic.		Aug. 10	Rio Grande.	Princes Royal.		Recaptured by her crew.
Steamer.	Alice Vivian.	Cotton.	Aug. 16	Gulf of Mexico.	Do Soto.	Key West.	Condemned.
Steamer.	Assorted.	Assorted.	Aug. 8	Gilbert's bar.	Sagamore.	do	Do.
Steamer.	Alonso Childs.			Mississippi squadron.	Shenandoah.	Springfield.	Taken into naval service.
Steamer.	Arabian.		Sept. 15	New inlet, N. Carolina.			Wrecked.
Brig.	Atlantic.		Aug. 14	Off the Rio Grande.	Eugenie.	New Orleans.	Condemned.
Brig.	Alabama.	Assorted.	Sept. 12	Chandeleur island.	Black Hawk.		Burnt.
Steamer.	Argus.		Oct. 7	Red river.	Fort Henry.	Key West.	Condemned.
Boat.	Alice.		July 13	At sea.	Ladona.	Washington.	Do.
Schooner.	Artic.		Nov. 15	At sea.	Granite City.	New Orleans.	Do.
Schooner.	Anlia.	Cotton.	Oct. 27	Brazos Santiago.	Kanawha.		Do.
English schooner.	Annelia Ann.	Assorted.	Nov. 30	Off Mobile.	Brazilera.		Destroyed.
Schooner.	Albert, or Wenona.	do	Dec. 8	Cumberland beach.	Gov. Buckingham.		Run ashore.
British schooner.	Antoinette.		Dec. 20	Off Wilmington.			
Steamer.	Antonia.		1864.				
Sloop.	Annie Thompson.	Assorted.	Jan. 16	St. Catherine's sound.	Fernandina.	Port Royal.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Aretta, or Martha.	Coffee.	Mar. 3	Off Tybee island.	S. Carolina, T. A. Ward.	Boston.	Vessel des'd; cargo saved.
Steamer.	Alliance.	Assorted.	April 12	Off Savannah.	Virginia.	New Orleans.	Condemned.
Mexican schooner.	Alma.	do	April 19	Coast of Texas.	Kanawha.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Ananda.	do	May 14	Off Espiritu Santo Pass.	Chocoma.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Agnes.	do	May 13	Off Velasco, Texas.			
Schooner.	Ann C. Davenport.	Lumber.	May 12	Alligator river, N. C.	Ceres and Rockland.		
Steamer.	Arrow.	Cotton and tobacco.	July 28	Gauleville, N. C.	Naval and army capture.		
Steamer.	A. D. Vance.	Cotton.	Sept. 10	At sea.	Santiago de Cuba.	Boston.	Do.
Steamer.	Annie Virles.	Cotton, &c.	Oct. 31	Off New inlet.	Kansas, &c.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Annie.	Cotton.	Oct. 5	Off Velasco.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Do.
Steamer.	Annie.		Oct. 7	Near Cape Fear.	Aster.		Chased ashore and destr'd.
Schooner.	Ann Louisa.		Sept. 6	Lat. 30° 30' N., long. 89° 30' W.	Protea.	Key West.	Condemned.
Rebel ram.	Albemarle.			Roanoke river.	Torpedo boat.		Blown up by expedition under Lieut. Cubber.
Rebel steamer.	Alabama.	Armed vessel.	June 19	Off Cherbourg, France.	Kearse.	New Orleans.	Sunk by Kearse's fire.
Schooner.	Albert Edward.	Cotton.	Oct. 31	Lat. 37° N., long. 140° W.	Katahdin.	New York.	Condemned.
Steamer.	Albion.	Assorted.	Dec. 7	Off Cape Fear.	Rich. Taylor and others.	New York.	Do.
Albion.				Off Cape Fear.	Rich. Taylor and others.	New York.	Do.

PRIZE VESSELS.

Steamer.	Amazons.	Cotton.	Mar.	3	Savannah river	Pontiac	new Orleans	Cargo sent north in the
Schooner.	Annie Sophia.	...	Feb. 7	7	Galveston bay.	Blenville and Princess Royal.	New Orleans	Massachusetts.
Rebel schooner.	Anna Dale	Ammunition, &c.	Feb. 18	18	Pas Cavallo.	Panola	Key West.	Destroyed.
Sloop	Annie	Cotton	April 11	11	Crysal river, Fla.	Sea Bird	Key West.	Vessel destroyed. Cargo sent to Key West.
Rebouser.	Belle Conway	Tobacco	May 15	15	Hampton roads	Minnesota.	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner	Brillante.	Flour	June 23	23	Mississippi sound.	Massachusetts.	do	Released.
Schooner	Basilde.	Salt and oals	June 23	23	do.	do	do	do
Schooner	Brusette.	Iron and vitriol.	July 16	16	Coast of Maryland.	Potomac flotilla.	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Baltimore	Salt and sugar.	Sept. 29	29	Hatters inlet.	Susquehanna.	Baltimore.	Restored.
Schooner	Beverly	...	Oct. 3	3	Potomac river	Pembok.	Washington	Restored.
Schooner	Bachelor.	Assorted	July 17	17	do.	Potomac flotilla.	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner	Buena Vista	None.	Nov. 13	13	Bathans channel.	Resolute	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner	Beauford.	None.	July 23	23	Hatteras.	W. G. Anderson	Key West.	Destroyed.
Brig	E. F. Martin	...	July 18	18	Alexandria, Virginia	Union.	Washington	do
Sloop	Blooming Youth.	...	1862.		...	Perry	Washington	Condemned.
Schooner	Black Warrior	Salt and coffee.	Feb. 1	1	Elizabeth City	Rowan's expedition.	Washington	do
Schooner	British Queen.	Power, &c.	Mar. 1	1	Wilmington	Mount Vernon.	Philadelphia.	do
Schooner	Banda.	Salt, &c.	April 27	27	Hole-bow Wall	Mercedita	do	do
Schooner	Bella	Salt, &c.	April 26	26	Charleston	Union	New York	do
Schooner	British Empire	Perfumom, &c.	June 9	9	Maritanas inlet	Isaac Smith	do	do
Schooner	Battery	Cotton	June 9	9	Coast of Texas	Bainbridge	Key West.	do
Sloop	Beaugard	Lumber	Aug. 13	13	Coast of Texas	Rebecca Seman	Washington	do
Sloop	Bleasom	Wheat	Aug. 13	13	Potomac river	Reliance	do	do
Sloop	Breaker	None	Feb. —	—	do.	Arthur	do	do
Sloop	Bellefoint	None	July 10	10	do.	do	do	Recaptured by rebels.
Sloop	Belle Italia	Salt	Nov. 3	3	New Topsail inlet.	Daylight	Philadelphia	do
Schooner	Bright	Coffee, salt, &c.	Dec. 1	1	Indian river	Sagamore	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner	By George	...	1863.		...	...	do	do
Steamer	Bloomer	...	Jan. 1	1	Pensacola	Naval and army capture	New Orleans	do
Schooner	Brave.	...	Jan. 15	15	do.	Ocotara	Key West.	do
Steamer	Burton	Sugar, cotton, &c.	Jan. 19	19	New Orleans, La.	Admiral Farragut's fleet	Appraised at \$13,000.	do
Steamer	Berwick Bay	Coffee, salt, &c.	Feb. 3	3	Mississippi river	Queen of the West	Destroyed.	do
Schooner	Belle	Assorted	Feb. 23	23	Sapelo sound	Potomac	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Brothers	...	Mar. 23	23	Abaco	Toga	Key West.	do
Schooner	Bangor	Cotton	Mar. 25	25	Gulf of Mexico	Fort Henry	do	do
Sloop	Bright	do	April 24	24	do.	De Soto.	do	do
Sloop	Blazer	do	May 27	27	Lat. 26° long. 98°	Brooklyn	do	do
Steamer	Britanna.	...	June 25	25	Lat. 25° long. 74°	Santiago de Cuba	do	do
Ship	Banhee	None	July 29	29	New inlet	Nipbon	do	do
Schooner	Battle Cratzer	Sugar, &c.	June 23	23	Coast of North Carolina.	Flambeau	Philadelphia.	Restored.
Sloop	Blue Belle	...	July 3	3	Sabine Pass.	Cayuga	Key West	Condemned.
Boat	Buckshot.	Assorted	Aug. 7	7	Wilmington	San Jacinto	do	do
Banhee	Beanehe	None.	Nov. 21	21	Bear inlet	Grand Gulf and Fulton	New York	do
Schooner	Bigelow	...	Dec. 16	16	Off Wilmington.	Blockading squadron.	Not known.	Scuttled.
Steamer	Bendigo	...	Jan. 3	3	...	...	Burnt.	do

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Sloop	Buffalo	Cotton	1864. Feb. 1	St. Andrew's sound, Ga.	Braziliers		Lost on Oasshaw island, March 22, 1864.
Steamer	Bombardier		May 5	Off Plymouth, N. C.	Mattabesset and others.	New York.	Condemned.
Steamer	Boston	Assorted	July 8	Off Wilmington.	Fort Jackson	Boston	Do.
Steamer	Bat	Machinery	Oct. 10	do.	Montgomery, &c.	do.	Do.
Schooner	Badger	Cotton	Nov. 6	St. George's sound, Fla.	Adela	Key West.	Run ashore and destroyed.
Steamer	Beauregard	Cotton	Nov. 27	Off Charleston, S. C.	Picket boats.		Condemned.
Schooner	Bella	Cotton	Dec. 27	Galveston, Texas	Virginia	New Orleans	
Steamer	Blenheim	Assorted	1865. Jan. 24	Cape Fear river.	North Atlantic squadron	New York.	Do.
Schooner	Ben Willis	Cotton	Feb. 9	Lat. 28° N, long. 98° W.	Panola	New Orleans	Taken for use of the navy;
Gunboat	Beaufort	Ammunition, &c.	Mar. —	Richmond, Va.	Part of North Atlantic squadron		mounts one gun.
Rebel steamer	Baltic	do	May 10	Tombigbee river.	Part of West Gulf squadron.		
Rebel steamer	Black Diamond	do	do	do	do		
Schooner	Cecilia		1861. Sept. 24		Dart		
Schooner	Cambria	Coal	April 23	Hampton roads	Cumberland		
Schooner	Carrie	do	May 3	do	do		
Schooner	Crawshaw	Tobacco	May 17	do	Minnesota	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner	Catharine	General	May 27	do	do	Washington	Released.
Schooner	Caroline	General	July 5	Galveston, Texas	South Carolina		Restored.
Schooner	C. P. Knapp	Fish	Aug. 8	Galveston, Texas	Saville		
Sloop	Charles Henry	Assorted	April 7	Chandeleur island	Massachusetts		
Schooner	Colonel Long	Blankets, &c.	Sept. 4	At sea	Manassett		
Schooner	Cheshire		Dec. 6	Savannah	Flag Sloop, Frochotian, Augusta, and Savannah.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner	Charity	Assorted	Dec. 15	Hatteras inlet.	Stars and Stripes		
Schooner	Captain Spedden	Lumber	Dec. 31	Blot.	Harry Lewis, Water-Whisk, and New London.		Wrecked on Long island. Transferred to Gen. Butler.
Steamer	Calhoun	Powder, rifles, &c.	1862. Jan. 20	Southwest Pass.	Colorado, Rachel Seaman, and tender of Samuel Rodan.	Philadelphia.	Condemned.
Steamer	Carlew		Feb. —	Romoke island	Brown's expedition		Destroyed.
Sloop	Caroline		Mar. —	West coast of Florida.	Ethan Allen		Sunk.
Schooner	Cora	Cotton	Mar. —	Lat. 28° N, long. 84°	Panola	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner	Clifton		Mar. —	Newbern	Kowan's expedition	New York.	Do.
Sloop	Coquette	Assorted	April 3	Charleston bar	Massachusetts	Philadelphia.	Do.
Plut boat	Cygnet		April 6	Charleston bar	Massachusetts		Do.
Schooner	Columbia		April 6	Charleston bar	Massachusetts		Do.

PRIZE VESSELS.

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PRIZE VESSELS.

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Ship	Owner	Date	Where Captured	Where Taken	Where Taken	Disposition
Sloop	Caroline	Feb. 29	San Luis Pass	Virginia	New Orleans	Do.
Steamer	Castle Holt	Feb. 30	do	Massachusetts and Keystone	Boston	Destroyed.
Steamer	Caledonia	May	At sea	Union State	Philadelphia	Do.
Sloop	Caroline	June 10	Jupiter inlet	Flag	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Gyrola	June 12	Off Charleston	Adolph Hugel	Washington	Do.
Schooner	Coquette	Oct. 28	Potomac river	do	do	Chased ashore.
Steamer	Concor	Oct. 1	Off Charleston	do	do	Driven ashore and totally wrecked.
Steamer	Constance	Oct. 5	Off Charleston	do	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 78 bales and 2 half bales.	May 31	At sea	Yickburg	Boston	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 100 bales.	April 23	Savannah river	Savannah	Key West	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 88 bales	June 4	Off Cape Lookout	Keystone State	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 34 bags	June 14	Wicameas river	J. S. Chambers and Clyde	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 27 bales	June 30	do	do	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 40 bales	June 28	At sea	Quaker City	New York	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 4 bales and 128 bags.	July 7	do	Fort Jackson	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 94 bales	July 7	Savannah river	Savannah and Clyde	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 90 bales	July 11	At sea	Connecticut	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 2 bales	July 13	do	Massachusetts	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 161 bales and 3 half bales.	July 28	do	Keystone State	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 90 bales.	July 28	Gatesville, N. C.	Whitehead	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 82 bales	July 7	At sea	Aries	Philadelphia	Joint army and navy expedition.
Cotton	Cotton, 925 bales	Aug. 7	do	Keystone State	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 12 bags	Aug. 8	do	do	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 43 bales and 3500 pounds loose.	Aug. 7	do	Santiago de Cuba	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 30 bales	Aug. 10	do	Monticello	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 30 bales	Aug. 10	do	Gettysburg	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 12,000 lbs. good, 1,900 lbs. pickings	Aug. 10	do	Monticello and Mount Vernon	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 22 bales and 2 bags	Aug. 10	Lat. 33° 9' N.; long. 76° 39' W.	Mount Vernon	Boston	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 23 bales	Aug. 13	Off Beaufort	do	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 49 bales and 11 bags	Aug. 24	Savannah river	Clyde	Key West	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 80 bales	Aug. 25	At sea	Keystone State, Gettysburg	Philadelphia	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 52 bales	Aug. 25	do	P. R. Cuyler	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 81 bales	Sept. 9	Off Galveston	Sedra	New Orleans	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 81 bales	Sept. 11	Off Valasco	Augusta Dimmore	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 28 bales	Sept. 12	Gulf of Mexico	Woodstock	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 4 bales	Sept. 20	Albemarle sound	Wyalusing	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 4,000 or 5,000 pounds	Sept. 16	Yellow Bluff, Florida	Hendrick Hudson	New Orleans	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 2 bales	Mar. 13	Up St. John's river	Pawnee and others	do	Do.
Cotton	Cotton, 50 bales.	Mar. 14	do	do	do	Do.
Amorted	Amorted	Oct. 28	Off Valasco, Texas	Sciota and Choctaw	New Orleans	Do.

Schooner

Core Smyser

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner	Carrie Mair	Cotton, 133 bales. Cotton, 27 bales.	1864. Nov. 30 Dec. 5 Dec. 5	Pas Cabello, Texas. Lat 29° N., long. 77° W. At sea.	Itasca Gatzburg and others Mackinaw	New Orleans New York	Condemned. Sent to N. Y. per steamer Newbern. Condemned.
Schooner	Cora	Cotton	Dec. 19 1865.	Off Galveston island.	Princess Royal	New Orleans	Condemned.
Steamer	Charlotte	Cotton, 14 bales	Jan. 19 1865.	Lat 33° N., long. 75° W.	Hornes Bats	New York	Do.
Schooner	Coquette	Arms, blankets, &c	Jan. 19 1865.	Cape Fear river.	Malvern and others	do	Vessel unseaworthy.
Steamer	Oak	Cotton	Jan. 26 1865.	Combahee river, S. C.	Dai-Ching and Clover	Pulaski	Cotton sent to Philadel- phia. Condemned.
Schooner	Comus	do	Mar. 31 1865.	Stranded on Sullivan's island.	Taka	Key West	Condemned.
Sloop	Catherine Ooms	Whiskey, &c	Feb. 27 1865.	Lat 23° N., long. 83° W.	Quaker City	Washington	Vessel unseaworthy.
Steamer	Cora	Lumber, &c	Mar. 24 1865.	New Braunfels, St. Lago.	Hamres	do	Turned over to the sur- veyor of customs at Memphis Tenn.
Schooner	Chaos	Cotton, 50 bales	April 20 1865.	Off Galveston, Texas.	Gertrude	New Orleans	Condemned.
Steamer	Cotton Plant	Cotton, 140 bales.	April 21 1865.	do.	Cornelia	do	Do.
Rebel Iron-clad	Columbia	Cotton, 90 bales.	April 19 1865.	Romole river	Boat expedition	Pulaski	Do.
Schooner	Dorothy Holmes	Hay	May 11 1865.	Charleston, S. C	do	do	Do.
Schooner	Delaware Farmer	do	May 14 1865.	Hampton roads	Cumberland	Pulaski	Released.
Schooner	Dart	Tobacco.	May 14 1865.	do.	do	do	Taken by government.
Schooner	Delta	do	July 4 1865.	Galveston	South Carolina	do	Condemned.
Schooner	Delight	Salt	Oct. 27 1865.	do.	Scots	New York	Taken by government.
Sloop	Dudley or Pinkney	Wagons, mules	Dec. 9 1865.	Mississippi sound	New London	do	Do.
Steamer	Darlington	Cotton	Jan. 10 1866.	Cedar keys	Hatters	do	Destroyed.
Schooner	Dixie	Cotton	Mar. 3 1866.	Fernandina	Naval expedition	do	Vessel taken by gov't.
Schooner	Director	do	April 15 1866.	Georgetown	Keystone State	Pulaski	Condemned.
Schooner	Director	do	May 13 1866.	Mississippi sound	Boho	do	Do.
Schooner	Director	do	May 4 1866.	York river.	Corwin and Currituck	Washington	Condemned.
Schooner	Deslases	do	July 1 1866.	Sepulco sound.	Brasiers	Key West	Do.
Schooner	David Crockett.	Oil, soap, &c	Sept. 7 1866.	Charleston	American and Flag	Boston	Do.
Schooner	Dart	Turpentine, &c.	Oct. 13 1866.	Coast of Texas	Kearington, &c.	do	Do.
Steamer	Dana	Salt, rope, &c	Oct. 6 1866.	do	do	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Dana	Assorted	Nov. 26 1866.	Pas Cavallo	Kittitany	do	Do.
Schooner	Dave.	do	Nov. 26 1866.	do	Magnolia	Key West	Do.

PRIZE VESSELS.

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Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner	Eva Bell		1862	Newbern	Rowan's expedition	Philadelphia	
Schooner	Ethan		Mar. 14	do	do	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Eugene	Cotton	Mar. 14	Off the Mississippi	Owaco	Key West	Retaken.
Ship	Emily St Pierre	Gunny cloth	Mar. 16	Charleston	Blockading squadron	Washington	Condemned.
Propeller	Eureka	Cotton, &c	Mar. 18	Potomac river	Potomac flotilla	New York	Do.
Steamer	Ella Warley	Arms, &c	April 25	Lat. 28° long. 97°	Santiago de Cuba		
Schooner	Eugenia		May 20	North Carolina	Hunchback and Whitehead		
Schooner	Ella D	Salt	May 22	do	do		
Steamer	Elizabeth		May 29	Charleston	Keytons State and Jas Adger	New York	Do.
Schooner	Emily	Salt	June 26	Wilmington	Mt. Vernon, Penobscot, Mydas, and Victoria		Burnt.
Steamer	Emily	Assorted	July 7	Bull's bay	Rattles and Flag	Philadelphia	Condemned.
Schooner	Emma	Silk &c	July 23	Lat. 27°, long. 75°	Adirondack	do	Do.
Schooner	Elizabeth	Cotton	July 25	Charleston	Hattersa	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Ellen	Salt	Aug. 21	do	Blenville	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	Elmira Cornallia	Assorted	Oct. 11	Bull's bay	Flag and Reelless	do	Do.
Sloop	Ellen		do	do	Crocker's expedition		Burnt.
Armed schooner	Elmer		Aug. 12	Coast of Texas	Arthur	do	Do.
Schooner	Elias Reed	Cotton, resin, &c	Nov. 5	Lat. 29° long. 77°	Octorara	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Emma	Cotton, &c	Sept. 26	Velaasco, Texas	Elitidany	do	
Schooner	Emma Tuttle	Assorted	Nov. 3	New Inlet	Mt. Vernon and Cambridge	Philadelphia	
Sloop	Ellen		Nov. 24	Indian river	Sagamore	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Exchange		Dec. 28	Rappahannock river	Ausceda		
Schooner	Emma Tuttle	Saltpetre	1863		Hope		Vessel unseaworthy; re-captured.
Schooner	Emily Murray	Merchandise	Jan. 27		Cour de Lion	Washington	Vessel condemned; cargo restored.
Sloop	Elizabeth	Salt	Feb. 9	Jupiter inlet	Sagamore		Destroyed.
Sloop	Esplanville	Cotton	June 28	Caron's landing	Conestoga and Duchess	Key West	Condemned.
Sloop	Express	Salt, &c	Mar. 8	do	Sagamore	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	Emma Amelia	Wheat, &c	May 4	Coast of South Carolina	Chocoma and Marstansa	do	Do.
Sloop	Elias Beckwith	Assorted	April 23	St. Andrew's bay, Fla.	Reeduck	Key West	Do.
Steamer	Eugenie	do	May 6	Mobile	Pembina	do	
Sloop	Emeline	Cotton	May 16	At sea	R. R. Chyler	do	Taken into naval service.
Schooner	Emma	General	May 31	Ordnance, Va.	Courier	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Rebo	Cotton	May 31	Lat. 29°, long. 80°	Curlflick, &c	Washington	Do.
Steamer	Emma Bell		May 14	Lat. 29°, long. 77°	Manflower	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Evening Star		May 14	Lat. 29°, long. 77°	Octorara	do	Burnt.
Art-runner	Elizabeth	Cotton	May 14	Wassaw sound, Fla.	Vasco expedition	New York	
			June 14	Lat. 27°, long. 81°	Chassant	Key West	
			June 14	do	Juniata		

PRIZE VESSELS.

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SHIP	COUNTRY	CARGO	DATE	REMARKS	DESTROYED	REMARKS	DESTROYED	REMARKS	DESTROYED
Sloop	Do.	Tur, &c.	July 3	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Cotton	July 4	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Cotton	July 24	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Sugar, rum	July 24	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Cotton	July 13	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Excelsior	Oct. 1	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Elizabeth	Nov. 9	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Ella and Anna	Nov. 9	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Ella	Nov. 22	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Eureka	Nov. 22	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Ella	Nov. 26	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
British schooner	Do.	Lead and salt	Dec. 24	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
British schooner	Do.	Assorted	Dec. 24	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Exchange	Do.	do	1864.	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	do	Jan. 16	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
British schooner	Do.	Cotton	Jan. 19	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Emilia	Feb. 10	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Salt	Feb. 10	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Cotton	May 3	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Experiment	June 9	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Emma	June 9	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Elise	Sept. 4	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	do	Oct. 19	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	do	Dec. 8	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	do	Dec. 8	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Munitions	Dec. 3	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Cotton	Feb. 25	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Brig	Do.	Cotton and tobacco	Feb. 19	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Eco	Feb. 19	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Coffee, rice, &c.	Mar. 20	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Emma No. 2	1865.	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Egypt Mills	1861.	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	F. W. Johnson	June 1	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Brig	Do.	Forrest King	June 13	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Fanny	June 23	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Falcon	July 5	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	General	July 16	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ship	Do.	Favorite	July 16	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Finland	Aug. 26	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Falcon	Nov. 6	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Fanny Lee	Nov. 29	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Fairwind	Nov. 29	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Fashion	Dec. 11	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sloop	Do.	Green turtle.	1862.	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Forrest	Feb. 1	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Fanny	Feb. 1	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Florida	Mar. 10	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Fairplay	Mar. 12	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Floyd	April 2	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	F. J. Capron	April 29	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	F. J. Capron	April 29	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Schooner	Do.	Falcon	April 29	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Steamer	Do.	Cotton	April 6	Off San Luis Pass.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner.	Parson		1862		Ethan Allen		Condemned.
Schooner.	Flash	Salt, &c.	May 2	Charleston	Reston	New York	Do.
Steamer.	Fashion	Cotton, &c.	May 6		Hatters		Burnt.
Bar.	Fannie Laurie	Salt	Sept. 4	South Edisto	Shepherd Knapp	Philadelphia	Condemned.
Schooner.	Fanny	do	Aug. 22	St. Simon's	Keystone State	do	Do.
Schooner.	Frances	Powder, salt, &c.	Oct. 22	Coast of Florida	Sagamore	Key West	Do.
Flying Cloud	Flying Cloud		Dec. 29		Magnolia	do	Do.
Flying Fish	Flying Fish		Dec. 30		do	do	Do.
			1863				
Schooner.	Five Brothers	Cotton	Mar. 16	Lat. 27°N., long. 77°W.	Ocotara	do	Do.
Schooner.	Florida		Jan. 11	Lat. 25°N., long. 77°W.	Toga and Ocotara	New York	Do.
Schooner.	Florence Nightingale	Cotton	Jan. 13	Appalachicola	Port Royal	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Fashion	do	May 22	Potomac river	Primrose	do	Do.
Sloop	Flying Cloud	None	June 3	Chrysalis river, Fla.	Sagamore and Two Sisters	do	Sunk.
Schooner	Frolic	Cotton, &c.	June 22	St. Mark's light	Stars and Stripes	Key West	Condemned.
Boat	Florida	do	June 23	St. Mark's light	Juniata	do	Do.
Schooner.	Fashion	Salt, &c.	June 12	Near Misamora	Princess Royal	do	Do.
Schooner.	Flying Scud	Cotton	Aug. 12	Red river	Black Hawk	New Orleans	Burnt.
Schooner	Fulton	Assorted	Oct. 7	Near Pascagoula	Genesee	do	Do.
Steamer	Fanny	Drugs, &c.	Sept. 12	Near Pascagoula	Bermuda	Condemned.	Do.
Schooner.	Florida	Munitions of war	Oct. 2	Near Mangorda	Tennessee	do	Do.
Schooner	Friendship	do	Oct. 10	Off Rio Brazos	do	do	Do.
Schooner	Friendship	do	Oct. 10	At sea	do	do	Do.
Schooner	F. U. Johnson	do	Oct. 1	Off Alexandria, Va.	A. Hugel	do	Violation of revenue laws.
			1864				
English schooner.	Fly		Jan. 11	Jupiter inlet, Florida	Honeyuckle	Key West	Condemned.
Steamer	Fanny and Jenny		Feb. 10	Off New inlet	Florida	do	Destroyed.
Sloop	Florida	Assorted	Mar. 90	At sea	Honeyuckle	Key West	Condemned.
English schooner.	Fanny	do	April 19	Off Velasco	Owasso	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner.	Frederic the Second	Cotton	May 3	Off Brazos river	Chocoma	do	Do.
Sloop	Fortunate	do	May 30	Near Indian river	Bermuda	do	Cargo saved and sloop destroyed.
Rebel steamer	Fort Gaines	Armed vessel	Aug. 5	Mobile bay	W. Gail blockading squadron	Washington	Destroyed under walls of Fort Morgan; condemned.
Rebel armed s't.	Florida	do	Oct. 1	Rahla, Brazil	Wachusett	New York	Condemned.
Steamer	Flora	Assorted	Oct. 18	Off Charleston, S. C.	Picket launches	do	Run aground; cargo mostly destroyed.
Schooner	Flash	Cotton	Nov. 97	Lat. 25°N., long. 87°W.	Princess Royal	New Orleans	Condemned.
			1865				
Schooner	Fannie McRae	Assorted	Jan. 23	Off St. Mark's Fla.	Port	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Florida	Cotton	April 11	Crystal river, Fla.	Rea Bird	do	Vessel destroyed; cargo sent to Key West.

PRIZE VESSELS.

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Steamer	Flag.	Prize	Date	Location	Naval expedition	Disposition	Remarks
Steamer	Philad.	Gun carriages	1861.	Rosnoke river, N. C.	Naval expedition	Philadelphia.	mounted four guns.
Schooner.	George M. Smith.	Sugar, &c	April 24	Hampton roads.	Cumberland	New York.	Released.
Ship	General Green.	Assorted	June 12	Cape Henry	Quaker City	do	Condemned.
Schooner.	General Parthill.	Oak timber	May 12	Charleston	Niagara	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	General Knox	Assorted	June 22	Galveston	Dawn	Washington	Released.
Schooner.	George G. Baker	Assorted	July 6	Galveston	South Carolina	Washington	Condemned.
Schooner.	George R. Sloan	Assorted	June 22	St. Mark's, Fla	Mohawk	Key West	Released.
Steamer	Gipsy	Cotton	June 24	Potomac river	Daylight	New York	Condemned.
Schooner.	Good Egg	Tobacco	Aug. 22	Rappahannock river	New London	do	Do.
Schooner.	Gypsy	Cotton	Dec. 28	Pasagoula	Seaboard	do	Do.
Schooner.	Garnum	Cotton	Dec. 30	Galveston	Seaboard	do	Do.
Schooner.	Grease E. Baker	Cotton	Mar. 22	Coast of Cuba	R. E. Cuyler	Key West	Do.
Schooner.	G. H. Smoot	Sugar, &c	Mar. 17	Potomac creek, N. C.	Hunchback, &c	New York.	Taken for use of govern't
Schooner.	Guide	do	April 19	Charleston	Huron	Philadelphia.	Condemned.
Ship	Gondar	do	April 26	Capture of Fort Mearns	Gensabek	New York.	Do.
Ship	Gleam	do	April 26	do	do	do	Do.
Schooner.	General C. C. Pinkney	Cotton, &c	May 6	At sea	Ottawa	do	Do.
Steamer	Governor A. Monahan	Provisions, &c	May 12	Berwick's bay	Hatters	do	Do.
Steamer	General Lovell	do	June 6	Memphis	Western flotilla	do	Sunk.
Steamer	General Beauregard	do	June 6	do	do	do	Blown up.
Steamer	General Price	do	June 6	do	do	do	Abandoned.
Steamer	General Bragg	do	June 6	do	do	do	Do.
Sloop	G. L. Brockenborough.	Cotton	Oct. 15	Apalachicola river	Fort Henry	Key West	Taken for use of govern't
Sloop	Grapeshot.	None.	Nov. 6	Chesapeake bay	Teaser	Washington	Condemned.
Sloop	G. W. Green.	Shoes, &c	Nov. 16	St. John's river	T. A. Ward	do	Do.
Steamer	Governor Morton	Assorted	1863.	Cape Florida	Joint expedition	Key West.	Do.
Sloop	Goodluck	Assorted	Jan. 6	do	Ariel	do	Released.
Schooner.	Galena	Assorted	Jan. 11	New Orleans	Admiral Farragut's fleet	do	Appraised at \$7,500.
Schooner.	George W. Gries	Assorted	Jan. 11	do	do	do	Appraised at \$4,000.
Bar.	George Alban	Assorted	Jan. 11	Chesapeake bay	Crusader and Mahanka	Philadelphia.	Released.
Steamer	Governor Monton	Suspicious	Feb. 20	Tybee creek	Marblehead and Passaic	do	Condemned.
Schooner.	General Taylor	Cotton	Feb. 23	At sea	Toga	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Glide	Assorted	Mar. 22	Charleston	Washington	do	Do.
Steamer	Granite City	Assorted	Mar. 19	Charleston	Vanderbilt	New York.	Burnt.
Steamer	Georgiana	Assorted	April 16	Eleuthera	Ethan Allen	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner.	Gertrude	Assorted	Mar. 20	St. Joseph's bay	Monticello	do	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Gipsy	Flour, sugar, &c.	April 27	Morrell's inlet, S. C	De Solo	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Golden Liner	Cotton	April 24	Gulf of Mexico	Yasoo Pass expedition.	New York.	Burnt.
Schooner.	General Prim	Cotton	May 24	Lat. 35°N., long. 73°W	Cambria	Key West.	Released.
Schooner.	Golden Age	Cotton	June 29	Caloosahatchee river	Gems of the Sea	do	Do.
Schooner.	Glen	None	July 29	Lat. 24°N., long. 85°W	Snuflower	Washington	Condemned.
Schooner.	General Worth	General	Aug. 23	do	Jacob Bell	do	Do.
Schooner.	Gold Leaf	None.	Aug. 23	do	do	do	Do.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	General Beauregard	Cotton	1863. Dec. 12	Off Wilmington.	Kennebec	New Orleans	Destroyed. Condemned.
Steamer.	Grey Jacket.	.....do	1864. Dec. 31	Off Mobile.	Beauregard	Key West.	Do.
Sloop.	G. Garibaldi	.....do	Feb. 4	Jupiter Inlet.	Dafodil and others.	.....do	Taken for use of govern't
Steamer.	General Sumner	Salt and dry goods.	Mar. 12	Lake George	Fox, tender to San Jacinto	Boston	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Good Hope	Assorted	Apr. 18	At sea.	Connecticut	Key West	Do.
Sloop.	Greyhound	.....do	May 10	Chasbowitska river.	Ariel, tender to San Jacinto.	.....do	Destroyed.
Steamer.	General Finnegun	.....do	May 28	Off Wilmington, N. C.	Maratona.	Boston	Do.
Steamer.	Georgiana McCaw	.....do	June 2	Off Wilmington, N. C.	Nagara	New Orleans	Do.
Steamer.	Georgia	Assorted	Aug. 15	Coast of Portugal.	Pembina	.....do	Do.
Brig.	Gezienna Hilligunda.	.....do	Dec. 4	Off Brasos St. Iago, Tex.	.....do	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	General Burkhart.	Cotton	1865. Mar. 17	Lat. 26° N., long. 90° W.	Quaker City.	Key West.	Condemned.
Bark.	George Douthwaite	Sugar, &c.	May 8	Coast of Florida	Iconomia	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	H. M. Johnson	Assorted	May 31	Near Cape Lookout.	Perry	.....do	Released.
Schooner.	Haxal	.....do	May 31	Hampton roads	.....do	New York.	Do.
Bark.	Hiawatha	.....do	May 20	.....do	Minnesota	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	H. E. Sparring	Coffee	May 29	Mouth Mississippi river.	Brooklyn	Key West.	Released.
Brig.	Hallie Jackson	Molasses	June 10	Savannah	Union	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Herbert	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	Philadelphia.	Do.
Brig.	Herald	Naval stores.	July 16	Coast North Carolina.	St. Lawrence	.....do	Do.
Sloop.	H. Day	.....do	.....do	Potomac river	Thomas Freeborn.	Philadelphia.	Restored.
Brigantine	Hannah Balch	Turpentine, &c.	Aug. 21	Charleston	Wabash	New York.	Recaptured by rebels.
Schooner.	H. Middleton	Cotton, &c.	Sept. 9	Hatteras Inlet.	Vandalia	.....do	Condemned.
Schooner.	H. C. Brooks	Mahogany	Sept. 9	.....do	Naval expedition	Philadelphia.	Vessel rent'd; cargo con'd.
Schooner.	Henry Nutt	Rum, salt, &c.	Sept. 9	.....do	Pawnee	.....do	Condemned.
Schooner.	Harriet P. Ryan	Fish	Sept. 9	Hatteras	Gemabok	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	Harmony	Wheat, &c.	Sept. 18	Pope's creek, Md.	Resolute	Washington	Released.
Schooner.	Harford	Sugar, molasses, &c.	Sept. 18	Mississippi sound	New London and R. R. Cuyler.	New York.	Condemned.
Steamer.	Henry Lewis	Cigars and coffee	Nov. 22	Cape Fear	Jamestown	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	Havlock	.....do	Dec. 15	Chincoteague.	Louisiana	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	Henrietta	.....do	Nov. 13	.....do	.....do	Philadelphia.	Do.
Boat.	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	Harriet and Sarah	.....do	1862. Mar. 14	Newbern, N. C.	Rowan's expedition	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	Henry Travers	Coffee, &c.	Mar. 8	Lat. 26° N., long. 91° W.	Bobo	Key West.	Burnt.
Steamer.	Havana	.....do	June 5	Dead Man's bay	Idda	.....do	Burnt by rebels.
Armed sloop.	Hannah	.....do	Aug. 19	Corpus Christi.	Arthur	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Hermosa	Drugs, &c.	Oct. 30	Sabine river	Connecticut	.....do	Do.
Schooner.	Hampton	Assorted	1863. Jan. 13	Dividing creek, Va.	Curruck	Washington.	Do.
Schooner.	Harrietdo	Jan. 11	Chickatuck creek	Commodore Morris	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Hatterasdododododo	Do.

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Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner	Jane Wright	Drugs, &c.	1861 Aug. 2	Potomac river	Thomas Freeborn	do	Destroyed.
Schooner	Julia	Arms, &c.	Oct. 1	Beaufort, N. C.	Cambridge	Boston	Condemned.
Schooner	Joseph H. Toone	Arms, &c.	Sept. 13	Barrataria bay	South Carolina	New York	Do.
Schooner	Judith	Arms, &c.	Dec. 26	Pensacola navy yard	Boat expedition from Colorado	New York	Burnt.
Bark	Jorge Lorenzen	None	Dec. 26	Lat. 6° N. long. 37° W	Morning Light	do	Released.
Schooner	Jane Campbell	Assorted	Dec. 14	Beaufort, N. C.	State of Georgia	do	Released.
Schooner	J. W. Wilder	Coffee, lead, &c.	1862 Jan. 30	Mobile bar	R. R. Cuyler	do	Condemned.
Schooner	Julia	Cotton	Jan. 30	New Orleans	Mercedita, &c.	do	Destroyed.
Schooner	John Ward	do	Feb. 24	Lat. 30° N. long. 80° W	Harriet Lane	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	J. J. Wickett	Coffee, &c.	Jan. 25	Corpus Christi	Arthur	do	Do.
Schooner	Julia Worden	Rice, corn, &c.	Jan. 27	Cape Roman passage	Restless	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	Fesse J. Cox	Cotton, &c.	Mar. 25	Mobile	do	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Julia	do	May 11	Lat. 26° N. long. 83° W	Katharine	do	Do.
Schooner	Jane Thompson	Pig lead, &c.	June 3	Memphis	R. R. Cuyler	do	Sunk.
Schooner	Jeff. Thompson	do	June 6	Newbern	Western flotilla	do	Condemned.
Sloop	John	Corn	Mar. 14	do	Vessels in sounds of N. Carolina	New York	Do.
Schooner	J. J. Crittenden	None	April 8	Pasquotank river, N. C.	Commodore Perry, &c.	do	Do.
Schooner	James Norcon	Corn	April 10	New Logan creek, N. C.	do	do	Do.
Brig	Josephine	Cotton	Mar. 28	Little river, N. C.	Shawheen, &c.	do	Do.
Schooner	John Gilpin	do	July 28	Ship Island, Miss.	Hatteras	Philadelphia	Do.
Sloop	John Thompson	Turpentine.	Sept. 2	Mississippi sound	Katadin	New York	Do.
Schooner	J. C. Roser	Salt	Dec. 3	Wilmington	Restless	do	Do.
Sloop	Julia	Salt	1863 Jan. 8	Jupiter inlet	Cambridge	Philadelphia	Do.
Sloop	John C. Calhoun	Contraband	Jan. 22	Chickatuck creek	Sagamore	Key West	Do.
Schooner	J. C. McCabe	do	Jan. 18	Jameca river	Zouave	Washington	Do.
Schooner	John Williams	Iron, &c.	Mar. 19	Lat. 26° N. long. 76° W	Octorara	Key West	Do.
Steamer	J. D. Clark	Assorted	April 8	Red river	Harford	do	Do.
Schooner	Joe Fanner	do	April 24	Mobile	Pembina	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Juliper	do	May 4	do	Kanawha	do	Do.
Sloop	Jane Adelle	Cotton	April 24	(Gulf of Mexico	De Soto	do	Do.
Sloop	Justine	do	April 23	Lat. 28° N. long. 78° W	Toga	do	Vessel abandoned.
Steamer	John Walsh	Cotton	May 24	Lat. 28° N. long. 82° W	Yazoo Pass expedition	do	Burnt.
Sloop	John Wesley	Cotton	June 10	Lat. 26° N. long. 82° W	Circusian	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Julia	Cotton	July 17	Lat. 25° N. long. 70° W	Toga	do	Do.
Steamer	James Battle	Cotton	Aug. 10	do	do	do	Do.
Schooner	J. T. Davis	do	Sept. 24	Rio Grande	Chryse	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Junio	Assorted	Sept. 24	Off Rio Grande	Chryse	do	Do.
Schooner	Jenny	Assorted	Oct. 13	Off Rio Grande	Virginia	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Jupiter	Assorted	Oct. 13	At sea	Commerce and States Key	Philadelphia	Do.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner.	Lion.	Shingles.	1862.	Panago creek, N. C.	Delaware	Philadelphia.	Condemned.
Schooner.	La Crilla.	Assorted	Mar. 28	Charleston.	Bienville	do	Do.
Steamer.	Little Rebel.	Assorted	May 29	Memphis.	Western flotilla.	Boston.	Abandoned.
Schooner.	Louise.	Cotton.	June 6	Lat. 29° N., long. 83° W.	Albatross	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Lacy.	Cotton, &c.	June 20	Hole in the Wall.	Beauregard.	Boston.	Do.
Brig.	Lilla.	Drugs, &c.	July 3	Coast of North Carolina.	Quaker City	Boston.	Vessel restored; cargo condemned.
Sloop.	L. Rebecca.	Sugar, &c.	June 21	Ouchlaw sound.	Bobio	New York.	Condemned.
Sloop.	Lizzie.	Assorted	Aug. 2	Powell's Point.	Usadilla	Philadelphia.	Do.
Steamer.	Lodona.	Salt, &c.	Aug. 4	Charleston.	General Putnam	Philadelphia.	Transferred to the army.
Schooner.	Lonely Bell.	Corn.	Aug. 21	Lat. 28° N., long. 80° W.	Bienville and Pembina	Boston.	Released.
Schooner.	Louisa.	Assorted	Aug. 23	Lat. 27° N., long. 78° W.	Ino	Key West.	Condemned.
Bark.	La Manche.	Tobacco.	Aug. 23	At sea.	W. G. Anderson	do	Do.
Schooner.	Lavinia.	Turpentine.	Aug. 27	New Inlet.	Mount Vernon	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Lilly.	Powder, &c.	Aug. 31	White House	Admiral Farragut's fleet.	Philadelphia.	Appraised at \$20,000.
Schooner.	Levi Rowe.	Salt.	Nov. 30	Lat. 27° N., long. 86° W.	Bienville	Key West.	Destroyed.
Steamer.	Landis.	Assorted	Jan. 8	Urbana, Va.	Currituck, &c.	Washington.	Condemned.
Steamer.	Lightning.	do	Jan. 15	White river.	Union	Key West.	Do.
Sloop.	Laura Dudley.	do	Apr. 27	Lat. 27° N., long. 84° W.	Naval boat expedition.	Springfield.	Do.
Schooner.	Ladies' Delight.	do	May 14	Lat. 27° N., long. 75° W.	Santiago de Cuba.	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	Linnet.	do	May 21	Bay Port, Fla.	De Soto and others.	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Lady Walton.	Assorted	June 1	Red river.	Beauregard.	Key West.	Taken into service.
Schooner.	Lizzie.	Ootton.	July 15	Lat. 29° 58' N., long. 85° 11' W.	San Jacinto	New Orleans.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Lady Maria.	Salt.	July 6	Off Southwest Pass.	Do Soto	do	Do.
Steamer.	Lark Trial.	Lead, &c.	Oct. 1	Oothootony river.	Stars and Stripes	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Lizaso Davis.	do	Sept. 16	Janitor inlet.	Beauregard.	do	Do.
Steamer.	Leviathan.	Merchandise	Sept. 22	Off Brazos River Pass.	Queen	New Orleans.	Do.
Steamer.	Laura.	Cotton and turpentine.	Jan. 18	Off Mosquito inlet.	Beauregard and Norfolk packet.	Key West.	Do.
Boat.	Lydia.	Assorted	Feb. 4	Off Velasco, Texas.	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Louisa.	Assorted	Feb. 11	Off Indian river.	Orauco	New Orleans.	Do.
Schooner.	Linda.	Assorted	Feb. 28	Off Velasco.	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Lilly.	Salt.	Mar. 1	Janitor inlet.	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Lauretta.	Assorted	Apr. 17	Alton	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
English schooner.	Laura.	Cotton	Apr. 21	Alton	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
English schooner.	Last Resort.	Assorted	June 30	Alton	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Little Ada.	Assorted	July 6	Alton	Rebeck	Key West.	Do.

PRIZE VESSELS.

Skipper	Ship	From	To	Remarks	Destination	Remarks
Lucy	Sloop	Sept. 25	Off New Inlet, N. C.	Lat. 35° 40' N., long. 77° 48' W.	Nippon and others.	Destroyed.
Louisa	Sloop	Oct. 15	Off San Luis Pass	48° W.	Santiago de Cuba	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	Oct. 12	Off San Juan Pass		Mobile	Do.
Lady Sterling	Sloop	Oct. 31	Off Wilmington	Off Arkansas Pass	Chocoma	Do.
Little Elmore	Sloop	Oct. 21	Off Bayport, Fla.		Calypso	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Nov. 9	Off Mobile Bay, Ala.		Sea Bird	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Nov. 6	Lat. 28° N., long. 95° W.		Fort Morgan	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Nov. 24	Bar of St. Bernard		Chocoma	Totally wrecked.
Louisa	Sloop	Dec. 1	Off Veracruz, Texas		do	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	Dec. 6	Off Veracruz, Texas		do	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	1863.	Off Galveston, Texas		Metacomet	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Jan. 6	Off Galveston, Texas		Penobscot	Set on fire and sunk.
Louisa	Sloop	Feb. 18	Off Galveston, Texas		Cornubia	Armed picket schooner.
Louisa	Sloop	May 25	Charleston, S. C.			Taken into service.
Louisa	Sloop	1861.	Hampton Roads		Cumberland	Vessel released.
Louisa	Sloop	May 4	do		Minnesota	Released.
Louisa	Sloop	May 14	do		do	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	May 15	do		Powhatan	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	May 30	Month of Mississippi		South Carolina	Released.
Louisa	Sloop	July 4	Galveston		Rouoke	Destroyed.
Louisa	Sloop	July 13	North Carolina		Daylight	Restored.
Louisa	Sloop	July 26	Rappahannock river		Freeborn	Washington
Louisa	Sloop	July 26	Potomac river		Wabash	New York
Louisa	Sloop	Aug. 3	do		Brooklyn and St. Louis	\$2,138 57 salvage awarded by the court.
Louisa	Sloop	Sept. 5	Month of Mississippi		Pawnee	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	Sept. 22	Hatteras inlet		Gemabok	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Nov. 15	Lat. 31° N., long. 80° W.		Dale	Never reached port.
Louisa	Sloop	1862.	Raccoon Point, La.		De Soto	Philadelphia
Louisa	Sloop	Jan. 28	Fernandina		Keystones State	New York
Louisa	Sloop	Feb. 5	Manlie river, Fla.		Kingfisher and others	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Jan. 25	Isla au Brion		Scioto	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Feb. 6	Pass a Louitre		Brooklyn and others	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Feb. 19	Appelcheche		Mercedita, &c.	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	Apr. 2	Potomac river		Potomac Rodilla	Burnt.
Louisa	Sloop	Apr. 26	Lat. 31° N., long. 79° W.		Santiago de Cuba	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	Apr. 30	Charleston		do	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	May 10	Fernandina		DuPont's expedition	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	May 1	Berwick bay		Unadilla	New York
Louisa	Sloop	May 1	Plantestank river		Hatteras	Key West
Louisa	Sloop	June 3	Santee river		Anacostia	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	June 27	Frying Pan shoals		Gem of the Sea	Released.
Louisa	Sloop	June 27	Off Fort Fisher		Blenville	Condensed.
Louisa	Sloop	June 27	Off Fort Fisher		Cambridge, Stars and Stripes	Do.
Louisa	Sloop	June 27	Off Fort Fisher		Cambridge, Stars and Stripes	Destroyed.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	Memphis	Cotton, resin	1862, July 31	At sea.	Magnolia	New York	Condemned.
Schooner.	Mall		Aug. 1	Frederick	Frederick	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner.	Mary Elizabeth	Salt, fruit, &c	Aug. 24	Wilmington	Stars and Stripes, &c	Philadelphia	Vessel destroyed by rebels.
Schooner.	Monte Christo	Cotton	July 10	Coast of Texas	Arthur	Key West	Burnt.
Sloop.	Mary Ann				Kensington, &c.	Key West	Abandoned.
Schooner.	Mustang	Assorted	Feb. —	Coast of Texas	Arthur	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner.	Maria	Molasses, 10,170 gallons	Nov. 12	Sabine Pass	Kensington, &c	Washington	Restored.
Schooner.	Mary Gray	Salt	Dec. 3	Baton Rouge	Essex	Washington	Appraised at \$27,000.
Schooner.	Mont Blanc		Dec. 25	Bahamas	T. A. Ward	Washington	Appraised at \$21,000.
Ship.	Metropolis		1863, Jan. 19	New Orleans, La.	Octorara		Condemned.
Ship.	Milan		Jan. 19	do	Admiral Farragut's fleet		Do.
Sloop.	Muscle		Jan. 22	Chuckatuck creek	do		Do.
Sloop.	Mercury	Turpentine	Jan. 4	Charleston	Commodore Morris	New York	Wrecked.
Schooner.	Matilda			Matagorda bay	Quaker City	Key West	Condemned.
Steamer.	Margaret	Cotton	Feb. 1	Lat. 27° N. long. 83° W	Henry James, &c.	Key West	Condemned.
Steamer.	Mont	Pork, salt, &c	Feb. 3	Mississippi river.	Tahoma, &c.	Key West	Released.
Schooner.	Mall		Feb. 23	Shallot inlet	Potomac Flotilla.	New York	Condemned.
Big.	Minna	Salt, drugs, &c	Feb. 18	Lat. 29° N. long. 28° W	Victoria	New York	Do.
Schooner.	Magicienne	Salt, soap, &c	Mar. 24	Wilmington	State of Georgia, &c	New York	Do.
Schooner.	Mary Jane	Cotton	Apr. 6	Lat. 23° N. long. 83° W	Huntsville	Key West	Do.
Schooner.	Mattie	Coffin, salt, &c.	Apr. 13	Lat. 23° N. long. 83° W	do	do	Do.
Schooner.	Mattie	General	Apr. 19	Indian River inlet.	Amie of the Sea	Philadelphia	Do.
Big.	Margie Fulton	Salt	Apr. 30	Bull's bay	do	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner.	Major E. Willis	Assorted	Apr. 21	Charleston	Robertan	Washington	Do.
Schooner.	Martina Ann	Merchandise, lot of	May 13-14	Chesapeake bay	Western World, &c	New York	Do.
Schooner.	Martin Bishop	Cotton	May 17	At sea Point	Courier	Washington	Do.
Schooner.	Mignonette	Butter, stores	May 19	Piney Point	Sophonia	Key West	Do.
Schooner.	Mignonette	Money, \$10,453	June 1	Lewis bay, Va.	Primeiro, &c	Washington	Do.
Schooner.	Mignonette	Cotton	May 19	Gulf of Mexico	De Soto	Key West	Burnt.
Schooner.	Mignonette			Yazoo City	Yazoo Pass expedition	do	Demolished.
Schooner.	Mignonette			Clearwater harbor	Tahoma	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner.	Mignonette		June 18	Brazos Santiago	do	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner.	Mignonette		June 18	New inlet, N. C.	Irquola	Fort McHenry	Taken into naval service.
Schooner.	Mignonette		July 24	Baltimore, Md.	Yankoe	Washington	Condemned.
Schooner.	Mignonette		Sept. 17	Potomac river	Adolph Hugel	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner.	Mignonette		Sept. 17	Lat. 28° 30' N. long. 80° 30' W.	De Soto	do	Do.
Schooner.	Mignonette		Aug. 25	do	W. H. Anderson	do	Do.

Ship	Date	At sea.	From	To	Status
British steamer Martha Jane	Oct. 15	At sea.	Honduras and others.	N.Y. West.	Do.
Steamer Margaret and Jesse	Oct. 30	Off Cedar Keys	Anne, tender to Fort Henry	New York	Do.
Schooner Matamoros	Nov. 5	Off Wilmington	Krydstone State and others	do	Do.
Schooner Marshall J. Smith	Nov. 4	Off Rio Grande	Owaco and Virginia.	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner Marin Albertia	Dec. 9	Off Mobile	Kennebec	Key West	Do.
Magnolia	Nov. 27	Bayport, Fla.	Two Sisters, tender to San Jacinto.	do	Do.
Sloop	Dec. 16	Lat. 26° 15' N., long. 82° 3'	Ariel, tender to San Jacinto	do	Destroyed.
Schooner	Nov. 26	W.	Antonia	Boston	Condemned.
Minna	Dec. 9	Lat. 32° 22' N., long. 97° 3' W.	Circusian	Pensacola	Do.
Mary Campbell	Nov. 14	Near Pensacola	Bermuda	Key West	Do.
Mayflower	Jan. 13	Sarasota Pass, Fla.	Union	do	Do.
Minnie	Jan. 13	Mosquito Inlet	Beauregard	do	Do.
Schooner	Jan. 10	Jupiter Inlet	Roeback	do	Do.
Sloop	Jan. 19	do	do	Boston	Do.
Schooner	Mar. 6	Off Wilmington	Grand Gulf	do	Do.
British schooner	Mar. 11	Lat. 28° 30' N., long. 95° 5' W.	Aroostook	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Mar. 12	Gulf of Mexico	do	do	Do.
Schooner	Apr. 4	Off Galveston	Sciota	do	Do.
Schooner	Apr. 13	Archafala bay	Nyanza	do	Do.
British schooner	Apr. 13	Lat. 28° 30' N., long. 95° 5' W.	Rachel Seanna	do	Do.
English steamer	May 9	Lat. 34° N., long. 73° 28'	Connecticut	Boston	Do.
English schooner	Apr. 29	Lat. 23° 25' N., long. 81° 30' W.	Honeyuckle	Key West	Do.
Schooner	May 5	Off Washington, N. C.	Valley City	Taken into service.	Do.
Steamer	July 8	Off coast of Texas	Kanawha and others.	Destroyed.	Do.
Steamer	Sept. 10	Lat. 23° 53' N., long. 83° 47' W.	Magnolia	Condemned.	Do.
Schooner	Oct. 29	Off Charleston, S. C.	South Atlantic block g squadron.	Destroyed.	Do.
Schooner	Dec. 8	Pascagoula bar	J. P. Jackson and Stockdale	Condemned.	Do.
Schooner	Dec. 8	Lat. 32° N., long. 78° 3' W.	Mackinaw	Do.	Do.
Sloop	Dec. 8	Off Pass Cabello, Tex.	Iasca	Sloop destroyed, Cotton sent to New Orleans and condemned.	Do.
Schooner	Dec. 19	Gulf of Mexico.	Pocahontas	do	Do.
Morris	Dec. 19	1865.	Kanawha	do	Condemned.
Schooner	Jan. 3	Off Velaeco, Tex.	Penobscot	do	Do.
Mailda	Feb. 11	Off Pass Cabello, Tex.	do	Set on fire and sunk.	Do.
Schooner	Feb. 18	Aranas Pass, Tex.	do	do	Do.
Schooner	Feb. 11	Near Pass Cabello, Tex.	do	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Mar. 3	Bayou Vermillion, La.	Glide	do	Do.
Schooner	Mar. 3	Indian river, Fla.	Purult	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Mar. 16	do	do	Rebel gunboat surrendered by Com. Farrand, (reb.)	Do.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	Mab.		1865.	Charleston, S. C.			Taken into service.
Iron-clad (rebel).	Missouri.		June 3	Red river.			Surrendered June 3, 1865, to naval forces. Appraised at \$100,000.
Steamer.	Mary T. Cotton.		June 3	do.			Surrendered June 3, 1865, to naval forces. Appraised at \$55,000.
Ship.	North Carolina.	In ballast.	1861.	Hampton roads.	Minnesota.	New York.	Do.
Brig.	Nahum Stetson.	Specie, \$2,000.	May 14 June 19	Month Mississippi river.	Brooklyn, &c.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Napoleon.	Cotton, &c.	Mar. 14	Newbern.	Rowan's Expedition.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	New Island.		Apr. 2	Appalachicola.	Mercedita, &c.	Key West.	Burnt.
Schooner.	New Castle.	Turpentine, &c.	May 11	Lat. 23° N., long. 83° W.	Bainbridge.	New York.	Do.
Sloop.	New Eagle.	Cotton.	May 15	Coast of Cuba.	Sea Foam.	do.	Do.
Steamer.	Nassau.	Rifles, &c.	May 28	Wilmington.	State of Georgia, &c.	Philadelphia.	Do.
Brig.	Napier.	Salt.	July 29	do.	Mount Vernon, &c.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Nathaniel Taylor.		Apr. 8	Pasquotank river, N. C.	Commodore Perry, &c.	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	Nelle.	Drugs, &c.	Sept. 23	Osbaw sound, Ga.	Alabama.	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	Nonach.	Coffee, &c.	Dec. 1	Bahama Banks.	Tloga.	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Neutra Senora de Regia.		Dec. 1	Port Royal.	General Sherman, &c.	Restored.	Do.
Steamer.	Nanlope.	Sugar, &c.	Dec. 1	do.	Diana.		Do.
Steamer.	Nashville.		1863.	Fort McAllister.	Montank.		Destroyed.
Sloop.	Nicola, Ist.	Ammunition, &c.	Feb. 28	Cape Fear river.	Victoria, &c.	New York.	Do.
Sloop.	Neptune.	Cotton.	Mar. 21	Charleston.	South Atlantic block g squadron.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	Nellie.	do.	Apr. 19	Port Royal.	South Carolina.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	New Year.	Cotton, &c.	Apr. 26	Tortugas.	Sagamore.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Nymph.	Genral.	Apr. 23	Coast of Texas.	Rachel Seaman.	New York.	Do.
Steamer.	Natchez.		May	do.	Yazoo pass expedition.		Destroyed.
Schooner.	Naplemoy.	None.	July 15	Cone river.	Yankee.	Washington.	Do.
Steamer.	Nita.	Pork, beef, &c.	Aug. 17	Gulf of Mexico.	De Soto.	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Neptunus.		June 14	Lat. 23° N., long. 65° W.	Lackawanna.	New York.	Do.
Steamer.	Nutfield.	Munitions of war.	1864.				Taken into naval service.
Steamer.	Nan-Nan.	Cotton.	Feb. 4	New river inlet.	Sasacus.	Key West.	Destroyed.
Sloop.	Nina.	Assorted.	Feb. 24	Swannee river.	Nia.	do.	Do.
Sloop.	Neptune.	Cotton.	Feb. 27	Indian river.	Roebuck.	do.	Do.
Steamer.	Night Hawk.		May 6	Tampa bay.	Sunflower.	New York.	Do.
McGee.	Neptune.	In ballast.	Sept. 29	do.	Nippon.		Destroyed.
McGee.	Neptune.		Nov. 19	Off Brazos de Matlagon, Texas.	Princess Royal.	New Orleans.	Do.
McGee.	Nashmond.		1865. Apr.	Richmond, Va.			Do.

Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture.

	Date	Name	Cargo	Remarks	Status	Fate
Bark.	May 16	Ocatilla	Turpentine	Hampton roads	Star.	Released.
Schooner.	June 23	Olive Branch	Coffee	Mississippi sound	Masachussetts	Condemned.
Schooner.	Sept. 9	Ocean Wave	Pungy	Hatteras inlet	Pawnee	Do.
Schooner.	July 18	Ocean Wave	Lumber	Potomac river	Resolute	Do.
Sloop.	Nov. 22	Olive.	None	Mississippi sound	New London, &c	Do.
	Dec. 9	Oscella	None	.do.	.do.	Do.
	1862					
Schooner.	Jan. 21	Olive Branch	Turpentine	Coast of Florida.	Kingfisher, &c.	Do.
Schooner.	Jan. 10	Ocella	None	Cedar keys	Hatters.	Destroyed.
Sloop.	Feb.	O K.	None	.do.	Santiago de Cuba	Swamped.
Steamer.	Mar. 14	Old North State	None	Newbern	Rowan's expedition	Taken for use of gov't.
Sloop.	Apr. 2	Ocatilla	None	Appalachicola.	Meredith	Condemned.
Schooner.	Apr. 2	Onion	Assorted	Lat. 25° N., long. 87° W	Quaker City	Do.
Steamer.	Oct. 14	Quachita	Arms, &c.	Coast of Carolina	Memphis	Do.
Schooner.	Dec.	Orion	None	.do.	Calhoum.	Do.
	1863					
Barkantine.	Jan. 19	Ocean Eagle	Turpentine, &c.	New Orleans	Admiral Farragut's fleet.	Appraised at \$9,000.
Schooner.	Apr. 15	Odd Fellow.	None	Little river inlet, N. C.	Monticello.	Condemned.
Schooner.	May 16	Oliver S. Breese	Cotton	Anclote key.	Two Sisters	Do.
Steamer.	Aug.	Oconee	Salt	Near Savannah	Norfolk packet.	Sunk.
British schooner.	Oct. 23	Ocean Bird.	None	Off St. Augustine inlet	.do.	Cargo condemned.
	1864					
Sloop.	May 1	Oscar.	Cotton	Lat. 26° 5' N., long. 83° 30' W.	Fox, tender to San Jacinto.	Condemned.
	Apr. 27	O K.	Assorted	Coast of Florida.	Union.	Do.
Schooner.	Apr. 18	Oranometta	Munitions of war.	Off St. Augustine, Fla.	Beaugard	Do.
Schooner.	Aug. 24	Oregon.	None	Biloxi bay	Narcleus	Do.
	1861.					
Pioneer.	May 25	Sal.	None	Hampton roads	Minnesota	Do.
Ship.	June 9	Cotton	None	Gulf of Mexico	Masachussets	Released.
Barik.	June 7	Liquor	None	Pass & Loutre	Brooklyn	Cargo restored.
Schooner.	July 28	Prinze Leopold	None	Charleston	St. Lawrence	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Aug. 22	Prince Alfred	Run, sugar, &c.	New York	Collector of the port	Condemned.
Schooner.	Sept. 28	Prince of Wales	Salt and oranges.	Hatteras inlet	Susquehanna	Do.
	Dec. 24			Georgetown	Gem of the Sea	Burnt.
	1862					
Schooner	Mar. 14	P A. Sanders	Palma	Newbern	Rowan's expedition	Philadelpha
Schooner	Mar. 14	Palma	None	.do.	.do.	New York
Schooner	Feb. 20	Pioneer	Cotton	Rio Grande.	Portsmouth	Destroyed.
Schooner	Mar. 16	President.	Rosin, pitch, &c	Mississippi river.	Owasco	Condemned.
Steamer.	April 4	P C. Wallis	Assorted	Pass Christian	Hatteras, &c	Taken by General Butler.
Sloop.	May 17	Poodv	Assorted	Vermillion bay	Hatteras	Condemned.
Paissa	May 26	Providence.	Powerd, arms, &c	Charlesston	Blenville	Do.
Schooner	May 29	Providencia	Salt, cigars, &c.	.do.	.do.	Do.
Schooner	June 7	Pineticon	Drugs, &c.	Tortugas banks	Susquehanna	Do.
Schooner	June 7	Planter	None	Pamunkey river	Curtinck	Washington
Post Boy	Mar. 14	Pointe	None	.do.	.do.	Do.
Schooner	Nov. 2	Pathfinder	Assorted	Vessels in sounds of N. Carolina	Penobscot	Destroyed.
Schooner	Oct. 31	Pointer	None	.do.	Reliance	Condemned.
Boat.	Dec. 20	Prize.	None	Octorara	Octorara	Do.

PRIZE VESSELS.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Sloop	Potter	Oysters, &c.	1863.	Potomac river	Curtis	Washington	Released.
Schooner	Fride	Salt, drugs, &c.	June 21	Frying Pan shoals	Choctaw	Key West	Condemned.
Steamer	Pearl	Assorted	June 30	Charleston	Tioga	Philadelphia	Do.
Steamer	Princess Royal	do	June 29	St. Thomas	Vanderbilt, &c.	New York	Do.
Steamer	Peterhoff	do	Feb. 25	St. Marks	Gem of the Sea		Restored.
Sloop	Petee	Salt	Mar. 10	Tortugas	Stars and Stripes	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Facique	Cotton	Mar. 27	Lat. 27° N., long. 86° W.	Sunflower	do	Destroyed.
Schooner	Pushmataha	Cotton, &c.	June 13	Suwannee river	Lackawanna		Condemned.
Steamer	Planter		June 15	Near Rich Inlet, N. C.	Fox, tender to San Jacinto		Destroyed.
Steamer	Powerful		Dec. 20		Connecticut		Burnt.
Steamer	Phantom		Sept. 23	Sullivan's Island	Lehigh and others		Chased ashore and burnt.
Steamer	Presto		Feb. 2	Off Lockwood's Folly Inlet.	Montgomery	Boston	Condemned.
Steamer	Pet		Feb. 16	Off Wassaw sound, Ga.	Massachusetts and others.		Unseaworthy. Cargo condemned.
Sloop	Perris	Cotton	Mar. 12				Blown up.
Steamer	Pevasey	Cotton and tobacco	June 9	Off Charleston, S. C.	Newbern	Philadelphia	Condemned.
Schooner	Pocahontas		July 8	Off Velasco, Texas.	Azalia and Sweet Brier		Sunk. Total loss.
Schooner	Prince Albert	Gunny bags, &c.	Oct. 29	Near Indian river, Fla.	South Atlantic Block. Squadron.	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Pacha Laripa	Cotton	Oct. 27	Coast of Florida.	Sciota	Key West	Condemned.
Small boat	Peep O'Day	Munitions	Dec. 15		Puruit		Totally destroyed.
Steamer	Petrel	Contraband of war	Dec. 6		Sunflower	Key West	Condemned.
Sloop	Pickwick		Dec. 6				Do.
Schooner	Pet	Cotton	1865.	Galveston bay	Boat expedition	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Phantom	Iron, liquors, &c.	Feb. 7	Suwannee river	Honeyuckle	Key West	Do.
Steamer	Pharos	Jan. —	Mar. 3	Sounds of N. C.			Destroyed by the rebels to prevent capture.
Steamer (rebel)	Philadelphia		Jan. —	Richmond, Va.			Destroyed.
Ram	Queen of the West		1865.	Red river, Ark.	Estrella, &c.		Released.
Schooner	Ring Dove	Iron, &c.	April —	Eastern Shore, Md.	Potomac flotilla	Washington	
Sloop	Richard Lacey	Wood	July 16	Potomac river	Thomas Freeborn	do	Condemned.
Schooner	Remittance	Tobacco, &c.	Aug. 28	Brunford, N. C.	Yankee	Boston	Scuttled.
Schooner	Revere	Salt, fish, &c.	Sept. 10	Galveston	Cambridge		Vessel burnt.
Schooner	Reindeer	Salt	Nov. 7		Dart		Destroyed.
Armed rebel sloop	Royal Yacht	Fire-arms			Expedition from Nantux		Condemned.
Sloop	Rattler		1862.	Cedar Keys	Hatteras	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Rose	Cotton	Jan. 10	Appalachicola	Meredith, &c.		Condemned.
Schooner	Rebeller	None	April 9	Potomac river	Potomac flotilla		Condemned.
Schooner	R. C. P. C.	Cotton	April 21	Mt. Vernon	Lackawanna		Condemned.

PRIZE VESSELS.

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Schooner.	Rowena.	Lead, &c.	June 6	Stono inlet.	Pawnee and others.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Richard O. Bryan	Drugs, &c.	June 4	Coast of Texas.	Rhode Island.	Boston	Do.
Schooner.	Resolution	Wood.	April 4	Para Christian.	Hatteras.	do	Transferred to the army.
Schooner.	Reindeer	Cotton	July 9	Coast of Texas.	Huntsville.	New York	Condemned.
Steamer.	Reliance	do	Sept. 21	Lat. 80° N., long. 140° W.	Connecticut.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Rambler	do	Sept. 5	Cape Fear river.	Wyandank.	Ship Island.	Do.
Schooner.	Rising Sun	Salt, &c.	Sept. 11	Cape Fear river.	Monterello, &c.	Washington	Do.
Schooner.	Revere	Salt, &c.	Oct. 22	Shallot inlet, N. C.	Penobscot.	New York.	Do.
Brig.	Robert Bruce	Cotton	Sept. 17	N. W. inlet, N. C.	Daylight.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Reindeer	Salt.	Oct. 30	1863			
Schooner.	Rising Dawn	Salt.	Jan. 10	Bottom Grande.	Octorum.	Key West.	Released.
Sloop.	Richards	Salt, coffee, &c.	Feb. 1	Bottom Grande.	Two Sisters.	do	Condemned.
Schooner.	Rowena		Feb. 12	Carton's landing.	Conestoga, &c.	Key West.	Condemned.
Steamer.	Rose Hamilton	Coffee, &c.	Mar. 4	Charlotte harbor, Fla.	Octorum.	do	Do.
Sloop.	Rosalia	Assorted	Mar. 16	Lat. 26° N., long. 76° W.	Fort Henry, &c.	do	Do.
Sloop.	Ranger	Powder.	Mar. 25	Critical river.	Mount Vernon, &c.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Rising Dawn	Salt, &c.	Mar. 25	N. W. inlet.	W. G. Anderson.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Royal Yacht	Cotton	April 15	Galveston.	Kanawha.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Ripple	do	May 18	Mobile.	Da Soto.	do	Do.
Schooner.	Rapid	do	April 24	Gulf of Mexico.	Yacoo Pass expedition.	do	Burnt.
Steamer.	R. J. Lockland	do	May 24	Yacoo City.	do	Washington	Do.
Run.	Republic		June 30	Bottom Grande.	Primes.	do	Condemned.
Sloop.	Richard Vaux	Old iron, &c.	June 18	Lat. 47° N., long. 83° W.	J. S. Chambers	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Rebekah	Assorted	July 14	Lat. 47° N., long. 83° W.	Jamline.	do	Do.
Sloop.	Relapago	Sugar, &c.	July 21	Washington, N. C.	Ovrasco.	do	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Revenge		July 21	Charlotte harbor.	Louisiana.	Boston.	Condemned.
Sloop.	Richard	Cotton	Aug. 21	do	Gem of the Sea.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Robert Knowles		Sept. 15	Off Wilmington.	Ceur de Leon.	Washington.	do
Steamer.	M. E. Lee, for fly (trade)	Munitions of war.	Nov. 17	Off Indian river, Fla.	Juanes Auger.	Boston.	Condemned.
British schooner.	Ring Drive	Salt, &c.	Dec. 17	Lat. 25° N., long. 77° W.	New London.	Key West.	Do.
British schooner.	Raton del Nilo.	Coffee, sugar, &c.	Dec. 3	Lat. 25° N., long. 77° W.	do	New Orleans.	do
Steamer.	Rodla.	Assorted	Jan. 28	1864	Western Metropolis.	do	Condemned.
Schooner.	Roebuck	do	Jan. 7	Gulf, 20° 22' N., long. 83° 39' W.	San Jacinto.	Key West.	Destroyed.
Steamer.	Ranger.		Jan. 11	Near Lockwood's Folly inlet.	Minnesota and others.	do	do
Sloop.	Racer.	Cotton	Jan. 31	Off Cape Canaveral.	Beauregard.	Key West.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Rebel	Assorted	Feb. 29	Indian river.	Roebuck.	do	Do.
Sloop.	Robin		April 13	San Louis Pass.	Virginia.	do	Do.
Sloop.	Resolute	None.	May 12	Cape Canaveral.	Beauregard.	Key West.	do
Steamer.	Rope	Assorted.	June 2	Off Georgetown.	Wamania.	do	Run ashore and destroyed.
British schooner.	R. S. Hood		June 9	Lat. 25° N., long. 77° W.	Proetus.	Key West.	do
British steamer.	Rouen		July 2	Lat. 30° 30' N., long. 74° 40' W.	Keystone State.	Boston.	Condemned.
Sloop.	Racer.	Assorted	Aug. 2	Off Bull's bay.	Hope.	Beaufort.	do
Sloop.	Reliance		Nov. 9	Mobjack bay, Va.	Stepping Stones.	do	do

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	Ruby.	Lead, &c.	1865 Feb. 27	At sea.	Proteus.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Rob Roy.		Mar. 2	Steinatchie river, Fla.	Fox.		Run ashore and burnt.
Iron-clad (rebel).	Richmond.		April —	Richmond, Va.			Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture.
Iron-clad (rebel).	Roanoke.		April —	Richmond, Va.			Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture.
Brig.	R. H. Vermilyea.	Coffee, shoes, &c.	Mar. 12	Lat. 27° N., long. 90° W.	Quaker City.	New Orleans.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Soledad Cos.	Coffee.	Sept. 11	Galveston.	South Carolina.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Sarah and Mary.	Coal.	May 17	Hampson roads.	Cumberland.		Vessel released.
Bark.	Star.	Tobacco.	May 17	do.	Minnesota.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Samash.	No.	June 3	Charleston.	Perry City.	do.	Condemned.
Bark.	Sally Magee.	Coffee, &c.	June 98	Hampson roads.	Minnesota.	Washington.	Do.
Schooner.	Sally Mears.		July 1	do.	South Carolina.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Sam Houston.	In ballast.	July 4	Galveston.	do.		Released.
Schooner.	Solitario.	Assorted.	July 98	do.	Vandalia, &c.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Sarah Starr.	Turpentine.	Aug. 3	Wilmington.	Wabash.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Susan Jane.	Assorted.	Aug. 10	Hatteras inlet.	Pawnee.	Philadelphia.	Do.
Schooner.	San Juan.	Salt, sugar, &c.	Sept. 28	do.	Susquehanna.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	Spacie.	Rice.	Oct. 13	Lat. 31° N., long. 80° W.	Dale.	do.	Do.
Steamer.	Salvor.	Arms, &c.	Oct. 13	Tortugas.	Keystone State.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	Somerset.		June 8	Maryland.	Resolute.	do.	Destroyed.
Schooner.	S. T. Garrison.		Dec. 11	St. John's river.	Louisiana.	New York.	Released.
Schooner.	Sarah and Caroline.	Turpentine.	1862		Blenville.		Condemned.
Schooner.	Stephen Hart.	Arms, &c.	1862		Supply.	New York.	Do.
Schooner.	Sting.		Jan. 10	Lat. 21° N., long. 83° W.	Hatteras.	New York.	Destroyed.
Schooner.	Star.		Jan. 10	Cedar Keys.	De Soto.	do.	Do.
Steamer.	Sea Bird.		Feb. 8	Bayou Lafourche.	Kowan's expedition.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	Spindle.		Feb. —	Roanoke Island.	Ethan Allen.	New York.	Sunk.
Schooner.	Sarah A. Falconer.		Mar. —	West coast of Florida.	Kowan's expedition.	do.	Abandoned.
Schooner.	Sarah Ann.	Corn.	Mar. —	Newbern.	Potomac flotilla.	do.	Do.
Schooner.	Sidney C. Jones.	None.	April —	Potomac river.	do.	do.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Sea Foam.	Cotton, &c.	April —	do.	Kanawha.	Boston.	Burnt.
Schooner.	Southern Independence.	Cotton.	April 10	Off Mobile.	Onward.	New York.	Condemned.
Schooner.	Starlin.	Saltpetre, drugs, &c.	May 1	Hull's bay.	Blenville.	Key West.	Do.
Steamer.	Swan.	Cotton and resin.	May 21	Charleston.	Sea Foam.	New York.	Do.
Steamer.	Sarah.	Cotton.	May 21	Lat. 30° N., long. 82° W.	West of Cuba.	do.	Do.
Meatier.	Maverigh.		June 15	Memphis.	Western flotilla.	do.	Do.
Meatier.	Muskrat.		June 15	do.	do.	do.	Do.
Meatier.	Muskrat.		June 15	do.	do.	do.	Do.

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Steamer.	Scotia	180 bales of cotton	1864. Mar. 1	Lat. 32° 34' N., long. 77° 18' W. Altamaha sound, Ga.	Connecticut	Boston	C. condemned.
Schooner.	Sophia	Assorted	Mar. 3		Don Smith and others	Washington	Abandoned on way to Washington; portion of cargo saved.
Schooner.	Sylvable	do	Mar. 9	Off coast of Texas	Virginia	New Orleans	Do.
Sloop.	Swallow	Cotton, &c.	Mar. 9	Off Elbow light	Texas	Boston	Do.
Steamer.	Stinky	Cotton	April 7	Off Cape Canaveral	Beauregard	St. Augustine	Do.
Steamer.	Stinch	Liquors, &c.	June 5	South of Cape Lookout	Keokuk State	Washington	Do.
Sloop.	Stinch Mary	Cotton	June 28	Mochoito inlet	New York Packet	Philadelphia	Do.
Sloop.	Stim	do	Aug. 5	Mochoito inlet	W. Gulf blockading squadron	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner.	Sea Witch.	Coffee, &c.	Dec. 31	Lat. 27° N., long. 93° W.	Metacombet	New Orleans	Taken into naval service.
Schooner.	Sybil.	Cotton	Nov. 21	Off Campenche banks	Metacombet	New York	Do.
Schooner.	Suanna.	do	Nov. 27	Andole keys	Metacombet	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner.	Sorts.	do	Dec. 10		O. H. Lee	Key West	Do.
Steamer.	Stag	Arms, shoes, &c.	1865. Jan. 19	Cape Fear river	Mulvren and others	New York	Do.
Steamer.	Syren	Assorted	Feb. 18	Charleston, S. C.	Gladiator and others	Boston	Do.
Schooner.	Salvador	do	Feb. 23	At sea.	Marigold	Key West	Do.
Schooner.	Sort.	do	Feb. 28	Cedar keys, Fla.	Honeyuckle	New York	Do.
Brig.	Sarah M. Newhall	do	April —	S. A. squadron			Released.
Steamer (rebel).	Shrapnell			Richmond, Va.			Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture.
Steamer (rebel).	Spry					Key West	Surrendered at Tallahassee.
Schooner.	Theresa C.	Cotton	1861. May 4	Hampton roads	Cumberland		Vessel released.
Schooner.	Tropic Wind		May 30	do	Minnesota		Released.
Schooner.	Trois Freres	Iron	June 23	Mississippi sound	Massachusetts	Key West	
Schooner.	Tom Hicks	Lumber	July 9	Galveston	South Carolina		Vessel sunk.
Schooner.	T. J. Chambers.	do		do	do	Pensacola	
Schooner.	Teaser	do	July 5	Potomac river	Dana		Released.
Sloop.	T. J. Evans	Pistols, &c.	Sept. 1	Chesapeake bay	do	Washington	Do.
Ship.	Thomas Watson	Salt.	Oct. 15	Charleston	Roanoke, &c.	New York	Do.
Sloop.	T. W. Riley	do	Nov. 6	Reppahannock river.	Cambridge	Cambridge	Condemned.
Spanish bark.	Teresta	Assorted	1862. Jan. 30	Yucatan bank	Kingdisher.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	Theo. Stony.	Rice	Feb. 14	Hull's bay	Restless	New York	Condemned.
Steamer.	Tubal Cain.	Contraband	Feb. 24	Lat. 31° N., long. 78° W.	Olorana		Do.
Schooner.	Telegraph						Taken for use of govern't.
Tug.	Teaser	Cotton	July 4	Jensen river	do	New York	Condemned.
Schooner.	Troy	do	Aug. 13	Galveston Pass	Marlinza	New York	Condemned.
Schooner.	Thomas B. Riley	do	Sept. 17	Galveston Pass	Restless	New York	Condemned.
Schooner.	Two Brothers	do	Sept. 17	Galveston Pass	Restless	New York	Condemned.

Ship	Tobacco, 4 boxes	Year	Month	Day	Lat.	Long.	Country	Prize	Disposition
Steamer	Ten-twe	1863	Jan.	10	New Orleans, La.		Admiral Farragut's fleet	Philadelphia.	Taken for use of govern't.
Schooner	Time	1863	Jan.	23	New York		Canby	Key West	Appraised at \$96,000.
Schooner	Tampico	1863	Mar.	16	Lat. 27° N., long. 83° W.		H. Hudson	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Three Brothers	1863	Mar.	3	Rodriguez Pass		Cuyaga, &c.	Washington	Taken for use of govern't.
Schooner	Turpentine, 11 barrels	1863	Aug.	17	Great Wicomco		Sagamore	Key West	Condemned.
Steamer	Tom Sugg	1864	July	24	Cape Canaveral		Mississippi squadron	Springfield	Do.
Schooner	Three Brothers	1864	Oct.	21	Tensas river		Currituck and Fuchsla	Washington	Taken into naval service.
Spanish bark	Teresa	1864	Nov.	—	Near Rio Grande		Granite City	New Orleans	Condemned.
Brilliant sloop	Two Brothers	1864	Feb.	25	Off Indian river		Roebuck	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Three Brothers	1864	April	11	Honolulu river		Xita	do	Do.
Steamer	Tristram Shandy	1864	April	15	Lat. 34° 6' N., long. 77° 37' W.		Kansas	Boston	Do.
Steamer	Thistle	1864	June	4	Lat. 35° 38' N., long. 73° 35' W.		Fort Jackson	do	Do.
English schooner	Terrapin	1865	July	10	Off Indian River 1 let.		Roebuck	Key West	Do.
Rebel ram	Tennessee	1865	Aug.	5	Mobile bay		W. Gulf blockading squadron		Taken into service; appraised at \$385,000.
Schooner	Triumph	1865	Jan.	—	Perquimans river, N. C.		Wyalusing		Taken into service.
Sloop	Telemico	1865	Mar.	16	Lat. 25° N., long. 96° W.		Quaker City		On the stocks—undelivered.
Rebel ram	Texas	1865	Mar.	—	Richmond, Va.		Part of N. A. B. Squadron.		Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture.
Torpedo	Torpedo	1865	Mar.	—	Richmond, Va.				
Steamer	Transport	1865	June	5	Charleston, S. C.				
Schooner	Union	1865	June	5	Coast of Yucatan		Harriet Lane		Condemned.
Schooner	Uncle Mos	1865	July	7	Lat. 23° N., long. 85° W.		Tahama	Key West	Do.
Steamer	Union	1865	Aug.	25	Lat. 23° N., long. 85° W.		J. S. Chambers	do	
Steamer	Union	1865	May	19	Lat. 27° N., long. 85° W.		Huntsville	Key West	
Schooner	Venus	1865	July	4	Galveston		South Carolina		Released.
Schooner	Velasco	1865	July	18	Coast of North Carolina		Albatross	New York	Cargo released.
Schooner	Venus	1865	Dec.	26	Lat. 28° N., long. 93° W.		Rhode Island	do	Condemned.
Schooner	Victoria	1865	Dec.	3	Point Isabel		Santiago de Cuba	Key West	
Schooner	Victoria	1865	April	10	Mobile		Kanawha	Boston	Do.
Schooner	Venus	1865	May	15	Lake Pontchartrain		Calhoun	Key West	Restored.
Schooner	Volante	1865	July	2	Georgetown, S. C.		Gem of the Sea, &c.	Philadelphia	Condemned.
Schooner	Victoria	1865	July	12	Lat. 26° N., long. 76° W.		Meredith	Key West	Do.
Sloop	Venture	1865	June	19	Mobile bay		Morning Light	New Orleans	Do.
Schooner	Velocity	1865	Sept.	30	Crocker's expedition			Key West	Do.
Steamer	Virginia	1865	Jan.	18	Mague's island		Wachusett	do	Do.
Schooner	Venta	1865	Feb.	28	Piney Point		Wyandank	Washington	
Steamer	Victoria	1865	May	28	Havana		Junata		

Statement of vessels captured and destroyed for violation of the blockade, &c.—Continued.

Class.	Name.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Sloop	Victoria	Assorted	1863	Point Isabel	Brooklyn	Boston	Burnt.
Steamer	Victory	Cotton, &c.	May 30	Lat. 23° N., long. 75° W.	Santiago de Cuba		Condemned.
Steamer	Venus	Lead, bacon, coffee, &c.	June 21	New Inlet, N. C.	Namemond		Chased ashore and destroyed.
Brig.	Volante	Assorted	Oct. 21	Off Rio Grande	Owaseo and Virginia	Philadelphia	Condemned.
British schooner	Volante	Salt, &c.	Nov. 5	Off Cape Canaveral	Beauregard	Key West	Do.
Steamer	Vesta		1864	Between Tubb's river and Little Inlet, N. C.			Completely wrecked.
Steamer	Vixen		Jan. 12	Lat. 32° N., long. 78° W.	Rhode Island	New York	Condemned.
Rebel iron-clad	Virginia		Dec. 1	Richmond, Va.			Destroyed by rebels to prevent capture. Mounted 4 guns.
Schooner	William and John	Tobacco	Mar. —	Hampton roads	Minnesota		Released.
Schooner	William Henry	do	May 15	do	do		Do.
Bark	Winifred	Coffee	May 25	Cape Henry	Quaker City	New York	Condemned.
Yacht	Wanderer		May 14	Key West	Crusader		Do.
Schooner	William H. Northrop	Coffee, drugs, &c.	Dec. 25	Cape Fear	Fernandina	New York	Do.
Schooner	Wye or Nye		1862	Cedar keys	Hatteras		Destroyed.
Sloop	William H. Middleton		Jan. 10	do	do		Do.
Schooner	Wandoo	Assorted	Jan. 10	Boca Chico	Portsmouth	New York	Condemned.
Schooner	Wandoo	Rice	Feb. 1	Bull's bay	Restless		Sunk.
Schooner	William Mallory	Assorted	Mar. 5	St. Andrew's bay	Water Witch	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	Waves	Cotton	April 19	Georgetown	G. W. Blunt	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	W. C. Bee	Cotton	April 23	Santiago de Cuba	Key West	Key West	Do.
Schooner	Winter Shrub	Salt, herrings, &c.	May 21	Key's creek, N. C.	Hunchback, &c.	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	Whiteman		May 6	Lake Pontchartrain	Calboun		Do.
Steamer	Will o' the Whip	Powder, caps, &c.	June 3	Rio Grande	Montgomery	Key West	Taken by General Butler.
Sloop	Water Witch		May 5	Mississippi sound	Currituck, &c.	Washington	Released.
Sloop	Wave	Salt, &c.	June 27	Hamilton, N. C.	Boble	New York	Vessel released.
Steamer	Wilson		July 9		Commodore Perry, &c.		Taken for use of government.
Schooner	William	Cotton	July 1	Saltine lake, La.	De Solo	Key West	Condemned.
Schooner	West Florida		Sept. 1	Corpus Christi	Kennington, &c.	Pensacola	Do.
Schooner	Water Witch	Assorted	Sept. 27	do	Arthur	New York	Do.
Schooner	Water Witch	Cotton, &c.	Nov. 4	do	E. H. Hale	Philadelphia	Do.
Schooner	Water Witch	Salt, &c.	Aug. 24	Artemisa Pass	Coryphæa	New York	Do.
Sloop	William E. Chater	Cotton	Nov. 24	do	Montgomery	Key West	Do.

Steamer	William A. Knapp					New Era		
White Cloud	White Cloud	Feb. 25	North Santee	Conemaugh	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Wave Queen	Wave Queen	May 2	Lat. 28° N.; long. 76° W.	Sacramento	do	do	do	do
Wanderer	Salt and fish	April 20	Port Royal, S. C.	Octorara	Key West	Key West	Key West	Key West
W. Y. Leitch	Salt	May 13	Fort Royal, S. C.	Wabash, &c.	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Schooner	Wander	July 18	Lat. 28° N.; long. 90° W.	De Soto, &c.	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
Schooner	William Bagley	Aug. 22	Lat. 28° N.; long. 90° W.	Cayuga	do	do	do	do
Schooner	Wave	Oct. 28	Lat. 28° N.; long. 86° W.	Mercedita	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
British schooner	William	1864	Off Suwanee river	Gertrude	Key West	Key West	Key West	Key West
Warrior	William	Jan. 13	Off Suwanee river	Two Sisters, tender to San Ja.	do	do	do	do
British schooner	William	Jan. 13	Off Suwanee river	Two Sisters, tender to San Ja.	do	do	do	do
Schooner	Wm. A. Kain	Jan. 22	St. Andrew's bay	Restless	do	do	do	do
Wave Queen	Wm. A. Kain	Feb. 1	St. Andrew's bay	Restless	do	do	do	do
Schooner	Wm. Dayrell	Feb. 15	Stump Inlet N. C.	Norwich, &c.	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
Schooner	Wm. Douglas	Mar. 21	San Luis Pass	Virginia	do	do	do	do
Schooner	Wild Pigeon	Oct. 21	Florida coast	Hendrick Hudson	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
Schooner	Wando	Sept. 27	Lat. 33° 5' N.; long. 76° 40' W.	Fort Jackson	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
Schooner	Watchful	Sept. 27	Lat. 28° 46' N.; long. 90° 53' W.	Arkansas	do	do	do	do
Steamer	Will o' the Wisp	Feb. 9	Off Galveston, Texas	Union	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
Steamer	Winona	Jan. 21	Mississippi squadron	Cumberland	do	do	do	do
Tug	Young America	April 24	Hampton roads	Union	do	do	do	do
Rebel priv'r sch'r	York	Aug. —	Cape Hatteras	Union	do	do	do	do
British sloop	Young Racer	Jan. 14	Near Jupiter Inlet	Roebuck	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
Steamer	Young Republic	May 6	Lat. 32° 10' N.; long. 78° 49' W.	Grand Gulf	do	do	do	do
Sloop	Yankee Doodle	June 10	Entrance to Pearl river, Miss.	Elk	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans	New Orleans
Schooner	Zeland	Nov. 21	Off Tamplico bay	Connecticut	Key West	Key West	Key West	Key West
Schooner	Zavala	Oct. 1	Vermillion bay	Huntsville	New York	New York	New York	New York
Schooner	Zelima	1864	do	New London	Boston	Boston	Boston	Boston
Steamer	Zouave	Nov. 2	do	Mississippi squadron	Springfield	Springfield	Springfield	Springfield
Sloop	Zion	1864	do	Adolph Hugel	do	do	do	do

MISCELLANEOUS CAPTURES.

Description.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
Schooner.		1861.				
Schooner.		Dec. 11	Off St. John's river, Fla.	Bienville		Driven into the breakers.
Schooner.		May 28	Potomac river.	Resolute		Destroyed.
Schooner.		Oct. 5	Chicotague inlet.	Louisa		Burnt.
Schooner.		Oct. 11	Quanticum creek.	Union		Do.
Sloop.		Aug. 16	Potomac river.	Yankee		Destroyed.
Schooner.		Nov. 15	St. John's bar.	St. Houston		Wrecked.
Schooner.		Dec. 15	Pas Cavallo.	Arlan		Burnt.
Schooner.	Coffee, &c.	1862.	St. Andrew's	Bienville		
Bark.	Cotton	Jan. 24	Mobile bar.	Mercedia, &c.		Destroyed.
Schooner.	do	Jan. 23	do	Huntville		Burnt.
Sail boat.	do	Jan. 10	do	Hatteras		Destroyed.
Launch.	do	Jan. 10	do	do		Do.
Ferry scow.	do	Jan. 10	do	do		Do.
Five iron windmills.	do	Jan. 10	do	do		Do.
Nine barrels of lard, &c.	do	Jan. 10	do	do		Do.
Schooner.	do	Mar. 14	Roanoke, N. C.	Naval expedition	Philadelphia.	Condemned.
Schooner.	do	Feb. 10	Elizabeth City	Commodore Perry	do	Do.
New gunboat.	do	Jan. 22	do	Ariel	New York	Do.
Schooner.	do	Feb. 12	Edenton, N. C.	Rowan's expedition.	Key West.	Do.
Schooner.	do	Feb. 12	do	Louisiana, &c.		Destroyed.
Schooner.	do	Feb. 12	do	do		Do.
Schooner.	do	Feb. 12	do	Lieut. Jeffery's expedition		Sunk.
Schooner.	do	do	do	do		Do.
Two fishing schooners.	do	do	do	New London		Do.
Nine fishing sloops.	do	do	do	do		Do.
Schooner.	do	Mar. 3	Fernandina	do		Wrecked.
Schooner.	Shad, &c.	April —	Sullivan's island	S. Atlantic blockading squadron.		
Schooner.	do	April —	Happahannock river	Jacob Bell, &c.		
Schooner.	do	April —	do	do		
Schooner.	do	April —	do	do		
Schooner.	do	April 12	Coast of South Carolina	Hatteras		
Schooner.	do	April 26	Bull's bay	Huron		
Schooner.	do	May 8	Light-house inlet	do		
Schooner.	do	April 24	Cedar keys	Alabama		
Schooner.	Cotton	June 6	Memphis	Sanctiugo de Cuba	Key West.	
Steamer.	Powder	June 6	do	Talouana		Blown up.
Steamer.	do	June 6	do	do		
Steamer.	do	June 6	do	do		
Schooner.	Cotton	Mar. —	St. Andrew's river	Sanctiugo de Cuba		Burnt.
Boat.	do	Mar. —	do	do	Key West	

PRIZE VESSELS.

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[illegible]

Miscellaneous captures—Continued.

[illegible]

Schooner.....	July	White House	Shokkon	Destroyed.
Sloop.....	July 6	Chamberland	Commodore Morris	Do.
Sloop.....	July 8	Charlton harbor, Fla.	Reas	Key West
Canoe.....	July 13	Roanoke river	Yankee, &c.	
Flat boat.....	July 13	do	do	
Lot of merchandise	July 17	Charles county, Md.	Cour de Leon	Burnt
Ten goods and shoes	July 20-21	Dividing creek, Va.	Curtluck	
Four schooners	July 24	Coast of Texas	Solita	Do.
Eleven barrels of turpentine	July 24	Coast of Texas	De Soto	Do.
Schooner.....	July 9	do	Solita	Do.
Schooner.....	July 9	do	do	Do.
Schooner and launch	June 22	Nueces river	Bout expedition	
Raw boat	July 14	do	Annie	
Three rolls of bagging	June 24	do	Tobacco	Key West
Sow.....	July 19	do	Fort Henry	Springfield
Sloop.....	July 8	do	Railless	Key West
Schooner.....	Sept. 28	Old Haven creek	Curtluck	do
Steamer.....	June 30	Coast of Louisiana	Cayuga	Do.
Schooner.....	Oct. 1	do	do	Chased ashore at Mobile.
Schooner.....	Oct. 7	Off Sabine pass	do	Destroyed.
Schooner.....	Oct. 7	do	do	Vessel destroyed; portion of cargo saved.
Steamer.....	Dec. 31	Matagorda bay	Granite City, &c.	Destroyed.
Sloop boat	Dec. 14	Indian river, Fla.	Roebuck	Do.
Schooner.....	Jan. 1	Morrell's inlet, S. C.	Nipsic	Do.
Twelve oyster boats	Feb. 1	York river	Morse	Do.
Boat.....	Feb. 13	do	do	Washington
Sloop.....	Feb. 13	do	do	do
Sluff.....	Feb. 13	do	do	do
Schooner.....	Feb. 13	do	do	do
Schooner.....	Mar. 11	Lat. 29° N., long. 89° W.	San Jacinto	Do.
Schooner.....	Feb. 8	Cincoy creek, Tex.	Queen	Destroyed.
Two canoes	Feb. 23	Running from Va. to Md.	Dragon	Do.
Schooner.....	Mar. 28	Matagorda bay	Estrella	Do.
Twenty-two boats	Apr. 18	Up the Rappahannock	Potomac flotilla	Do.
Large barge	May 15	Turkey creek	Commodore Perry	Do.
Seven boats, (building)	May 15	do	do	Do.
Three boats	July 4	Lat. 27° 41' N., long. 78° 54' W.	Magnolia	Boats scuttled.
Steamer.....	Aug. 9	Off Charleston	Kaskill	Destroyed.
Sail boat	Sept. 2	Potomac river	Primrose	Too small to pay costs of ad- judication.
Twenty-two boats	Oct. 4	do	Potomac flotilla	Destroyed.
Nine boats	Oct. 4	Piankatank river	do	Do.

Miscellaneous captures—Continued.

Description.	Cargo.	When captured.	Where captured.	By what vessel.	Sent to—	Remarks.
1864						
Rodin.....	95 barrels.	Mar. 11	Up St. John's river.....	Pawnee's launch.....		
Turpentine.....	12 barrels.	Mar. 11	do.....	do.....		
Sugar.....	3 barrels.	Mar. 16	do.....	Pawnee and others.....		
Railroad iron.....	300 or 600 bars.	Mar. 31	do.....	do.....		
Bacon.....	2 barrels.	Mar. 31	do.....	do.....		
Wheat.....	1,000 pounds.	Apr. 18	Up the Rappahannock.....	Potomac flotilla.....		
Horses.....	3.	Apr. 18	do.....	do.....		
Tobacco.....	60 bushels.	Apr. 18	do.....	do.....		
Schooner.....	80 boxes.	July 28	Gatesville, N. C.....	Whitehead.....		Joint army and navy expedi't'n.
Four scows.....		June 30	Mobile.....	Glasgow.....		Chased ashore.
		Aug. 5	Mobile bay.....	W. G. E. squadron.....		Survey's sent to Boston; boats taken into service.
1865						
Rifles—9.....	160 rounds.	Aug. 24	Masonboro' inlet.....	Nippon.....		
Rifles, &c.....		Nov. 21	Bransburg, Miss.....	Avenger.....		
Schooner.....	Assorted cargo.	Oct. 24	Tampa bay, Fla.....	Nita.....	Key West	
Sloop boat.....	Salt, shoes, &c.....	Oct. 24	Off Little Malco, S. C.....	Rosalie.....	do	
Sloop.....	Cotton and turpentine.	Nov. 5	Off Charleston, S. C.....	Patapeco.....		Vessel burnt.
Schooner.....		Nov. 29	Decrow's point, Tex.....	Itasca.....		Chased ashore.
Steamer.....		Dec. 3	Off Cape Fear river.....	Exuma and others.....		Destroyed.
		Dec. 27	Western bar.....	Monticello.....		Do.
1865						
Boat.....	Cotton and sugar.	Jan. 27	Manatee river, Fla.....	Ino and Ariel.....		Do.
Steamer.....		Feb. 4	Beach inlet, S. C.....	Wannatta, &c.....		Do.
Cargo of sloop, name unknown.....		Feb. 7	Wando river, S. C.....	Jonquil and others.....	Philadelphia.	Sloop unseaworthy.
Rebel torpedo boat.....			Columbus.....			Lost at sea.
Three rebel torpedo boats.....			do.....			Taken into service.
One lighter.....			Charleston, S. C.....		Philadelphia.	
Iron, cables, anchors, &c.....			Wilmington, N. C.....			Sent to Norfolk navy yard.
Flat-boat.....	Dry-goods.	Apr. 6	Windmill point, Va.....	Mercury.....		
Machinery, &c.....		Apr. —	Richmond, Va.....	N. A. E. squadron.....		Appraised at \$142,455.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Am't for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Schooner Anna Belle	\$6,743 74	\$1,355 37	\$5,388 37	Key West	July 12, 1863	Pennant, Connecticut.
Schooner Adeline	4,066 97	1,944 82	2,122 15	do.	Oct. 16, 1863	Huntville, do.
Schooner Agnes	24,182 76	1,761 98	22,420 78	do.	Feb. 17, 1863	Huntville, do.
Schooner Ariel	6,533 54	1,739 95	7,273 49	do.	Oct. 14, 1863	Sagamore, do.
Schooner Avenge	1,190 01	423 17	766 83	do.	Oct. 17, 1863	Sagamore, do.
Schooner Agnes	435 00	163 17	271 83	do.	Oct. 24, 1863	Henry Jones, Kennington, Rachel Seaman.
Schooner Adventure	2,046 97	321 63	1,725 34	do.	Oct. 17, 1863	Quaker City, do.
Brig Amy Warwick	139,202 08	576 68	138,625 39	Boston	July 14, 1863	Perry, do.
Schooner Alma	3,748 06	883 32	2,864 74	Washington	Nov. 5, 1863	William Bacon, do.
Sloop Ann Squires	2,118 11	345 39	1,772 72	do.	Oct. 19, 1863	Currituck, do.
Schooner American Coaster	350 00	119 37	230 63	do.	Oct. 19, 1863	Currituck, do.
Ship Amalia*	30,346 32	{ 5,708 32	18,066 90	Philadelphia	Dec. 3, 1863	Vandalla, Flag.
Schooner Albion	9,564 57	2,077 65	7,486 92	do.	July 17, 1863	Romoko, Seminole.
Brig Ariel	5,249 68	1,618 61	3,631 07	do.	July 17, 1863	Gemsbok, do.
Schooner Active	3,136 18	1,064 55	2,071 63	do.	July 18, 1863	Flambrook, do.
Schooner Aquilla	30,104 72	1,877 90	28,226 82	do.	May 19, 1863	Huron, Augusta.
Sloop Aurelia	20,136 71	1,377 96	18,758 75	do.	May 1, 1863	Arizona, do.
Schooner Alert	6,741 67	1,506 22	5,235 45	do.	Sept. 15, 1863	Bienville, do.
Steamer Alice†	1,100 00	1,267 65	832 35	New York	Nov. 25, 1863	Ceres, do.
Schooner Albion	1,966 86	1,115 91	850 95	do.	Nov. 5, 1863	Penguin, Alabama.
Schooner A. J. View	16,262 38	2,227 95	14,034 43	do.	Nov. 5, 1863	R. R. Cuyler, New London, Massachusetts.
Schooner Agnes H. Ward	19,675 28	2,771 26	16,904 02	do.	Feb. 11, 1863	Northern Light, do.
Schooner Albemarle	500 00	249 35	250 65	do.	Nov. 25, 1863	Delaware, do.
Steamer Albemarle, schooners Old North Star, Susan Ann Howard, and sloop Jeff Davis.	15,990 00	617 05	15,372 95	do.	Dec. 20, 1863	Delaware, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Commodore Perry, Valley City, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Henry Brinker, Lockwood.
Sloop Annie	10,677 22	1,625 38	9,051 84	do.	July 17, 1863	Kanawha, do.
Schooner Annie Sophia	1,529 92	795 71	834 21	do.	March 2, 1863	R. R. Cuyler, do.
Schooner Advocate	600 00	240 85	359 15	do.	July 21, 1863	New London, R. R. Cuyler, Massachusetts.
Schooner Anna	18,423 82	3,139 28	15,284 54	do.	July 21, 1863	New London, R. R. Cuyler, Massachusetts.
Schooner Annie Dees	16,637 09	2,027 89	14,609 20	do.	Dec. 8, 1863	Seneca, G. W. Blunt, Canandaigua, Flag, Memphis, Powhatan, Housatonic, Marblehead, Mercedita, Flambeau, Keystone State.
Steamer Anglia	95,110 21	10,260 31	84,849 90	do.	Nov. 5, 1863	Restless, Flag.
Schooner Algiburn	3,106 54	1,784 74	1,321 80	do.	Dec. 2, 1863	Jamestown, do.
Schooner Antelope	3,345 79	570 53	2,775 26	do.	Dec. 17, 1863	Memphis, America.
Schooner Anis	2,405 00	1,074 97	1,330 03	do.	Feb. 23, 1864	State of Georgia, do.
Schooner Active	3,410 00	483 40	2,926 60	Washington	Feb. 23, 1864	Ladona, do.
Schooner Alma	4,232 60	565 85	3,666 75	do.	July 28, 1864	Seneca, do.
Schooner Annie B.	4,547 96	621 08	3,926 88	Key West	June 4, 1864	Wanderer, do.
Schooner Ascension	5,448 93	716 89	4,732 04	do.	Feb. 23, 1864	Huntville, do.

* 5,708 32 awarded to claimants.

† Taken by War Department. Not yet paid for.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Am't for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Schooner Avon.....	\$4,251 11	\$850 37	\$3,400 74	Key West.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Tloga.
Sloop Angelina.....	2,793 15	905 23	1,887 92	New York.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Courier.
Steamer Ann.....	53,071 12	5,736 95	47,334 17	do.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Susquehanna, Kanawha, Preble.
Boat Alligator.....	118 35		1 55	Key West.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Tuboma, Julia. (Too small for distribution.)
Boat Anna Maria.....	5,092 12	662 21	4,430 91	do.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Fort Henry.
Schooner A. J. Dodge.....	1,120 38	327 57	1,792 82	do.....	March 17, 1864	Huntsville.
Schooner Artie.....	3,410 00	483 45	2,926 60	Washington.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Ladonia.
Schooner Albert.....	11,424 06	3,277 02	8,197 06	New York.....	March 17, 1864	Huron.
Schooner Anna.....	2,530 67	351 80	2,178 87	Key West.....	March 17, 1864	Fort Henry.
Schooner Ann.....	3,299 40	308 22	2,991 18	do.....	March 17, 1864	Restless.
Schooner Alabama.....	9,867 38	1,291 56	8,575 82	do.....	March 17, 1864	Susquehanna.
Sloop Ann.....	50 00		No proceeds.	do.....		Gem of the Sea.
Schooner Ann.....	322 61	147 21	175 40	do.....	March 29, 1864	Sagamore.
Steamer Arles.....	147,008 46	3,036 46	143,971 98	Boston.....	March 22, 1864	Stettin.
Steamer Antona.....	136,202 02	4,526 60	131,675 42	New York.....	May 10, 1864	Pocahontas.
Steamer Atlanta.....	350,829 26	789 30	350,039 96	Boston.....	April 23, 1864	Weehawken, Nahant, Cimarron.
Boat Alice.....	597 62	143 66	453 96	Key West.....		Annie Williams. (Waiting for prize list.)
Steamer Alonzo Childs.....	5,000 00	275 91	4,724 09	Springfield.....	March 29, 1864	Baron de Kalb.
Schooner Anita.....	75,489 99	5,650 70	69,839 29	do.....	April 12, 1864	Owasco, Cayuga.
Schooners Active and Blue Bell.....	875 10	173 71	702 39	do.....	April 12, 1864	Granite City.
Schooner Alabama.....	131,364 10	10,412 60	120,951 50	Key West.....	April 23, 1864	San Jacinto, Eugene, Tennessee.
Steamer Alice Vivian.....	227,300 81	20,240 26	217,060 53	Boston.....	April 23, 1864	De Soto.
Steamer Alliance.....	25,941 96	1,760 22	23,281 74	do.....	July 21, 1864	South Carolina, T. A. Ward.
Schooner Alma.....	3,531 00	745 14	2,785 86	New Orleans.....	July 28, 1864	Virginia.
Schooner Agnes.....	74,361 30	3,822 74	70,538 56	do.....	Oct. 7, 1864	Chocoma.
Anchor, &c., from the Queen of the Wave.		428 42	317 53	Philadelphia.....		Conemaugh. (Waiting for prize list.)
Steamer A. D. Vance.....	268,946 49	5,047 71	263,898 78	New York.....	Nov. 17, 1864	Santiago de Cuba.
Schooner Artist.....	6,416 42	1,421 54	4,994 85	Philadelphia.....	Jan. 19, 1865	Bermuda.
Schooner Annie Varden.....	25,445 68	2,598 31	22,847 37	New Orleans.....	Feb. 21, 1865	Mobile.
Schooner Albert, Edward.....	44,461 82	4,183 34	40,278 48	do.....	Feb. 14, 1865	Katahdin.
Steamer Armstrong.....	251,389 36	7,231 53	244,060 73	New York.....	April 20, 1865	R. R. Cuyler, Gettysburg, Mackinaw, Montgomery.
Schooner Ann Thompson.....	14,847 96	1,676 92	13,268 40	Philadelphia.....	May 13, 1865	Fernandina.
Schooner Anna Louisa.....	7,437 57	476 92	6,960 65	Key West.....	Aug. 25, 1865	Proteus.
Schooner Anna Sophia.....	20,145 69	4,245 48	15,900 21	New Orleans.....	June 26, 1865	Beville, Prichess Royal.
Steamer Anna.....	358,951 71	24,639 97	334,311 74	New York.....	June 26, 1865	Nippon, Whitehouse, Alabama, Kansas, Howquah.
Schooner Augusta.....	70,944 00	3,313 70	67,630 30	Key West.....	Aug. 16, 1865	Honeyuckle.
Sloop Annie.....	13,161 97	2,405 20	10,756 77	Washington.....	Aug. 28, 1865	Eden.
Steamer Amoson, (cargo).....	13,961 97	1,079 92	12,881 05	Philadelphia.....	Sept. 25, 1865	Hibon.
Sloop Amoson.....	13,961 97	1,079 92	12,881 05	New Orleans.....	Dec. 26, 1865	Eden.
Schooner Amoson.....	13,961 97	1,079 92	12,881 05	Key West.....	March 26, 1865	Prichess Royal, Chocoma.

Schooner British Queen. Boats, 3 sail, and cargoes.	2, 108 31	999 90	4, 423 17	New York.	Nov. 30, 1853	Eneas Smith.
Boats, 3 sail, and cargoes.	1, 463 89	277 60	1, 184 41	Washington	Nov. 30, 1853	Mount Vernon.
Schooner Blossom.	1, 270 88	86 81	1, 184 07	do.	Nov. 30, 1853	Reliance. (Waiting for prize list.)
Boat, 1 mile.	1, 106 95	273 79	633 16	do.	Aug. 15, 1852	Reliance, Anacostia, Thomas Freeborn.
Boat, 1 yawl.	682 70	168 36	514 34	do.	Oct. 19, 1853	Jacob Bell.
Boat, a flat-bottomed	387 69	119 11	283 68	do.	Oct. 5, 1853	Freeborn, Eureka.
Steamer Britannia	173, 070 75	3, 974 83	169, 685 72	Boston	Oct. 26, 1853	Dan. Smith.
Boat, a flat-bottomed	2, 146 67	231 75	1, 854 92	Key West	Oct. 26, 1853	Santiago de Cuba.
Schooner Beauregard	2, 512 76	209 45	303 31	do.	Oct. 24, 1853	W. G. Anderson.
Schooner By-George.	893 18	196 85	696 73	do.	Oct. 24, 1853	Segamore.
Schooner Brave	4, 642 00	1, 081 28	3, 560 72	Philadelphia	Oct. 24, 1853	Octorara.
Schooner Bettie Kratzer	5, 672 85	614 95	5, 057 90	Key West	Feb. 29, 1854	Flandreau.
Sloop Bright	7, 641 78	1, 575 78	6, 065 60	do.	June 4, 1854	De Soto.
Schooner Brothers.	1, 575 78	144 04	338 74	do.	June 4, 1854	Toga.
Boat, sloop, name unknown.	513 08	294 77	1, 623 28	do.	Dec. 19, 1854	Restless.
Boat, Buckshot.	1, 918 25	884 59	7, 932 05	do.	Mar. 28, 1854	San Jacinto.
Sloop Blazer	8, 836 65	39 01	No proceeds.	do.	Mar. 28, 1854	Brooklyn.
Boat, name unknown	31 75	865 43	834 58	New Orleans.	April 12, 1854	Ariel.
Schooner Betsey	1, 700 00	183 32	59 68	do.	April 12, 1854	Autona.
Brandy, 29 cases of, &c.	183 00	678 85	780 46	do.	April 12, 1854	Cayuga.
Schooner Belle	1, 439 31	230 84	230 84	New York.	April 12, 1854	Potomaka.
Boat, 1 sail.	432 55	231 71	706 50	do.	April 12, 1854	Corypheta.
Boats, 3 sail	1, 078 15	361 65	No proceeds.	do.	April 26, 1855	Corypheta.
Boat and cargo, 1	29 75	574 19	218 38	Washington	June 4, 1854	Commodore.
Boats and cargoes, 4	492 57	218 38	260 56	New Orleans.	June 4, 1854	Alfred Robb. (Waiting for prize list.)
Boats, 1 case, &c.	355 95	207 77	207 77	Springfield	Oct. 10, 1854	Fort Jackson.
Schooner Boston	23, 026 03	2, 308 49	104, 948 48	Boston	Oct. 25, 1854	Fulton, Grand Gulf.
Steamer Banabee	111, 216 63	6, 268 17	10, 412 48	New York.	Nov. 23, 1854	Braziliera.
Sloop Buffalo	13, 328 85	2, 416 37	186 47	Philadelphia	Feb. 2, 1855	Tallahatchie.
Sloop Buffalo.	13, 328 85	2, 416 37	186 47	New Orleans.	Feb. 2, 1855	Commodore.
Boat and cargo	390 25	201 78	2, 438 55	do.	Mar. 27, 1855	Potomac.
Boats, 2, and 4 bales of cotton	2, 700 00	281 45	1, 700 00	do.	Oct. 3, 1855	Virginia.
Steamer Bloomer	26, 586 74	3, 430 19	23, 156 55	do.	April 20, 1855	Triumph Shandy.
Schooner Belle	55, 778 22	3, 655 77	23, 122 45	New York.	June 19, 1855	Lillian, Britannia, Osceola, Gettysburg.
Steamer Blenheim	10, 831 32	947 89	9, 896 43	Key West	June 28, 1855	Adela.
Schooner Badger	10, 831 32	947 89	103 40	do.	Aug. 16, 1855	Ino.
Boat and sundries	194 29	90 82	768 06	do.	Aug. 16, 1855	Bainbridge.
Boat, no name.	891 67	123 61	57, 272 52	do.	April 16, 1856	Meredith.
Schooner Balgory	61, 568 43	4, 315 65	404, 449 22	Philadelphia	April 13, 1856	Montgomery.
Steamer Bermuda	447, 015 40	42, 566 18	155, 645 37	Boston	May 16, 1856	Vicksburg, Solus, Maratana, Victoria, Emma, Arles.
Steamer Pat.	159, 437 64	3, 791 67	155, 645 37	New Orleans.	May 16, 1856	Cayuga. (Too small for distribution.)
Brandy, 29 cases of	36 82	14 18	22 64	do.	Oct. 22, 1853	Commodore Perry, Morse, Underwriter, General Putnam, Whitehead.
Black Warrior. (See Fanny, &c.)	2, 600 00	323 85	2, 277 15	New York.	Oct. 22, 1853	Henry Lewis, New London, Water Witch. (Waiting for prize list of Water Witch.)
Schooners Comet, J. J. Crittenden, and sloop America.	1, 387 50	289 50	1, 098 00	do.	Dec. 2, 1853	Star, (now Monticello.)
Schooner Captain Spedden.	1, 387 50	289 50	45, 824 80	do.	Dec. 1, 1853	Samuel Rotun, Colorado, Rachel Seaman.
Schooner Crenshaw	51, 016 82	5, 192 22	43, 412 40	Philadelphia	May 2, 1853	Alabama, Keystone State, Huron, Augusta.
Steamer Calhoun	45, 531 00	2, 118 60	5, 101 01	do.	May 2, 1853	
Steamer Catalina	6, 095 04	994 04	179, 040 98			
Steamer Cambria and part of cargo.	191, 494 55	12, 363 56				

* Distributed under acts of March 3, 1819, and August 5, 1861.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Steamer Calypso Cotton, 38 bales.	\$80,865 02 2,212 16	\$4,930 10 446 92	\$75,324 93 1,765 24	Philadelphia do	Jan. 19, 1864 Jan. 4, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 30 bales.	6,276 05	859 25	5,416 80	do	Jan. 4, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cargo of 4 canoes	575 00	301 40	273 60	Washington	Feb. 29, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Sloop Clara Ann.	1,360 75	308 12	992 63	do	Jan. 11, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Charlotte	31,369 19	1,425 93	29,943 26	Boston	Jan. 12, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Cuba*	2,811 49	1,390 39	1,421 10	do	Jan. 12, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Curlew	6,902 00	1,546 45	5,355 55	Key West	Nov. 26, 1862	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Corolla	1,430 62	494 96	935 66	do	Nov. 26, 1862	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Steamer Columbia	151,523 20	15,419 62	136,103 58	do	July 18, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Courier	3,647 10	613 62	3,033 48	do	Oct. 6, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Carmita	2,426 84	498 92	1,928 92	do	Oct. 14, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cargo of 9 boats and sloop Queen of the Fleet.	3,105 79	574 83	2,530 96	Washington	Nov. 20, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Canoe, 1; flatboat, 1.	1,101 41	279 14	822 27	do	Nov. 25, 1862	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Cora.	624 50	526 90	97 60	Philadelphia	Nov. 25, 1862	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 208 bales.	26,925 90	1,764 30	27,136 60	Springfield	Oct. 16, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 524 bales.	14,037 90	297 25	13,761 65	Boston	Nov. 9, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 374 bales.	8,542 26	207 19	8,335 07	do	Nov. 5, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 282 bales; 222 barrels rosin, and 2,000 slaves.	62,179 36	13,080 90	48,498 46	New York	Dec. 31, 1863	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 37 bales.	6,576 15	406 43	6,169 72	Springfield	June 11, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 42 bales, &c.	13,784 52	708 96	13,075 54	do	Dec. 3, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 5 bales.	1,017 72	138 56	879 16	Pittsburg	April 12, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 17 bales.	3,542 64	268 12	3,274 52	do	June 4, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 53 bales.	15,434 52	717 63	14,716 89	do	June 11, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton and cargo.	892 41	130 47	101 94	Washington	Nov. 17, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 12 bales	3,552 72	245 78	3,306 94	Springfield	April 12, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 20 bales	4,971 70	295 20	4,676 50	do	June 11, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Charleston	13,473 49	2,646 05	11,225 84	Philadelphia	Feb. 29, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Charleston	21,770 00	2,646 05	20,424 40	Boston	Jan. 26, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Charleston	129,207 62	7,075 92	14,716 89	do	Jan. 26, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, 30 bales	7,223 00	464 75	7,318 75	Key West	Mar. 20, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Cotton, cargo of Emma, 100 bales.	31,490 00	2,354 01	29,205 99	do	Jan. 27, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.
Schooner Charlotte and Virginia	3,650 00	1,507 47	2,142 53	Philadelphia	Jan. 27, 1864	Florida. Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Philadelphia, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Hunchback, Lockwood, Stars and Stripes, Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Morse, Commodore Perry, Southfield, H. Brucker, Delaware, Lockwood, Commodore Barney, Valley City, Hunchback, Philadelphia, Currituck.

PRIZE VESSELS.

Schooner <i>Charmet</i>	7100 00	129 00	571 00	Key West	Feb. 29, 1864	Sagamore, Oronoque, Esmeraldas, a cargo.
Sloop <i>Clara</i>	153 00	90 11	62 89	do.	Feb. 29, 1864	McLellan.
Sloop <i>Clara</i>	7532 86	762 39	6,771 47	do.	Mar. 12, 1864	Tahona.
Sloop <i>Clara</i>	1,357 05	253 00	1,104 05	do.	Mar. 12, 1864	Kanawha.
Sloop <i>Clara</i>	3,896 26	744 71	3,153 55	do.	Mar. 17, 1864	Powhatan.
Sloop <i>C. Bonneau</i>	1,842 55	490 84	1,351 71	Philadelphia	.....	New Ironside, Canandaigua, Housatonic, Paul Jones, Huron, Unadilla, Marblehead, Wamutta, Augusta, Lodon, Stettin, Dandelion, Para, South Carolina.
Steamer <i>Cuba</i> , cargo of.....	778 74	129 54	649 20	Key West	Mar. 29, 1864	De Soto.
Steamer <i>Comet</i> , No. 2.....	3,659 06	665 86	3,003 20	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Kanawha.
Schooner <i>Clarita</i>	2,269 66	513 90	1,775 76	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	De Soto.
Cotton, 22 bales.....	3,727 42	390 60	3,336 74	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Fort Henry.
Cotton, 129 bales.....	3,559 67	35,633 26	3,192 93	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Hendrick Hudson.
Cotton, 134 bales.....	42,459 13	9,829 38	39,629 77	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	De Soto.
Steamer <i>Comet</i>	5,161 73	798 32	4,723 41	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Santiago de Cuba.
Cotton, 14 bags.....	1,115 49	83 64	1,115 49	Springfield	.....	General Sterling Price. (Waiting for prize list.)
Cotton, 13 bales.....	2,084 24	334 79	8,359 45	Key West	Mar. 29, 1864	Port Royal.
Schooner <i>Charm</i>	9,756 25	1,017 54	8,738 71	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Sagamore, Gem of the Sea.
Corn, 250 bushels.....	63 00	6 49	1 51	do.	Mar. 29, 1864	Fort Henry.
Cotton, 27 bales, cargo of schooner Mary Ann.....	8,910 75	978 07	7,932 68	New Orleans	April 23, 1864	Antona.
Cotton, 3 bales and 2 crates.....	1,095 22	238 59	856 63	do.	April 23, 1864	Granite City. (Waiting for prize list.)
Cotton, 179 bales.....	28,312 96	1,966 85	26,346 13	Springfield	April 23, 1864	Oseage.
Cotton, 10 bales.....	2,351 52	231 66	2,119 86	Boston	April 23, 1865	Nippon.
Schooner <i>Comet</i>	5,850 66	754 51	5,096 15	Key West	June 7, 1865	Rachel Seaman, Kensington.
Cotton, 104 bales.....	2,735 11	394 60	2,340 51	do.	June 7, 1864	Reobuck.
Cotton, 64 bales.....	16,867 79	1,335 08	15,532 66	do.	June 2, 1864	James L. Davis.
Cotton, 154 bales, and 5 hogheads.....	33,901 53	7,916 89	25,984 64	Springfield	May 19, 1864	Conestoga.
Cotton, 6 bales.....	1,444 97	140 13	1,304 84	do.	Jan. 6, 1865	Pittsburg.
Cotton, 10 bales.....	2,993 48	169 86	2,823 62	do.	Mar. 1, 1865	Oseage, Choctaw, Champion, Fort Hindman.
Cotton, 3 bales.....	364 55	107 35	257 21	do.	.....	Juliet, Great Western, Kattler. (No prize list.)
Cotton, 8 bales.....	368 02	114 05	253 97	do.	.....	Lexington. (Waiting for prize list.)
Cotton, 4 bales.....	1,500 99	143 01	1,357 97	do.	May 19, 1864	Champion.
Cotton, 8 bales.....	3,124 79	203 31	2,921 47	do.	Nov. 26, 1864	Kearwood.
Cotton, 3 bales and 5 pieces of bales.....	637 30	115 83	521 47	do.	May 19, 1864	Tucumbla.
Cotton, 2129 bales, 28 barrel molas, 18 bales wool.....	465,324 95	13,732 79	451,592 16	do.	Mar. 1, 1865	Black Hawk, Eastport, Lafayette, Neebo, Oseage, Choctaw, Oseage, Chillicothe, Louisville, Carondelet, Fort Hindman, Benton, Pittsburg, Monard City, Essex, Lexington, Onachita, Chicklet, Gaselle, General Price, W. H. Brown. (718 bales of cotton still pending.)
Schooner <i>Cecilia D.</i>	5,399 88	1,009 95	4,389 93	New Orleans	May 21, 1864	Antona.
Schooner <i>Cassandra</i>	47 30	.....	No proceeds.	Washington	.....	.....
Canees, 1, 1 box tobacco.....	4,525 37	.....	No proceeds.	do.	.....	.....
Schooner <i>Champion</i>	32,960 69	903 22	3,619 15	New Orleans	Nov. 26, 1864	Potomac.
Schooner <i>Camille</i>	7,254 19	841 50	6,412 69	do.	Oct. 7, 1864	Virginia.
Cotton, 50 bales.....	2,834 69	524 19	2,310 50	Key West	Dec. 21, 1864	Vanderbilt.
Cotton, 12 bales and 14 bags.....	3,023 34	287 21	2,736 13	do.	Aug. 26, 1866	Port Royal.
Cotton, 11 bales.....	340 90	107 93	232 97	Springfield	.....	Somerset.
Cotton, 1 bale.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	.....	Lexington. (Waiting for prize list.)

* Part of cargo taken for use of army not paid for.
† Waiting for prize list of the Oleander.
* Part of cargo for prize lists of the New Ironside, Huron, Unadilla, Dandelion, and South Carolina.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Cotton, 207 bales.....	\$80,777 86	\$3,757 04	\$77,020 82	Springfield	June 19, 1865	Louisville, Romeo, Petrel, Prairie Bird, Exchange, Marmora.
Cotton, 5 bales.....	2,554 37	197 49	2,356 88	do.	July 25, 1864	Cricket.
Cotton, 9 bales.....	2,919 89	210 06	2,709 83	do.	July 25, 1864	Marmora. (Waiting for prize list.)
Cotton, 10 bales.....	7,113 70	267 37	6,846 33	do.	July 25, 1864	Ossage.
Cotton, 16 bales.....	7,479 08	403 33	7,075 75	do.	May 21, 1867	W. H. Brown.
Schooner Calhoun.....	14,500 00	889 36	13,610 64	New Orleans.	Dec. 1, 1864	Samuel Roman, Colorado, Rachel Seaman.
Cotton, 24 bales.....	8,135 71	335 21	7,799 50	Springfield	June 20, 1865	Black Hawk, Fort Hindman, Cricket, Eastport, Lafayette, Nono, Ozark, Choctaw, Ossage, Chillicothe, Louisville, Carondelet, Benton, Pittsburg, Mount City, Essex, Lexington, Ouachita, Gaselle, General Price, W. H. Brown.
Cotton, 75 bales.....	497 00	192 87	304 13	New Orleans	Oct. 7, 1864	Narcissus, Cowslip. (No prize list.)
Cotton, 63 bales.....	36,391 06	2,631 30	33,759 76	Springfield	April 12, 1864	Black Hawk, Fort Hindman, Cricket, Eastport, Lafayette, Nono, Ozark, Choctaw, Ossage, Chillicothe, Louisville, Carondelet, Benton, Pittsburg, Mount City, Essex, Lexington, Ouachita, Gaselle, General Price, W. H. Brown, Juliet.
Cotton, 5 bales.....	2,169 35	\$50 54	1,878 81	do.	Oct. 12, 1864	Cimarron.
Cotton, 104 bales.....	2,397 28	534 28	1,863 00	do.	Oct. 12, 1864	Violet, Arica, Connecticut, Marianna, Mercedes, Montgomery.
Steamer Ceres.....	17,500 00	935 49	16,564 51	Washington	Nov. 12, 1864	Eureka, Yankee, Freeborn, Currituck, Commodore Read, Teaser, Fuchsia, Jacob Bell.
Canoes, 25, and cargoes.....	929 40	949 93	679 47	do.	Feb. 15, 1865	Keystone State, Massachusetts.
Cotton, 104 bales.....	13,353 00	1,149 26	11,903 72	Boston	Nov. 4, 1864	Samuel Roman, Colorado, Rachel Seaman.
Steamer Caldonia.....	2,336 95	28,536 95	26,200 00	Philadelphia	Nov. 29, 1864	Keystone State, Massachusetts.
Schooner Calhoun.....	55,698 21	35,698 21	20,000 00	do.	Nov. 12, 1864	Bernuda.
Schooner Carnita.....	1,283 52	580 94	692 58	do.	Oct. 5, 1865	Bienville.
Coffee, 30 bags.....	14,559 47	534 75	14,024 72	Boston	Dec. 2, 1864	Mount Vernon.
Cotton, 23 bales.....	20,823 45	17,455 83	3,367 62	Philadelphia	Jan. 7, 1865	Keystone State.
Cotton, 614 bales.....	69,229 68	20,823 45	48,406 23	do.	Jan. 7, 1865	Keystone State.
Cotton, 235 bales.....	5,319 84	5,319 84	0 00	New Orleans.	Jan. 23, 1865	Tallahatchie.
Cotton, 19 bales.....	6,227 29	907 46	5,319 84	do.	Mar. 23, 1865	Mobile.
Cotton, 10 bales.....	2,139 00	636 90	1,502 10	do.	Apr. 22, 1865	Scioto.
Schooner Cora Smyser.....	6,877 92	1,073 12	5,804 80	do.	Feb. 21, 1865	Arnotook.
Cotton, 60 bales and 2 bags.....	8,467 69	16,387 69	8,467 69	do.	Feb. 21, 1865	Arnotook.
Cotton, 34 bales.....	8,467 69	16,387 69	8,467 69	do.	Feb. 21, 1865	Arnotook.
Cotton, 87 bales.....	9,370 63	2,370 63	7,000 00	Key West	Mar. 22, 1865	Clyde.
Schooner Caroline and Gertrude.....	16,137 87	1,317 87	14,820 00	do.	Mar. 22, 1865	Stars and Stripes.
Coffee, whiskey, &c.....	775 06	172 06	603 00	New Orleans	Oct. 4, 1865	Elk.
Steamer Cumberland.....	153,461 00	18,943 50	134,517 50	Key West	Apr. 21, 1865	De Soto.
Cotton, 10 bales.....	46,390 07	194 93	46,195 14	do.	Apr. 21, 1865	De Soto.
Schooner Chatham.....	61,564 74	6,415 74	55,149 00	New Orleans	May 9, 1865	Princess Royal.
Cotton, 51 bales.....	3,187 94	6,305 71	6,493 65	do.	May 9, 1865	Princess Royal.
Cotton, 51 bales.....	3,187 94	6,305 71	6,493 65	do.	May 10, 1865	Princess Royal.

Cotton, 12 bales; 8 bbls. turpentine	168 71	42 34	Key West	Aug. 21, 1865	Tueson Union.
Cotton, 4 bbls.	507 58	3, 259 35	do	Aug. 21, 1865	Magnolia.
Cotton, 42 bales and 11 bags	2, 364 00	46 40	New Orleans	Sept. 21, 1865	Nyanga City.
Cotton, 50 bales	26, 580 54	24, 216 54	Key West	Aug. 25, 1865	Gertrude.
Cotton, 89 bales		1, 339 37	New Orleans	Sept. 1, 1865	Cornubia.
Cotton, 78 bales	45, 626 01	3, 310 38	do	Sept. 1, 1865	Yickburg.
Cotton, 4 bales	2, 701 44	43, 448 10	Boston	Aug. 2, 1865	Keystone State.
Cotton, 40 bales	20, 484 00	2, 378 89	do	Aug. 16, 1865	Quaker City.
Cotton, 90 bales	68, 935 08	19, 975 85	Philadelphia	Aug. 21, 1865	Connecticut, Keystone State.
Steamer Cora.	6, 140 00	63, 767 78	New Orleans	Aug. 21, 1865	Quaker City.
Cotton, 35 bales		17, 875 30	New York	Sept. 1, 1865	Governor Buckingham, Nippon.
Cotton, 156 sacks, &c		15, 150 00	do	Sept. 1, 1865	Gettysburg.
Schooner Comus	700 81	4, 465 71	Key West	Sept. 1, 1865	Iuka.
Schooner Cora	32, 697 53	29, 539 75	do	Sept. 1, 1865	Penola.
Steamer Circassian	352, 313 65	315, 371 39	do	Sept. 8, 1865	Somerset.
Cotton, 80 bales	1, 886 58	22, 037 76	Philadelphia	Sept. 22, 1865	Gettysburg, Keystone State, \$620 counsel fees.
Cotton, 52 bales	57, 810 33	21, 725 95	do	Sept. 29, 1865	R. H. Cuyler.
Cotton, 82 bales	2, 984 68	54, 225 65	do	Sept. 29, 1865	Arles, (\$500 counsel fee deducted from captor's share.)
Cotton, 45 bales	1, 632 27	20, 354 50	do	Oct. 6, 1865	Sanlago de Cuba.
Cotton, 29 bales		6, 000 00	New York	Feb. 25, 1865	Mount Vernon.
Cotton, 43 bales, &c	2, 109 48	28, 415 49	Philadelphia	Oct. 21, 1865	Santiago de Cuba.
Cotton, 23 bales, &c	21, 446 71	19, 771 61	do	Oct. 18, 1865	Monticello.
Cotton, 43 bales	16, 685 51	15, 944 42	do	Nov. 28, 1865	Aroostook.
Schooner Chaos	17, 348 19	14, 615 57	New Orleans	Dec. 6, 1865	Cornubia, Fort Jackson, Princess Royal.
Cotton, 4 bales, &c	11, 996 38	10, 767 87	Philadelphia	Jan. 16, 1866	Nippon, Daylight, James Adger.
Steamer Cornubia	104, 353 03	99, 192 31	Boston	Jan. 22, 1866	Malvern, Maratana, Wilderess, Nansemond, Picket launch
Steamer Charlotte	137, 438 60	128, 003 76	New York	Jan. 26, 1866	No. 6, A. D. Vance, Monticello.
Schooner Corypheus	275 95	14, 724 05	Key West	April 8, 1867	Calhoun.
Cotton, 154 bales; 19 bales claimed.		467 92	Springfield	May 23, 1866	Conestoga.
Cotton, 154 bales; 12 bales claimed.		294 09	do	May 23, 1866	Conestoga.
Cotton, 2,129 bales; 300 bales claimed.		10, 322 74	do	May 23, 1866	Black Hawk, Eastport, Lafayette, Nocho, Ozark, Choctaw, Osgo, Chillicothe, Louisville, Carondelet, Benton, Pittsburgh, Mound, City, Essex, Lexington, Ouachita, Fort Hindman, Cricket, Gazette, General Price, W. H. Brown, Signal.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 72 bales clm'd.		3, 198 79	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the above.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 344 bales clm'd.		15, 529 71	do	May 23, 1866	Same as above with the exception of the "Signal" and addition of the "Kenwood," "Juliet," "Avenger."
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 30 bales clm'd.		1, 382 93	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 30 bales clm'd.		919 40	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 953 bales clm'd.		44, 178 42	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 309 bales clm'd.		16, 911 06	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 32 bales clm'd.		1, 065 88	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales, &c.; 11 1-10 bales claimed.		513 72	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 650 bales; 88 9-10 bales clm'd.		4, 113 92	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 2,129 bales; 86 bales claimed.		2, 915 36	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 2,129 bales; 109 bales claimed.		3, 697 02	do	May 23, 1866	Same as the case preceding.
Cotton, 54 bales, &c.; 54 bales clm'd.		2, 372 06	do	May 23, 1866	Juliet.

NAME OF VESSEL.	DATE OF LEAVE.	TO.	FROM.	PRIZE.	REMARKS.
Stenner Don	4, 047 10	do.	do.	135, 952 86	Midnight.
Schooner Della	3, 438 13	Philadelphia	do.	94, 478 65	McCommet.
Stenner Donegal, cargo of	5, 450 45	Boston	do.	94, 478 65	Pequot.
Stenner Duoro	3, 183 62	Key West	do.	94, 493 17	Mataska.
Steamer Deer	10, 120 01	Philadelphia	do.	140, 418 69	McCommet.
	8, 094 45	New York	do.	56, 579 77	Quaker City.
		Boston	do.		Kaustick.
Schooner Eugene	2, 765 42	do.	do.	26, 296 00	Canonicus, Mahopac, Monadnock, Sagamon, Nan-
Schooner Emma	4, 070 48	do.	do.	9, 283 04	tucket, Acacia, Azalea, Cambridge, Potomack, W.
Schooner Emma Smith	2, 904 36	do.	do.	2, 364 00	Jonquil, Camelia, South Carolina, Catalpa, Home, Lakarum,
Schooner Elias Reed	3, 401 45	do.	do.	18, 390 08	Larkspur, Ananthurus, Gladstone, Mary Sanford, Phoebe,
Sloop Ellen	161 06	do.	do.	73 94	John Adams, Sarah Bruen, Commodore McDonough, Harvest
Sloop Elizabeth	266 25	do.	do.	574 87	Mont.
Sloop Elizabeth	841 12	do.	do.	14, 291 54	Ovaco.
Schooner Emily	15, 406 91	Washington	do.	191 54	Connecticut.
Steamer Encke	293 75	do.	do.	158 93	Bolbo.
Schooner Emily Murray	500 00	do.	do.	143 66	Ocotaro.
Schooner E. J. Waterman	8, 222 95	do.	do.	7, 028 37	Hattara.
Sloop Express	859 25	Philadelphia	do.	218 04	Satellite, Curdick, and Anacostia.
Schooner Edward Barnard	3, 379 28	do.	do.	28, 689 46	Don Smith, George Monaghan, Cœur de Lion.
Steamer Ella and armament	18, 000 00	New York	do.	17, 444 15	Shamash, Flag, Foxhound, Augusta, Seneca, Seminole.
		do.	do.		Chocoma, Maryland.
		do.	do.		South Carolina.
		do.	do.		Casa, Valley City, Delaware, Louisiana, Underwriter, Hetzel,
		do.	do.		Lockwood, General Putnam, J. N. Seymour.
		do.	do.		New London, R. R. Cuyler, Massachusetts.
Sloop Express	600 00	do.	do.	352 35	Petrel, Forest Rose.
Sloop Emeline	5, 380 33	do.	do.	4, 410 30	Adirondack.
Steamer Elmira	8, 036 30	Springfield	do.	7, 402 33	Fort Henry.
Schooner Emma	1, 486 15	Philadelphia	do.	87 65	Sagamore.
Boat Emma	98 12	do.	do.	13 87	Sectora.
Boat Enterprise	872 00	Key West	do.	30, 119 87	Santiago de Cuba.
Steamer Eagle	5, 355 46	do.	do.	82, 732 37	Boebuck.
Steamer Ella Warley	102, 709 88	New York	do.	3, 145 58	Pembla.
Schooner Emma Amelia	3, 640 39	Key West	do.	4, 501 19	Hope.
Sloop Eliza Beckwith	1, 174 39	do.	do.	92, 613 13	R. R. Cuyler, Kennebec, Kanawha.
Schooner Emma Tuttle	5, 853 64	Philadelphia	do.	94, 606 88	Aroostook.
Steamer Eugene	94, 239 67	Key West	do.	68, 250 32	Keystone State, James Adger.
Steamer Eureka	9, 665 00	New Orleans	do.	4, 386 63	Antona.
Steamer Elizabeth	16, 869 74	New York	do.	2, 139 89	Gertrude.
Schooner Exchange	5, 052 57	do.	do.	1, 352 37	Sun Jacinto.
Schooner Ellen	2, 587 23	Key West	do.	24, 376 64	Katadin.
Schooner Edward	9, 243 64	New Orleans	do.	13, 325 07	Flag, Restless.
Schooner Excelsior	2, 340 96	Philadelphia	do.	21, 370 37	Virginia.
Steamer Emile	2, 923 13	do.	do.	22, 394 27	Quaker City, Keystone State.
Steamer Emily	20, 785 18	do.	do.	181, 013 79	Mobile.
Steamer Elsie and cargo	216, 109 22	Boston	do.		Nippon.
Schooner Emma	32, 123 15	do.	do.		
Steamer Ella and Annie	185, 500 01	do.	do.		

* Waiting for prize lists of Potomack and Camella.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Steamer Emma Henry	\$294,969 01	\$5,973 92	\$288,995 09	New York	Feb. 28, 1865	Cherokee.
Schooner Eliza	5,745 41	1,266 71	5,078 70	Key West	April 21, 1865	Roebuck.
Schooner Elida	3,415 07	1,559 36	2,159 70	New York	April 21, 1865	South Carolina.
Brig Eco	4,281 21	1,039 35	3,246 86	New Orleans	Aug. 23, 1865	Gerrude, Princess Royal, Kanawha, Cayuga.
Steamer Ella	41,335 46	4,318 03	37,017 43	Boston	Mar. 6, 1866	Howquah, Shenandoah, Daylight.
Schooner Elmira Cornelius	11,811 66	2,921 96	9,689 70	Philadelphia	April 11, 1866	Restless, Flag.
Sloop Elvira, (cargo)	6,085 06	1,235 47	4,850 59	do	Nov. 13, 1866	Chenango.
Schooner Emma	1,067 00	1,743 81	4,353 09	do	April 12, 1867	Para.
Schooner Flash	2,485 61	1,117 16	1,368 45	New York	Dec. 1, 1863	Restless, Onward.
Brig Falcon	3,655 93	1,953 29	2,292 64	do	Jan. 2, 1863	South Carolina.
Schooner Florida	1,865 00	1,106 76	2,758 76	do	Nov. 20, 1863	Matthew Vassar.
Schooner Fairwind	2,250 00	1,490 93	1,349 07	Philadelphia	May 19, 1863	Quaker City.
Schooner Fairplay	2,908 55	1,292 02	816 53	do	Oct. 19, 1863	Gem of the Sea.
Schooner Fannie Laurie	15,627 77	2,491 96	13,136 81	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Shepherd Knapp.
Schooner F. J. Carron	9,010 00	2,181 74	7,298 26	Washington	April 29, 1862	Frederick Knapp.
Sloop Flying Cloud	225 00	196 48	93 52	do	Jan. 11, 1864	Arasootia, Primrose.
Schooner Fashion	231 88	138 93	93 65	do	Nov. 28, 1862	Ethan Allen.
Schooner Frances	1,898 46	274 56	833 92	Key West	Oct. 15, 1863	Sagamore.
Sloop Flying Fish	827 50	222 55	404 95	do	Oct. 21, 1863	Magnolia.
Schooner Frankie Lee	19,940 54	{ 2,185 44 } 13,541 88	13,541 88	Philadelphia	Feb. 18, 1864	St. Lawrence.
Sloop Florida	1,115 59	3,772 86	949 72	Key West	Mar. 17, 1864	Stars and Stripes.
Schooner Follie	27,648 20	3,743 86	23,905 36	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Sagamore, Two Sisters.
Schooner Fulton, No. 2	7,395 90	1,326 70	1,059 20	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Junalia.
Schooner Five Brothers	7,313 65	1,694 27	5,620 38	do	Nov. 28, 1864	Cedars.
Schooner Florence Nightingale	27,292 61	2,904 04	24,438 57	do	June 29, 1864	Viggin, Octonara.
Sloop Fashion	12,246 87	1,175 91	11,170 96	New Orleans	June 29, 1864	Port Royal.
Schooner Franchish	3,006 84	1,680 27	2,326 57	do	April 12, 1864	Tennessee.
Schooner Fanny	10,317 61	1,125 66	2,191 95	do	July 28, 1864	Owaco.
Schooner Frederick 2d	56,553 86	3,204 46	53,729 39	Key West	Oct. 7, 1864	Gibraltar.
Sloop Fortune	1,370 58	492 32	683 26	Philadelphia	Feb. 7, 1865	Bernuda.
Schooner Forest King	1,669 59	853 69	1,044 72	New York	Mar. 14, 1865	Crusader.
Schooner Fox	1,276 80	172 18	1,104 62	Key West	Mar. 21, 1865	Conyngham.
Schooner Flax	7,856 80	1,917 05	5,939 85	New Orleans	Mar. 21, 1865	Hopewell.
Steamer Florida	91,872 65	6,700 70	84,911 88	Philadelphia	April 12, 1865	Princess Royal.
Schooner Florida McKee	4,264 87	503 16	4,061 71	do	May 12, 1865	Purmit.
Sloop Florida	2,054 20	392 41	7,460 01	Key West	Aug. 12, 1865	Hendrick Hudson.
Steamer Fanny	3,704 70	367 80	1,767 01	do	Aug. 16, 1865	James T. Davis.
Schooner Fisher	1,114 79	1,114 79	1,114 79	New Orleans	Mar. 23, 1864	Cypress.
Schooner Fishhawk	1,114 79	1,114 79	1,114 79	Philadelphia	Mar. 23, 1864	Clayton.

(Waiting for prize list of Mississippi.)

[No prize list.]

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion to November 1, 1865.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Bark Hiawatha.....	\$269,319 27	\$29,615 56	\$239,703 71	New York.....	Feb. 6, 1864	Minnesota, Cumberland, Perry, Keystone State, Star, (now called Monticello.)
Schooner Harriet Ryan.....	1,718 53	824 68	893 85	Philadelphia.....	Oct. 17, 1862	Pawnee.
Schooner Havlock.....	1,500 98	1,500 98	1,270 08	do.....	July 22, 1863	Janetown.
Schooner Harvest.....	15,031 31	1,108 98	13,923 03	Washington.....	Oct. 19, 1863	Junata.
Hoop skids, 2 boxes whiskey, &c.	200 08	87 73	112 26	do.....	May 17, 1862	Island Belle, Anacostia.
Schooner Hampton.....	5,586 51	648 80	4,901 69	do.....	Jan. 11, 1864	Currituck.
Schooner Henry Travers.....	7,648 75	1,142 61	6,506 15	Key West.....	Feb. 6, 1863	Boblo.
Schooner Hermosa.....	27,621 05	4,019 90	23,601 15	do.....	Oct. 8, 1863	Connecticut.
Schooner Hattie.....	64,399 30	5,247 67	59,151 63	New York.....	Feb. 18, 1864	Florida.
Schooner Hunter.....	12,638 10	1,142 23	11,515 87	Philadelphia.....	Feb. 18, 1864	Kanawha, Colorado, Lackawanna, Pocahontas, Aroostook, Kennebec, R. R. Gryler.
Schooner Herald.....	2,584 72	377 30	2,207 42	Washington.....	Feb. 18, 1864	Calypso.
Schooner Harriet.....	5,556 85	645 45	4,911 40	Key West.....	Mar. 12, 1864	Tahoma.
Schooner Hardy.....	5,979 06	396 38	5,582 68	do.....	Mar. 17, 1864	Oceanic.
Schooner Harbinger.....	2,647 73	350 86	2,296 87	do.....	Mar. 17, 1864	Somerset.
Schooner Herald.....	87,865 77	3,483 97	84,381 80	Boston.....	April 12, 1864	Toga.
Bark H. M. McGuinn.....	7,700 00	376 75	7,323 25	New Orleans.....	May 21, 1864	Vincennes, Clifton. (No prize list.)
Schooner Helena.....	5,595 51	992 02	4,603 49	do.....	June 8, 1864	Osage.
Schooner Henry Colthirst.....	4,434 56	831 42	3,603 14	do.....	June 8, 1864	Virginia.
Schooner Hattie.....	18,000 00	729 40	17,270 60	St. Augustine.....	Nov. 4, 1865	Pawnee, Columbine.
Schooner Hope.....	27,132 35	7,885 52	19,246 83	do.....	Feb. 24, 1865	Edna.
Sloop Hannah.....	339 50	123 05	216 45	Key West.....	Mar. 21, 1865	Beauregard.
Sloop Hancock.....	230 62	107 57	123 05	do.....	Apr. 21, 1865	Sunflower.
Sloop Henrietta.....	6,389 47	827 96	5,561 51	do.....	Apr. 21, 1865	Beauregard.
Sloop Henrietta.....	9,081 96	768 38	8,313 58	do.....	Apr. 21, 1865	Merrimac.
Sloop Hope, (cargo).....	11,095 92	1,145 58	9,950 34	Philadelphia.....	Oct. 18, 1865	Lodoun.
Brig Herald.....	77,993 53	7,833 34	70,160 19	do.....	Mar. 30, 1866	St. Lawrence.
Schooner Henry Colthirst.....	1,235 08	204 45	1,030 63	New Orleans.....	Mar. 23, 1867	Virginia.
Schooner Isabel or W. R. King.....	4,672 87	480 15	4,192 72	do.....	Oct. 16, 1869	Montgomery.
Schooner Ida.....	784 13	1,865 48	329 05	do.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Mercedita.
Brig Intend'd.....	8,874 90	1,865 48	7,009 42	Philadelphia.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Janetown.
Schooner Ida.....	468 74	230 16	238 58	Key West.....	Mar. 17, 1864	James S. Chambers.
Schooner Isabella.....	76 87	65 86	11 01	do.....	Mar. 29, 1864	Fort Henry.
Independence.....	1,600 00	751 32	848 68	New Orleans.....	Nov. 23, 1864	Edna.
Iron, railroad, 658 bars.....	1,754 77	4,392 31	2,637 54	Philadelphia.....	May 24, 1866	Pocahontas.
Schooner Island Belle.....	5,946 06	1,754 77	4,191 29	do.....	May 24, 1866	Edna.
Schooner Ida.....	10,717 30	1,865 31	8,852 00	do.....	Apr. 17, 1865	Augusta.
Meander Impromper.....	3,000 00	75 00	2,925 00	Boston.....	June 16, 1864	Richmond, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Hartford, Pocahontas, Fort Royal, &c.

Schooner	Johna Ward	7,393 00	1,995 14	5,397 86	Jan. 31, 1863	R. H. Cuyler.
Schooner	J. G. McNeil	6,536 90	1,324 92	5,211 98	Jan. 31, 1863	Harriet Lane.
Schooner	James Norcom	3,319 55	1,324 92	2,000 15	Oct. 20, 1863	Arthur.
Schooner	Julia Worden	17,347 34	1,324 92	15,022 42	Dec. 1, 1863	Shawheen.
Schooner	Julia	17,347 34	1,324 92	15,022 42	Dec. 1, 1863	Restless.
Sloop	John	9,571 29	1,324 92	8,246 37	Oct. 10, 1863	Kittatiny.
Schooner	Julia	9,571 29	1,324 92	8,246 37	Oct. 10, 1863	Sagamore.
Schooner	John	135,189 56	1,570 65	133,618 91	Apr. 17, 1864	Cambridge.
Steamer	John	1,875 00	944 21	930 79	Mar. 17, 1864	Connecticut.
Sloop	John Wesley	6,089 71	1,570 65	4,519 06	Mar. 9, 1864	Circassian.
Sloop	John Wesley	15,422 96	1,570 65	13,852 31	Mar. 9, 1864	De Soto.
Sloop	John	1,720 53	1,570 65	569 88	Mar. 9, 1864	Toga.
Sloop	John	2,228 39	1,570 65	677 74	Mar. 9, 1864	Do.
Schooner	John	11,747 21	1,570 65	10,176 56	Mar. 9, 1864	Kennebec.
Steamer	Jeff Davis	300 00	47 45	252 55	Apr. 12, 1864	Benton, St. Louis, Louisville, Carondelet, Cairo.
Steamer	John	240,885 62	17,651 16	223,234 46	Apr. 23, 1864	De Soto.
Schooner	John	37,728 84	3,110 32	34,618 52	May 21, 1864	Kennebec.
Schooner	J. T. Davis	9,825 00	4,459 04	5,365 96	June 18, 1864	Cayuga.
Schooner	John Douglas	41,011 62	3,402 32	37,609 30	Oct. 11, 1864	Penobscot.
Schooner	John	35,982 40	3,402 32	32,580 08	Oct. 11, 1864	Cimarron, Naanucket.
Schooner	John	23,485 74	1,855 33	21,630 41	Oct. 7, 1864	Conemaugh.
Steamer	Jupiter	8,331 73	1,482 99	6,848 74	Oct. 11, 1864	Proteus.
Schooner	James Williams	5,452 11	1,482 99	3,969 12	Oct. 12, 1864	Penobscot.
Schooner	John	32,514 71	1,482 99	30,031 72	Oct. 19, 1863	Zouave.
Sloop	Josephine	1,836 77	3,333 97	1,492 80	Mar. 22, 1865	Augusta Dismore.
Schooner	Joseph H. Toone	15,606 48	3,490 44	12,116 04	Apr. 22, 1865	Sunflower.
Schooner	Julia	5,468 81	1,215 53	4,253 28	Apr. 21, 1865	South Carolina.
Schooner	Josephine	16,046 81	3,048 49	12,998 32	June 3, 1865	Chocoma.
Schooner	John Hale	14,032 46	3,599 06	10,433 40	June 26, 1865	Seminole.
Steamer	Julia	159,129 41	4,807 54	154,321 87	Aug. 12, 1865	Matthew Vassar.
Brig	Josephine	93,443 15	5,130 04	88,313 51	Aug. 16, 1865	Acacia.
Schooner	Judah	15,000 00	569 46	14,430 54	Mar. 23, 1866	Hatteras.
Brig	Joseph Baker	1,800 00	54 00	1,746 00	June 28, 1866	Detachment of 100 men from "Colorado."
Schooner	Julia	154 44	51 42	103 02	Nov. 14, 1866	Chocoma.
Schooner	Jenny	24,256 59	17,603 85	6,652 74	Mar. 25, 1867	Do.
Schooner	Kate	4,188 33	583 23	3,605 10	July 23, 1867	Virginia.
Schooner	Kate, cargo of	370,708 39	14,910 27	355,798 12	Oct. 23, 1863	Roeback.
Steamer	Kate Dale	1,300 00	3,376 55	923 45	Oct. 23, 1863	Adolph Hugel.
Steamer	Kaakaakia	31,188 00	1,890 42	29,297 58	Jan. 6, 1864	R. R. Cuyler.
Steamer	Kate	3,572 22	442 22	3,130 00	Feb. 16, 1864	Crocket.
Sloop	Kate	7,711 81	136 27	7,575 54	July 6, 1864	Brooklyn.
Schooner	La Criolla	2,898 68	871 83	1,956 81	Oct. 10, 1866	Pursuit.
Steamer	Lodona	246,651 32	14,944 84	231,706 48	Nov. 26, 1862	Blenville.
Schooner	Lion	4,953 25	1,350 70	3,602 55	Apr. 25, 1863	Unadilla.
Schooner	Ladies Delight	1,813 72	287 32	1,526 40	Nov. 5, 1863	Delaware.
Schooner	Lookout	1,468 87	254 00	1,214 87	Oct. 19, 1863	Primrose, Amocoia, Currituck, Satellite.
					Apr. 16, 1863	Cœur de Lion.

† No prize lists.

* Taken by War Department; not paid for.

PRIZE VESSELS.

[illegible]

† Salvage case; waiting for War Department to deposit the money in the treasury.
§ Waiting for prize lists of the T. A. Ward. || Allowed to claimants.

Taken by War Department; not paid for.
Waiting for prize lists of the Memphis, Powhatan, and Flag.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion to November 1, 1865.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Schooner M. J. Smith.....	\$80,809 65	\$7,381 35	\$82,425 30	New Orleans.....	April 23, 1864	Kennebec.
Steamer Minna.....	116,901 21	5,990 77	110,810 44	Boston.....	April 12, 1864	Circassian.
Money \$827 25.....	76 22	76 22	110,810 44	Springfield.....	June 1, 1864	St. Louis. (Waiting for prize list.)
Schooner Martha Jane.....	21,130 15	2,022 26	19,107 88	Key West.....	June 1, 1864	Port Henry.
Schooner Mary Douglas.....	4,885 75	818 71	4,067 04	New Orleans.....	June 17, 1864	Virginia.
Schooner Marion.....	381 96	235 53	146 44	do.....	June 17, 1864	Arctostaph.
Schooner Mary Ann.....	116,544 74	4,188 42	112,356 32	Boston.....	July 19, 1864	Grand Gulf.
Schooner Mary Sorley.....	103,083 46	5,992 18	97,091 28	New Orleans.....	July 28, 1864	Sciota.
Schooner Maria Albert.....	3,866 94	3,061 45	705 49	do.....	July 28, 1864	Rachel Seaman.
Schooner Mary Clinton.....	10,429 43	3,197 55	7,231 88	do.....	Oct. 29, 1864	Porchester.
Steamer Minnie.....	353,943 42	9,070 16	344,873 26	Boston.....	Oct. 10, 1864	Connecticut.
Steamer Margaret and Jessie.....	170,708 34	12,549 87	158,158 47	New York.....	Oct. 17, 1864	Fulton, Keystone State, Nausomond.
Steamer Margonda.....	389,117 25	5,798 52	353,318 73	Boston.....	Dec. 3, 1864	Magnolia.
Steamer Mayflower.....	90,114 22	1,831 01	18,823 21	Key West.....	Dec. 3, 1864	Union.
Schooner Mary.....	98,638 62	1,661 22	28,977 40	New York.....	Feb. 22, 1865	Madhuw.
Sloop Maria Louise.....	4,108 57	368 71	3,739 86	Key West.....	Mar. 22, 1865	Rockbank.
Sloop Mary.....	9,869 15	367 78	2,501 37	do.....	Mar. 22, 1865	Honeyvackle.
Sloop Mary.....	6,408 80	1,077 89	5,330 91	do.....	Mar. 22, 1865	Rockbank.
Brig Minnie.....	2,871 81	1,861 75	5,192 56	Philadelphia.....	Mar. 22, 1865	Lodona.
Schooner Mary Ann.....	3,871 33	444 82	3,426 51	New Orleans.....	April 18, 1865	Tuscan.
Schooner Mary Ellen.....	63,319 11	5,491 11	57,828 00	Key West.....	April 26, 1865	San Jacinto.
Schooner Maria.....	7,219 87	1,434 10	5,785 77	do.....	April 26, 1865	Beauregard.
Schooner Mary.....	5,023 40	1,650 03	3,373 37	New Orleans.....	April 26, 1865	Honduras, S. Jacinto, (Fox, Sea Bird, Two Sisters.)
Schooner Mary.....	18,423 05	3,553 08	14,869 97	do.....	June 23, 1865	Penobscot.
Schooner Mary Clinton.....	17,729 00	1,119 07	16,609 93	Key West.....	Aug. 12, 1865	Glide.
Rebel Kain Annamias.....	13,000 00	654 05	12,345 95	New York.....	Aug. 12, 1865	Kanawha.
Schooner Nelly.....	4,164 83	732 16	3,432 67	Washington.....	Aug. 12, 1865	Pennell.
Sloop (no name).....	4,762 57	1,065 79	3,696 78	do.....	Aug. 12, 1865	J. P. Jackson, Stockdale.
Schooner Newcasle.....	34,921 35	2,068 09	32,853 26	Washington.....	Oct. 16, 1865	Mississippi.
Barb. (name, name unknown).....	9,321 27	501 39	8,819 88	Key West.....	Oct. 16, 1865	Alabama.
Brig Nahum Stetson.....	4,710 04	317 92	4,392 12	do.....	Nov. 26, 1865	Commodore Morris.
Schooner (name unknown).....	2,000 00	315 85	1,684 15	New York.....	Nov. 26, 1865	Mount Vernon, Mystic, Chippewa, Stars and Stripes.
Sloop, New Zeaglo.....	8,008 80	1,190 48	6,818 32	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Commodore Morris. (Waiting for prize list.)
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Annada.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Bainbridge.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Cromwell, Massachusetts.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Commodore Morris, H. Braker, Morse, Whitehead, Shawabean.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Lockwood, J. N. Seymour, General Putnam.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Matthew Vassar, New York.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Matthew Vassar, New York.
Ship North Carolina.....	10,000 00	6,703 74	3,296 26	do.....	Dec. 8, 1865	Matthew Vassar, New York.

SCHOONER NEW YORK.	12, 306 18	1, 776 22	14, 129 96	Key West.	April 12, 1864	Sagamore.
Schooner Napoleon.	1, 071 57	679 90	301 97	New York.	Mar. 17, 1864	Sture and Stripes, Philadelphia, Louisian, Hotel, Delaware, Commodore Perry, Valley City, Underwriter, Commodore Barney, Hunchback, Southfield, Morse, H. Bruker, Lockwood, Lackawanna.
Steamer Neptune.	40, 820 58	4, 460 44	36, 360 14	Key West.	Mar. 28, 1864	State of Georgia, Victoria.
Steamer Nassau.	71, 936 63	10, 699 23	61, 239 40	New York.	May 10, 1864	South Carolina.
Schooner Naukenoy.	35 00	No proceeds.	No proceeds.	Washington.	July 19, 1864	Sassena.
Sloop Nellie.	20, 643 24	1, 590 90	19, 062 34	New York.	Oct. 29, 1864	Sunflower, Honduras, J. L. Davis, San Jacinto. (Too small for distribution.)
Steamer Nutfield.	9, 219 00	1, 352 60	1, 866 40	Washington.	April 26, 1865	Nia.
Sloop Neptune.	20, 045 35	1, 654 56	18, 390 77	Key West.	May 1, 1865	Roebuck.
Sloop (no name).	35 00	87 92	7 08	do.	June 26, 1865	Rachel Seaman.
Steamer Nas Nan.	31, 006 71	2, 035 75	18, 970 24	do.	June 25, 1867	Montank, Seneca, Wisabickon, Dawn.
Sloop Nina.	440 72	105 56	335 15	do.	July 31, 1863	New London, Massachusetts, R. R. Cuyler.
School steamer Nymph.	5, 383 20	237 23	5, 145 97	New Orleans.	Nov. 25, 1863	Do.
Rebel steamer Nashville.	20, 000 00	638 30	19, 361 80	Washington.	Dec. 17, 1863	Memphis.
Sloop Ocelota.	600 00	240 95	359 05	New York.	Oct. 16, 1863	Kingfisher, Ethan Allen.
Sloop Olive.	1, 750 00	274 30	7, 632 16	do.	Oct. 16, 1863	Sagamore, Mercedita.
Steamer Onashita.	9, 800 00	2, 167 84	5, 748 33	do.	Oct. 17, 1863	Quaker City.
Schooner Odd Fellow.	7, 069 52	1, 321 29	5, 748 33	Key West.	Oct. 16, 1863	Union.
Schooner Olive Branch.	5, 944 74	344 58	5, 600 16	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	San Jacinto.
Sloop Ockama.	686 00	74 62	631 38	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Blenville.
Schooner Oton.	7, 900 80	709 33	7, 191 47	Philadelphia.	Nov. 6, 1862	Suequehanna.
Schooner Osea Wave.	4, 266 69	1, 084 63	3, 182 06	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	Shocura.
Schooner Olive S. J. J. J. J.	2, 078 05	445 09	1, 632 96	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	Reliance, Anacostia.
Schooner Ocean Bird, cargo of.	2, 078 31	219 86	1, 858 45	St. Augustine.	Nov. 6, 1862	William Bacon. (Waiting for prize list.)
Schooner O. K.	856 20	297 86	568 34	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	Reliance. (Waiting for prize list.)
Sloop Ower.	2, 890 70	2, 631 97	2, 592 84	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	T. A. Ward.
Schooner Providence.	3, 079 00	2, 678 24	2, 592 84	St. Augustine.	Nov. 6, 1862	Mathew Vassar. (Waiting for prize list.)
Schooner Prince Alfred.	3, 618 20	2, 001 30	2, 592 84	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	Suequehanna.
Schooner Pride.	2, 918 06	2, 001 30	2, 592 84	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Octorara.
Property, lot of.	2, 043 74	286 35	1, 757 39	Washington.	Nov. 6, 1862	Fortmouth.
Property, lot of.	569 11	170 02	399 09	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Blenville.
Property, lot of.	969 11	170 02	399 09	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Lackawanna.
Property, lot of.	101 87	92 36	8 51	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Blenville.
Sloop Pointer.	1, 168 54	36 29	1, 132 25	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Monticello, Quaker City.
Property, lot of.	1, 998 76	259 37	1, 739 39	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Great Western. (Waiting for prize list.)
Property, lot of.	13, 411 13	285 45	1, 171 36	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Sagamore.
Schooner President.	3, 570 25	216 96	3, 353 29	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	Curlew, Gen. Pillow, New Era, Loudville, Monted City, Conestoga, Marmora, Signal, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, General Lyon, Romeo, Carondelet, Tyler, Petrel, Black Hawk, and tug.
Schooner Princeton.	3, 570 25	216 96	3, 353 29	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	Sciota.
Schooner Prize.	3, 570 25	216 96	3, 353 29	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Sloop Pioneer.	3, 570 25	216 96	3, 353 29	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Steamer Parris, cargo of.	38, 767 64	1, 036 18	37, 731 46	New York.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Steamer Planter.	136, 030 58	6, 336 62	129, 693 96	do.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Steamer Patras.	24, 000 00	4, 072 41	19, 927 59	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Bark Pioneer.	31, 401 25	4, 972 41	26, 428 84	New York.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Tracor, 2.	134 00	103 21	30 79	Springfield.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Schooner Paul.	973 65	134 00	843 65	Key West.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Prize money.	58, 943 42	1, 198 86	57, 744 56	Washington.	Nov. 6, 1862	
Schooner Paucha Larissa.	8, 980 85	1, 225 00	7, 755 85	New Orleans.	Nov. 6, 1862	

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion to November 1, 1865—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Sloop Pickwick	\$335 85	\$102 70	\$233 15	Key West	Aug. 25, 1865	Sunflower.
Schooner Peep O'Day	3, 125 84	363 70	3, 125 14	do	Aug. 25, 1865	Puruit.
Schooner Pot	19, 820 25	3, 952 08	15, 868 17	New Orleans	Aug. 26, 1865	Blenville, Princess Royal.
Sloop Phantom	121 25	103 47	15, 868 17	Key West	Aug. 12, 1865	Honeyuckle.
Steamer Penvensey, part of cargo	5, 456 50	691 16	4, 765 34	New York	Aug. 21, 1865	Newbern.
Steamer Princess Royal	360, 382 61	22, 556 50	337, 816 11	Philadelphia	Oct. 13, 1865	Unadilla, Augusta, Housatonic, America, G. W. Hunt, (\$10,000 decreed to Memphis and Quaker City.)
Sloop Porcia, cargo	6, 973 36	1, 375 99	5, 597 37	do	Jan. 16, 1866	Massachusetts, Patapasco, Wisnashikon.
Schooner Pocahontas, part of cargo	42, 990 50	9, 742 99	39, 517 60	do	Feb. 17, 1866	Sweet Brier, Azalea, Flag, Winona, Acacia.
Steamer Pet	64, 175 39	3, 734 80	60, 440 79	Boston	June 23, 1866	Montgomery.
Schooner Punchmatalla, (see brandy 29 cases of.)						
Queen of the Wave, part of						
Rice, 103 casks of	3, 510 34	896 33	367 53	Philadelphia	April 26, 1865	Conemangh.
Rice, 1,253 bags of	4, 134 92	1, 098 87	2, 614 01	New York	May 23, 1863	Albatross, Norwich.
Schooner Revere	3, 335 73	1, 744 87	3, 036 35	do	Jan. 23, 1863	Albatross.
Schooner Reindeer	10, 147 90	1, 644 70	8, 503 20	do	Sept. 15, 1863	Monticello, Maratansa, Mahaaka.
Schooner Rambler	8, 877 99	1, 384 53	7, 493 46	do	Jan. 11, 1864	Arthur.
Schooner Robert Bruce	38, 238 17	6, 981 52	31, 256 65	do	May 2, 1864	Connecticut.
Schooner Reindeer, cargo of	8, 895 89	2, 051 53	6, 843 76	do	Feb. 4, 1864	Pencobscot.
Schooner Rising Dawn	3, 212 70	1, 213 69	1, 999 01	do	Nov. 25, 1863	W. G. Anderson.
Schooner Rose	7, 778 40	1, 758 92	7, 019 48	do	Jan. 11, 1864	Mount Vernon.
Schooner R. C. Files	36, 065 40	2, 831 15	33, 234 25	Key West	Oct. 16, 1862	Sagunore, Mercedes.
Schooner Reliance	64, 719 50	6, 394 37	78, 295 25	do	Oct. 16, 1862	Kenawha.
Schooner Rising Sun	1, 294 62	946 93	1, 77 80	Washington	Oct. 19, 1863	Huntsville.
Schooner Reindeer	380 00	162 90	225 18	do	Oct. 30, 1862	Wyandank.
Schooner Rebecca	2, 022 41	612 04	1, 410 37	Philadelphia	Feb. 18, 1864	Idland Belle, Satellite.
Schooner Rowena	6, 553 01	929 06	4, 623 05	do	Nov. 6, 1862	Primrose.
Schooner R. O. Bryan, cargo of	1, 809 78	371 13	838 65	Boston	Sept. 15, 1863	Blenville.
Rum, 8 bbls.; 37 lbs. sugar, and small lot of lumber.	4, 479 50	456 83	4, 022 67	Springfield	Nov. 26, 1864	Pembina, Pawnee, Huron, Unadilla, H. Andrews, E. B. Hale, Ellen.
Sloop Richard	3, 474 65	370 28	3, 104 37	Key West	June 9, 1863	Rattler, Petrel.
Sloop Ringgold No. 1	1, 036 51	150 45	886 06	do	June 8, 1863	Gem of the Sea.
Sloop Ringgold No. 2	2, 385 50	288 00	2, 097 50	do	June 4, 1863	Reeluck.
Schooner Royal Yacht	97, 676 26	2, 053 74	95, 622 54	do	Nov. 2, 1863	James S. Chambers.
Schooner Robekab	9, 599 09	447 65	9, 151 44	do	Feb. 20, 1864	W. G. Anderson.
Sloop Ringgold No. 3	5, 161 61	112 35	5, 049 26	do	Feb. 20, 1864	J. S. Chambers.
Sloop R. O. Bryan, cargo of	2, 710 75	435 46	2, 275 29	Key West	July 16, 1864	Jeanline.
Sloop Richard	7, 164 35	77 11	7, 087 24	Boston	Mar. 17, 1864	Louisiana.
Sloop Ringgold	7, 164 35	77 11	7, 087 24	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Octorara.
Sloop Ringgold	7, 164 35	77 11	7, 087 24	do	Mar. 17, 1864	Waiting for price list.)
Sloop Ringgold	7, 164 35	77 11	7, 087 24	do	Mar. 17, 1864	For price.

PRIZE VESSELS.

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Vessel	Prize	Value	Where Captured	By Whom	Date	Remarks
Schooner Ripple	377 00	341 57	Key West	Key West	April 12, 1864	Katfudny.
Schooner Revere	28, 966 56	2, 047 36	Key West	Key West	April 12, 1864	Commodore.
Schooner Ronon	38, 662 26	340 40	Boston	Boston	Mar. 27, 1864	Kanawha.
Sloop Racer	6, 350 38	1, 905 72	Key West	Key West	Mar. 29, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Sloop Resolute	563 25	741 13	Key West	Key West	Mar. 29, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Roebuck	9, 071 02	122 53	do.	do.	Mar. 29, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Rebel	114 59	974 53	do.	do.	Mar. 29, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner R. H. Vermylee	6, 220 89	88 38	do.	do.	May 1, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Rob Roy	538 43	1, 118 35	New Orleans	New Orleans	June 16, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
*Rosin, 25 barrels, &c.	20, 494 47	430 07	Key West	Key West	Aug. 12, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Ruby	14, 286 00	3, 091 81	Key West	Key West	Aug. 12, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Robert E. Lee	122, 331 11	2, 482 61	Key West	Key West	Sept. 1, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
†Schooner Rowena, sup. decred.		6, 383 56	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Mar. 19, 1866	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Rebel armed schooner Royal Yacht.	2, 500 00	330 39	Washington	Washington	April 24, 1868	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sun Juan	10, 214 86	1, 031 85	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	July 27, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Specie	38, 250 94	1, 275 91	do.	do.	Oct. 17, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Salvor	21, 454 10	3, 029 19	do.	do.	Jan. 14, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sarah	12, 558 25	1, 671 22	do.	do.	Nov. 26, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Susan Jane	2, 800 00	2, 763 66	do.	do.	April 23, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sally Mear	2, 928 50	1, 497 45	Washington	Washington	Oct. 13, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Sloop S. W. Green	415 00	169 55	do.	do.	Oct. 13, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sarah Lavina	605 00	163 96	do.	do.	Oct. 13, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Southern	905 00	164 10	do.	do.	Sept. 21, 1862	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sabine	114 19	114 19	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Shoet, cargo of, &c.	579 68	170 91	do.	do.	Oct. 5, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Swan	218, 475 52	16, 177 49	Key West	Key West	Feb. 17, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Silas Henry	3, 913 30	1, 058 08	do.	do.	Oct. 13, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Stonewall	1, 800 00	114 35	do.	do.	Oct. 13, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sarah, cargo of	4, 322 61	1, 118 25	New York	New York	Oct. 22, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sarah and Caroline	4, 311 44	1, 233 22	do.	do.	Jan. 14, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Shark	5, 074 53	1, 233 22	do.	do.	Feb. 17, 1865	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Soledad Cos.	1, 352 41	6, 138 66	do.	do.	Jan. 27, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Sloop Sarah	104, 336 60	1, 243 75	do.	do.	Nov. 5, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Strainer Scotia	17, 966 24	10, 539 98	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Sunbeam	10, 062 20	15, 511 59	do.	do.	Nov. 20, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Sue	66, 213 94	1, 716 13	do.	do.	Nov. 25, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Southern Independence.	2, 300 00	8, 340 07	Boston	Boston	Dec. 1, 1863	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Black Sally Magee	4, 373 64	4, 244 46	New York	New York	Feb. 29, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner St. George	19, 080 46	3, 702 98	do.	do.	Feb. 29, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Steamer Scotch	554 24	2, 015 65	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Feb. 18, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Southern Rights	383 10	430 71	Key West	Key West	April 12, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Star	226, 300 00	631 49	do.	do.	July 6, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Schooner Stettin	457 29	292, 471 43	New York	New York	Mar. 22, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.
Sugar, 13 barrels; 1 barrel molasses.		372 48	Key West	Key West	Feb. 29, 1864	Keystone State, Seneca, Seneca.

* Waiting for certificate of deposit.

† Amount too small for distribution.

‡ To claimants.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion to November 1, 1865.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Sloop Surprise.....	\$71, 117 16	\$5, 067 39	\$66, 049 77	Key West.....	Feb. 28, 1864	Huntsville.
Schooner Shot.....	143 75	2, 540 41	537 61	do.....	Feb. 28, 1864	Sagamore.
Steamer Spaulding.....	25, 314 67	2, 540 41	22, 774 26	Philadelphia.....	Feb. 28, 1864	Union.
Schooner Sea Drift.....	4, 260 10	598 72	3, 661 38	Key West.....	Mar. 17, 1864	Itasca.
Schooner Statesman.....	13, 500 67	1, 622 07	11, 878 60	do.....	Mar. 28, 1864	Tahoma.
Scow, 1, and 59 bales cotton.....	13, 438 59	1, 192 40	12, 246 19	do.....	Mar. 28, 1864	Fort Henry.
Sloop Southern Star.....	1, 586 63	159 37	1, 427 26	do.....	Mar. 28, 1864	Do.
Steamer St. John's.....	47, 792 40	2, 322 89	45, 469 51	Boston.....	Mar. 22, 1864	Stettin.
Sugar, 14 barrels, &c.....	1, 176 07	205 60	970 47	New Orleans.....	July 19, 1864	Cayuga, Owasco.
Steamer Southern Merchant.....	3, 600 00	481 30	3, 118 70	do.....	Oct. 2, 1865	Diana.
*Shoes, 498 pairs.....	273 90	113 63	80 126	do.....	do.....	Genesee.
Schooner Segur.....	3, 150 00	11, 321 07 1/2	1, 321 07 1/2	do.....	do.....	Gulf squadron.
Sundries, 12 boxes.....	816 03	507 85	619 05	Key West.....	Mar. 29, 1864	Brooklyn.
Schooner Stingray.....	33, 988 04	2, 968 16	31, 019 88	New Orleans.....	June 7, 1864	Penobscot.
Schooner Sylphide.....	3, 050 69	769 96	2, 280 74	do.....	June 17, 1864	Virginia.
Steamer Scotia.....	*76, 448 52	3, 009 02	73, 439 50	Boston.....	July 19, 1864	Connecticut.
Schooner Sophia.....	1, 212 60	359 26	853 34	New York.....	Nov. 12, 1864	Dan Smith, Huron, Midnight.
Schooner Savannah.....	1, 325 00	244 96	1, 080 04	do.....	Nov. 12, 1864	Perry.
Schooner, 1, sloop, 1.....	1, 818 21	273 52	545 69	Washington.....	Oct. 7, 1864	Morse.
Schooner Sea Bird.....	3, 600 00	237 95	3, 362 05	Key West.....	Oct. 7, 1864	De Solo.
Steamer Sumter.....	60, 284 20	5, 287 60	54, 996 60	St. Augustine.....	Nov. 4, 1864	Pawnee, Columbine.
Steamer Susanna.....	5, 396 81	484 02	4, 912 79	Philadelphia.....	Mar. 25, 1865	Metacombet.
Schooner Spunky.....	1, 168 31	293 34	864 97	St. Augustine.....	Mar. 28, 1865	Beauregard.
Schooner Susan.....	2, 059 53	2, 059 53	33, 020 73	Key West.....	April 26, 1865	Roebuck, Honeyuckle.
Schooner, Sort No. 1.....	3, 204 63	28 00	9, 976 97	do.....	June 29, 1865	O. H. Lee.
Schooner, name unknown.....	3, 02 00	92 00	do.....	do.....	No proceeds.	Nita. (Waiting for prize list.)
Sloop, no name.....	78, 048 83	3, 575 36	74, 473 47	Boston.....	June 3, 1865	Gem of the Sea.
Sloop Swallow.....	2, 749 40	196 87	2, 552 53	Key West.....	June 12, 1865	Toga.
Schooner, Sort No. 2.....	2, 931 04	605 33	2, 325 71	Philadelphia.....	Oct. 18, 1865	Honeyuckle.
Sloop Sarah Mary, cargo.....	99, 138 53	7, 064 56	91, 073 95	New York.....	June 26, 1866	Norfolk Packet.
Steamer Stag.....	154, 550 35	680 22	153, 851 03	Boston.....	June 16, 1866	6. A. D. Vance, Monticello.
Steamer Helina.....	730 75	133 07	597 68	do.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Harford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Monongahela.
Schooner, no name.....	302 70	104 47	198 23	do.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Chickamaug, Metacombet, Octorara, Port Royal.
Sloop Sally, cargo.....	302 70	104 47	198 23	New York.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Chickamaug, Metacombet, Octorara, Port Royal.
Schooner, no name.....	302 70	104 47	198 23	New York.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Chickamaug, Metacombet, Octorara, Port Royal.
Schooner, no name.....	302 70	104 47	198 23	New York.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Chickamaug, Metacombet, Octorara, Port Royal.
Schooner, no name.....	302 70	104 47	198 23	New York.....	Aug. 29, 1866	Chickamaug, Metacombet, Octorara, Port Royal.

Bark Springbok, cargo of	227, 719 46	223, 554 18	204, 165 26	New York	June 18, 1867	Ky-stone State, Seneca, Norwich, Alabama, James Adger, Sluip- herd Knapp, Roebuck.
Steamer Siren	7, 782 10	7, 685 91	7, 686 19	Washington	Dec. 17, 1867	Monoma.
Sea Bird. (See Fanny.)						Keystone State.
Steamer Tubal Cain	55, 067 48	8, 005 83	47, 061 63	New York	July 20, 1863	Octorara.
Schooner Trier	1, 367 30	3, 269 86	1, 017 44	Key West	Oct. 15, 1863	Octorara.
Schooner Two Sisters	3, 698 30	684 34	3, 013 96	do	Oct. 24, 1863	Albatross.
Schooner Theresa	2, 990 14	626 23	2, 363 81	do	Oct. 14, 1863	Albatross.
Tobacco, 18 boxes	329 14	95 23	233 91	Washington	Oct. 19, 1863	Currituck, Anacostia.
Schooner Three Brothers	320 00	116 92	203 06	do	Feb. 18, 1864	Cricket.
Steamer Tom Sugg	7, 000 00	4, 027 70	2, 972 30	Springfield	April 12, 1864	Roanoke, Flag. (No prize list.)
Ship Thomas Wilson	7, 656 88	537 11	999 19	New York	June 1, 1864	Sagamore.
Turpentine, 11 barrels	1, 119 30	127 67	121 21	Key West	June 1, 1864	Wyanadant, Jacob Bell.
Schooner Thomas C. Worrell	514 40	177 83	276 47	Washington	Feb. 17, 1865	Key West.
Tobacco, 2 hogheads	708 66	156 44	559 92	Springfield	Oct. 10, 1864	Kansas.
Steamer Triton Shandy	418, 873 61	6, 801 86	412, 079 55	Boston	Jan. 14, 1865	Fort Jackson.
Steamer Thistle	163, 398 90	2, 529 67	160, 853 83	do	Mar. 23, 1865	Nitta.
Schooner Three Brothers	1, 626 87	183 26	1, 445 98	Key West	Aug. 25, 1865	Roebuck.
Schooner Terrapin	1, 627 38	183 26	1, 514 35	do	No proceeds.	Do.
Schooner Theodore	75 75	15 73	45 50	do	Aug. 21, 1865	Hibiscus. (Waiting for prize list.)
Sloop Telemaco	140 00	94 63	2, 378 45	New Orleans	Dec. 3, 1865	Quaker City.
Schooner Tangle	21, 257 49	769 00	20, 358 49	New York	June 16, 1866	Cayuga.
Three Lighters	15, 500 00	77 37	15, 422 63	Boston		Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Oswipee, Seminole, Onida, Metacomel, Octorara, Port Royal, Kennebec, Inaca, Galena, Tecumseh, Manhattan, Winnebago, Chickasaw, Genesee, Sebago, Mobile, Buckthorn, Cowslip, Puno- la, Conemaugh, J. E. Jackson, Estrella, Narcisus, Stockdale, Glasgow, Penblina.
Steamer Tennessee	595, 000 00	99 25	594, 900 75	New Orleans	June 16, 1866	Hardford, Richmond, Brooklyn, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Oswipee, Seminole, Onida, Metacomel, Octorara, Port Royal, Kennebec, Inaca, Galena, Tecumseh, Manhattan, Winnebago, Chickasaw, Genesee, Sebago, Mobile, Buckthorn, Cowslip, Puno- la, Conemaugh, J. E. Jackson, Estrella, Narcisus, Stockdale, Glasgow, Penblina.
Steamer Union	98, 838 45	7, 298 84	91, 539 61	Key West	Feb. 17, 1863	J. S. Chambers.
Schooner Uncle Moss	22, 563 91	2, 336 92	30, 225 99	do	Feb. 17, 1863	Tahoma.
Schooner Victoria	50, 450 49	2, 049 56	48, 400 91	Boston	Jan. 12, 1863	Kanawha.
Steamer Victory	306, 421 37	6, 422 92	299, 998 45	do	Nov. 5, 1863	Santiago de Cuba.
Schooner Valasco	550 00	871 95	No proceeds.	New York	Feb. 17, 1863	Rhode Island.
Schooner Venus	5, 781 49	1, 266 36	4, 515 13	do	Oct. 7, 1863	Wachusett, Sonoma.
Steamer Virginia	57, 935 99	9, 945 42	48, 690 57	Key West	Feb. 17, 1863	Mercedita.
Schooner Victoria	30, 301 08	2, 267 87	28, 033 21	do	Feb. 17, 1863	Western World, Gem of the Seas, Yacht Hope, Albatross, Henry Anderson, E. B. Hale. (No prize list.)
Schooner Volante	541 52	529 96	11 36	Philadelphia		Beauregard.
Schooner Volante	1, 335 11	144 20	1, 210 91	Key West	Nov. 17, 1864	Beauregard.
Schooner Victory, cargo of	621 85	179 47	4, 442 38	do	Mar. 29, 1863	Kensington, Rachel Seaman.
Steamer Viren	58, 127 00	3, 031 02	55, 095 98	New York	Mar. 14, 1865	Rhode Island.
Schooner William Mallory	7, 226 19	1, 526 20	5, 968 90	do	Oct. 16, 1862	Huntville, Brooklyn, Mercedita, Isasca.
Schooner W. C. Bee	30, 864 25	2, 470 04	28, 414 21	do	Oct. 16, 1862	Santiago de Cuba.

* \$80, 124 paid as salvage to Samuel Butler. Prize list of Genesee wanting.
† \$1, 321 074 paid to James Taylor for running and repairing vessel.—Decreed to West Gulf squadron.

Prizes adjudicated from the commencement of the rebellion to November 1, 1865.—Continued.

Name.	Gross proceeds.	Costs and expenses.	Amount for distribution.	Where adjudicated.	Sent to Fourth Auditor for distribution.	Vessels entitled to share.
Schooner William.....	\$25,324 97	\$6,553 04	\$62,371 93	Key West.....	Oct. 7, 1863	De Soto.
Schooner William E. Chester.....	22,296 74	2,390 35	19,706 39	do.....	Oct. 10, 1863	Montgomery.
Schooner Wave.....	6,250 26	1,538 55	4,251 31	New York.....	Nov. 25, 1862	Fortmouth.
Schooner Water Witch.....	5,731 30	1,538 33	3,752 47	do.....	Nov. 5, 1863	Arthur, Sachem.
Whiskey, cargo of.....	553 48	125 46	408 02	Washington.....	Nov. 25, 1862	George Maugham. (Waiting for prize list.)
Schooner Wave.....	5,001 90	621 59	4,180 31	Philadelphia.....	Nov. 5, 1863	G. W. Blunt.
Schooner Winter Shrub.....	1,485 80	773 32	712 52	do.....	Nov. 5, 1863	Hunchback, Whitehead.
Schooner Wanderer.....	1,430 60	704 36	726 34	do.....	Feb. 29, 1864	Sacramento.
Schooner Wave, cargo of.....	4,137 00	767 09	3,369 91	do.....	Mar. 17, 1864	E. B. Hale.
Schooner W. Y. Leitch.....	1,180 69	406 55	774 13	Key West.....	Dec. 10, 1864	Octorara.
Bark Winnifred.....	38,110 96	6,344 96	32,866 00	New York.....	April 12, 1864	Quaker City, Monticello.
Schooner Wave.....	19,900 89	1,905 45	17,995 44	New Orleans.....	April 23, 1864	Cayuga.
Schooner Wezons or Alert.....	93,281 25	7,037 14	86,244 11	do.....	April 23, 1864	Kanawha, Colorado, Richmond, Gertrude, Kennebec, Octorara, Albatross.
Steamer Warrior and cargo.....	26,276 67	3,390 33	25,886 14	do.....	Nov. 26, 1864	Gertrude.
Schooner Wonder.....	3,627 85	966 01	2,661 84	Philadelphia.....	Feb. 2, 1865	Daffodil. (a detachment from Wabash entitled to share.)
Schooner William.....	2,453 32	245 36	2,217 96	Key West.....	May 1, 1865	San Jacinto.
Schooner William A. Kain.....	23,909 32	2,382 67	21,526 65	do.....	April 26, 1865	Rattlesn.
Schooner Wild Pigeon.....	188 71	81 22	107 49	do.....	April 26, 1865	Hendrick Hudson. (Waiting for prize list.)
Steamer Wando.....	415,680 83	6,203 94	409,486 89	Boston.....	Sept. 23, 1865	Fort Jackson.
Schooner Wave, (sup. decrees.).....	.....	.....	70 10	Philadelphia.....	May 6, 1868	G. W. Blunt.
Steamer William Bagley.....	218,540 73	18,639 91	190,900 82	New Orleans.....	July 6, 1867	De Soto, Kennebec, Ossipee.
Steam-tug Young America.....	13,500 00	219 73	13,280 26	do.....	Oct. 5, 1865	Cumberland.
Steamer Young Republic.....	422,341 99	10,822 50	411,519 79	do.....	Aug. 24, 1865	Grand Gulf.
Schooner Zavalla.....	4,125 14	1,296 15	2,828 99	New York.....	Aug. 14, 1865	Huntsville.
Schooner Zulma.....	2,480 61	164 02	2,316 59	Boston.....	Dec. 19, 1864	New London.

Statement of prizes adjudicated to May 1, 1868, arranged in connection with the vessels of the navy entitled to share in proceeds.

[Names of capturing vessels in SMALL CAPITALS.]

- ACACIA :**
 Steamer Julia.
 Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.
 Schooner Pocahontas, (part of cargo.)
- ADELA :**
 Schooner Badger.
- ADIRONDACK :**
 Schooner Emma.
- ADOLPH HUGEL :**
 Schooner Kate, (cargo.)
- A. D. VANCE :**
 Steamer Charlotte.
 Steamer Stag.
- ALABAMA :**
 Schooner Albion.
 Steamer Annie.
 Steamer Catalina.
 Schooner Nelly.
 Schooner Sarah.
- ALBATROSS :**
 Schooner Louise, 103 casks rice.
 1,253 bags rice.
 Schooner Two Sisters.
 Schooner Wenona or Alert.
- ALFRED ROBB :**
 One case boots, &c.
- AMANDA :**
 Steamer Swan.
- AMARANTHUS :**
 Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.
- AMERICA :**
 Schooner Antelope.
 Schooner David Crockett.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Steamer Princess Royal.
- ANACOSTIA :**
 Schooner Blossom.
 Steamer Eureka.
 Sloop Flying Cloud.
 Hoop skirts.
 2 boxes of whiskey.
 Schooner Ladies' Delight.
 Lot of property.
 18 boxes of tobacco.
 Schooner Emily.
- ANNIE WILLIAMS :**
 Boat Alice.
 Schooner Mattie.
- ANTONA :**
 Schooner Betsey.
 27 bales cotton, (cargo.)
 Schooner Mary Ann.
 Schooner Cecelia D.
 Schooner Exchange.
- ARGOSY :**
 Merchandise, 4 mules and 1 buggy.
- ARIEL :**
 Boat, (name unknown.)
- ARIES :**
 Steamer Ceres.
 82 bales cotton.
 Steamer Bat.
- ARIZONA :**
 Sloop Aurelia.
- AROOSTOOK :**
 Steamer Eureka.
 Schooner Hunter.
 Schooner Marion.
 43 bales cotton.
- ARTHUR :**
 Schooner J. G. McNeil.
 Schooner Reindeer.
 Schooner Water Witch.
- AUGUSTA :**
 Schooner Aquilla.
 Steamer Cambria, (and part of cargo.)
 Sloop C. Ronterreau.
 Schooner Island Belle.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Steamer Princess Royal.
 Steamer Secesh.
 Schooner E. J. Waterman.
- AUGUSTA DINSMORE :**
 Schooner John.
- AVENGER :**
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{3}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
- AZALEA :**
 Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.
 Schooner Pocahontas, (part of cargo.)

BAINBRIDGE :

Schooner Baigorry.
Schooner New Castle.
Steamer Swan.

BARON DE KALB :

Steamer Alonzo Childs.
208 bales cotton.

BEAUREGARD :

Schooner Charmer.
Sloop Garibaldi.
Sloop Hannah.
Sloop Hope.
Sloop Last Trial.
Schooner Linda.
Sloop Lydia.
Schooner Minnie.
Schooner Ora Monita.
Sloop Racer.
Sloop Resolute.
Schooner Spunky.
Schooner Volante.

BENTON :

2,129 bales cotton.
28 barrels molasses.
18 bales wool.
24 bales cotton.
5 bales cotton.
Steamer Jeff Davis.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{2}{10}$ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
Steamer Fairplay.
Steamer Gen. Thompson.
Steamer Gen. Lovell.
Steamer Gen. Beauregard.
Steamer Gen. Price.

BERMUDA :

Schooner Artist.
Schooner Carmita.
Sloop Fortunate.
5 bales cotton.
300 pounds loose cotton.

BIENVILLE :

Schooner Alert.
Schooner Anna Sophia.
30 bags.

BIENVILLE—Continued :

Schooner La Criolla.
Schooner Louisa.
Schooner Morning Star.
Schooner Providence.
Steamer Patras, (cargo.)
Steamer Patras.
Schooner Pet.
Schooner Rebecca.
Schooner Sarah and Caroline.
Steamer Stettin.

BLACK HAWK :

2,129 bales cotton.
28 barrels molasses.
18 bales wool.
24 bales cotton.
63 bales cotton.
5 bales cotton.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{2}{10}$ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
Prize money.

BOHIO :

Schooner Eugenie Smith.
Schooner Henry Travers.

BRAZILIERA :

Sloop Buffalo.
Schooner Defiance.

BRITANNIA :

Steamer Blenheim.

BROOKLYN :

Sloop Blazer.
Sloop Kate.
Steamer Magnolia.
Bark Meaco.
Brig Nahum Stetson.
Schooner Star.
12 boxes sundries.
Schooner Wm Mallory.
Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three Lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.
BUCKTHORN :
Steamer Tennessee.

CAIRO :

Steamer Jeff Davis.
 Steamer Gen. Thompson.
 Steamer Gen. Lovell.
 Steamer Gen. Beauregard.
 Steamer Gen. Price.

CALHOUN :

Schooner Corypheus.
 Steamer L. Whiteman.

CALYPSO :

Schooner Herald.
 Steamer Lady Sterling.

CAMBRIDGE :

Schooner Julia.
 Schooner Revere.
 Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

CAMELIA :

Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

CANANDAIGUA :

Schooner Annie Dees.
 Steamer Cherokee.
 Sloop C. Rontereau.
 Schooner David Crockett.
 Steamer Secesh.

CANONICUS :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

CARONDELET :

2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 Steamer Jeff Davis.
 Prize money.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
 Steamer Gen. Thompson.
 Steamer Gen. Lovell.
 Steamer Gen. Beauregard.
 Steamer Gen. Price.

CATALPA :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

CAYUGA :

Active and Blue Bell.
 29 cases brandy.
 4 bales cotton.
 Brig Eco.
 Schooner J. T. Davis.
 14 barrels sugar.
 Schooner Wave.
 Schooner Tampico.

CERES :

Steamer Alice.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Fanny, Sea Bird,
 Black Warrior and Forrest.

CHAMPION :

10 bales cotton.
 8 bales cotton.

CHENANGO :

Schooner Elvira, (cargo.)

CHEROKEE :

Steamer Emma Henry.

CHICKASAW :

Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

CHILLICOTHE :

2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

CHIPPEWA :

Brig Napier.

CHOCTAW :

10 bales cotton.

CHOCTAW—Continued :

2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{8}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed

CHOCURA :

Schooner Agnes.
 31 bales cotton.
 Sloop Express.
 Schooner Frederick II.
 Schooner Julia.
 Schooner Louisa.
 Schooner Lowood.
 Schooner Kate Hurley.
 Schooner Pride.
 Schooner Alabama.
 Brig Joseph Baker.
 Schooner Julia.

CIMARRON :

Steamer Atlanta.
 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales cotton.
 Schooner Jupiter.

CINCINNATI :

Prize money.

CIRCISSIAN :

Sloop John Wesley.
 Steamer Minna.

CLIFTON :

Bark H. M. McGuin.

CLOVER :

Schooner Coquette.

CLYDE :

67 bales cotton.
 42 bales cotton.
 11 bags.

CŒUR DE LEON :

Lot of dry goods.
 Schooner Emily Murray.
 Lot of goods.
 Schooner Lookout.
 Cargo of merchandise.

COLORADO :

Steamer Calhoun.
 Schooner Calhoun.

COLORADO—Continued :

Schooner Wenona or Alert.
 Schooner Hunter.
 Schooner Judah.

COLUMBIA :

Steamer Hattie.
 25 barrels rosin, &c.
 Steamer Sumter.

COMMODORE :

4 boats and cargoes.
 2 boats and 4 bales cotton.
 Schooner Locadie.
 Schooner Restless Union.

COMMODORE BARNEY :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North State.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff Davis.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Schooner Napoleon.

COMMODORE McDONOUGH :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

COMMODORE MORRIS :

Sloop, (no name.)

COMMODORE PERRY :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North Star.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff Davis.
 Schooner Comet.
 Schooner J. J. Crittenden.
 Sloop America.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior &c!
 Forrest.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner John and Nathaniel Taylor
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.

COMMODORE READ :

25 canoes and cargoes.

CONEMAUGH :

Anchors, &c., from Queen of the West
 Schooner Judson.

CONEMAUGH—Continued :

Queen of the Wave, (part of.)
Steamer Tennessee.

CONESTOGA :

27 bales cotton.
55 bales cotton.
20 bales cotton.
154 bales cotton.
5 hogsheads sugar.
Prize money.
154 bales cotton ; 19 claimed.
154 bales cotton ; 12 claimed.

CONNECTICUT :

Schooner Adeline.
90 bales cotton.
Schooner Emma.
Steamer Greyhound.
Schooner Hermosa.
Steamer Juno.
Steamer Minnie.
Schooner Rambler.
Steamer Scotia.
90 bales cotton.

CORNUBIA :

89 bales cotton.
Schooner Chaos.

CORYPHEUS :

One sail boat.
Three sail boats.

COURIER :

Sloop Angelina.
Schooner Director.
Schooner Maria Bishop.

COWSLIP :

75 bales cotton.
Sloops, two, (no names.)
Steamer Tennessee.

CRESCENT :

Steamer Leviathan.

CRICKET :

2,129 bales cotton.
23 barrels molasses.
18 bales wool.
8 bales cotton.
24 bales cotton.
5 bales cotton.
Steamer Kaskaskia.
Steamer Tom Sugg.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.

CRICKET—Continued :

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11¹/₁₀ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88⁹/₁₀ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

CRUSADER :

Schooner Forest King.
Schooner General Taylor.

CUMBERLAND :

Bark Hiawatha.
Steam Tug Young America.

CURLLEW :

Prize money.

CURRITUCK :

Schooner American Coaster.
Cargoes of 4 canoes.
Cargoes of 9 boats.
Cargo of sloop Queen of the Fleet.
25 canoes and cargoes.
Schooner Director.
Schooner Hampton.
Schooner Ladies' Delight.
18 boxes tobacco.
Schooner Emily.

CUSHING, WM. B., LIEUT. COMMANDER :

Ram Albemarle.

DAFFODIL :

Schooner Wonder.

DAI CHING :

Schooner George Chisholm.
Schooner Coquette.

DALE :

Sloop Last Trial.
Schooner Mabel.
Schooner Specie.

DANDELION :

Sloop C. Ronterreau.

DAN SMITH :

One flat-bottomed boat.
Steamer Chatham.
Schooner Emily Murray.
Lot of goods.
Cargo of merchandise.
Cargo of shoes.
Schooner Sophia.

DAWN :

Rebel steamer Nashville.

DAYLIGHT :

Steamer Cornubia.
Steamer Ella.

DELAWARE :

Schooner Albemarle.
Steamer Albemarle.
Schooner Old North State.

DELAWARE—Continued:

Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lion.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior and
 Forrest.

DE SOTO:

Steamer Alice Vivian.
 Sloop Bright.
 Cargo of Steamer Cuba.
 Schooner Clarita.
 114 bales cotton.
 Steamer Cumberland.
 Schooner General Prim.
 Sloop Jane Adelle.
 Steamer Leviathan.
 Steamer William Bagley.
 Steamer James Battle.
 Schooner Lady Maria.
 Schooner Major Barbour.
 Schooner Mississippian.
 Steamer Montgomery.
 Schooner Rapid.
 Schooner Sea Bird.
 Schooner William.

DIANA:

Steamer Southern Merchant.

EASTPORT:

2, 129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{2}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.

E. B. HALE:

Schooner Rowena.
 Schooner Wave, (cargo.)

ELK:

Coffee, whiskey, &c.

ELLEN:

Schooner Rowena.

EMMA:

Steamer Bat.

EOLUS:

Steamer Hope.
 Steamer Lady Sterling.
 Steamer Bat.

ESSEX:

2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{2}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.

ESTRELLA:

Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Steamer Tennessee.

ETHAN ALLEN:

Schooner Fashion.
 Schooner Gipsy.
 Schooner Olive Branch.

EUGENIE:

Steamer Alabama.
 Sloop Last Trial.

EUREKA:

One yawl boat.
 25 canoes and cargoes.
 Sloop Mary Grey.
 Sloop (no name.)

EXCHANGE:

207 bales cotton.

FAIR PLAY:

Steamer General Sigel.
 4 boxes bitters.
 12 boxes wine.
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels brandy.
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels whiskey.

FERNANDINA :

Sloop Annie Thompson.

FLAG :

Ship Amelia.

Schooner Annie Dees. •

Steamer Anglia.

Schooner David Crockett.

Steamer Emilie.

Sloop Mercury.

Schooner Major E. Willis.

Ship Thomas Watson.

Schooner E. J. Waterman.

Schooner Elmira Cornelius.

Schooner Pocahontas, (part of cargo.)

FLAMBEAU :

Schooner Active.

Schooner Annie Dees.

Schooner Bettie Kratzer.

Schooner David Crockett.

Schooner Hettiwan.

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)

Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)

Steamer Deer.

FLORIDA :

Steamer Calypso.

Schooner Hattie.

FOREST ROSE :

Steamer Elmira.

FORT HENRY :

Boat Annie Maria.

Schooner Anna.

39 bales cotton.

22 bales cotton.

250 bushels corn.

Boat Emma.

Sloop G. L. Brockenborough.

Sloop Isabella.

Schooner Martha Jane.

Sloop Ranger.

Scow and 59 bales cotton.

Sloop Southern Star.

FORT HINDMAN :

10 bales cotton.

2,129 bales cotton.

28 barrels molasses.

18 bales wool.

24 bales cotton.

5 bales cotton.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 30 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.

FORT HINDMAN—Continued :650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.

FORT JACKSON :

Steamer Boston.

Steamer Thistle.

Steamer Wando.

Schooner Chaos.

4 bales cotton.

4 bales cotton, 3 bags, &c., cotton.

FORT MORGAN :

Schooner Lone.

FREEBORN :

Schooner J. T. Capron.

25 canoes and cargoes.

FULTON :

Steamer Banshee.

FUCHSIA :

25 canoes and cargoes.

GALENA :

Steamer Gaines.

Ingomar.

Steamer Selma.

Three Lighters.

Steamer Tennessee.

GAZELLE :

2,129 bales cotton.

28 barrels molasses.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.

18 bales wool.

24 bales cotton.

5 bales cotton.

GEM OF THE SEA :

Sloop Ann.

Schooner Charm.

Schooner Dixie.

Schooner Fair Play.

Schooner Maggie Fulton.

Sloop Richard.

Sloop, (no name.)

GEMSBOK :

Brig Ariel.

- GENESSEE:**
 498 pairs shoes.
 Steamer Tennessee.
- GENERAL BRAGG:**
 Steamer Fair Play.
- GENERAL LYON:**
 Prize money.
- GENERAL PILLOW:**
 Prize money.
- GENERAL PRICE:**
 14 bags cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.
- GENERAL PUTNAM:**
 Schooner Comet.
 Schooner J. J. Crittenden.
 Sloop America.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lovely Belle.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner Louisa Agnes.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior and Forrest.
- G. W. BLUNT:**
 Schooner Annie Dees.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Steamer Princess Royal.
 Schooner Wave.
- GEORGE MANGHAM:**
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 One canoe and cargo.
 Schooner Emily Murray.
 Lot of goods.
 Cargo of whiskey.
- GERTRUDE:**
 50 bales cotton.
 Schooner Ellen.
 Brig Eco.
- GERTRUDE—Continued:**
 Schooner Wenona or Alert.
 Steamer Warrior.
- GETTYSBURG:**
 Steamer Armstrong.
 Steamer Blenheim.
 150 sacks, &c.
 Steamer Little Ada.
 Steamer Lillian.
- GLADIOLUS:**
 Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.
- GLASGOW:**
 Steamer Tennessee.
- GLIDE:**
 Schooner Malta.
- GOVERNOR BUCKINGHAM:**
 35 bales cotton.
- GRAND GULF:**
 Steamer Banshee.
 Schooner Mary Ann.
 Steamer Young Republic.
- GRANITE CITY:**
 Schooner Anita.
 3 bales and 2 crates of cotton.
- GREAT WESTERN:**
 3 bales cotton.
 2 pianos.
- H. ANDREWS:**
 Schooner Rowena.
- HARRIET LANE:**
 Brig H. C. Brooks.
 Schooner Joanna Ward.
- HARTFORD:**
 Steames Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.
- HARVEST MOON:**
 Steamer Deer.
- HATTERAS:**
 Sloop Elizabeth.
 Schooner Magnolia.
 Schooner P. C. Wallis.
 Schooner Sarah, (cargo.)
 Brig Josephine.
- HENDRICK HUDSON:**
 139 bales cotton.
 Schooner Fannie McRae.
 Steamer Laura.
 Schooner Lucy.
 Schooner Margaret.
 Schooner Wild Pigeon.

HENRY BRINKER :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North State.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 barrels rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior and
 Forrest.

HENRY JAMES :

Schooner Adventure.

HENRY LEWIS :

Schooner Captain Spedden.

HETZEL :

28 bales cotton.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior and
 Forrest.
 30 bales cotton,
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.

HIBISCUS :

Sloop Annie.
 Sloop Florida.
 Sloop Theodora.

HOME :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

HONDURAS :

Sloop Last Trial.
 Steamer Mail.
 Sloop Neptune.

HONEYSUCKLE :

Schooner Augusta.
 Sloop Florida.
 Schooner Fly.
 Schooner Miriam.
 Sloop Phantom.
 Schooner Susan.
 Schooner Sort, No. 2.

HOPE :

Schooner Emma Tuttle.

HOUSATONIC :

Schooner Annie Dees.
 Sloop C. Ronterean.
 Schooner Ettivan.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Sloop Neptune, (cargo.)
 Steamer Princess Royal.
 Steamer Secesh.

HOWQUAH :

Steamer Annie.
 Steamer Ella.

HUNCHBACK :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North State.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 pounds rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 680 pieces of merchandise.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.

HUNTSVILLE :

Schooner Agnes.
 Schooner Ariel.
 Schooner Ascension.
 Schooner A. J. Hodge.
 Schooner Courier.
 Sloop Last Trial.
 Steamer Magnolia.
 Sloop Minnie.
 Steamer Reliance.
 Sloop Surprise.
 Schooner William Mallory.
 Schooner Zavalla.

HURON :

Schooner Aquilla.
 Schooner Albert.
 Steamer Cambria and part of cargo.
 Steamer Chatham.
 Schooner Guide.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Schooner Rowena.
 Steamer Secesh.
 Schooner Sophia.

INO :

One boat, (no name)

IOSCO :

Steamer Fisher.

IROQUOIS :

Steamer Kate.
 Steamer Merrimack.

- ISAAC SMITH :**
Schooner British Empire.
- ISLAND BELLE :**
Hoop skirts.
2 boxes whiskey.
Schooner Reindeer.
- ITASCA :**
Schooner Carrie Mair.
Schooner Lizzie Weston.
Steamer Magnolia.
Schooner Miriam.
Schooner Mary Ann.
Schooner Sea Drift.
Schooner William Mallory.
Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.
- IUKA :**
Schooner Conness.
- JACOB BELL :**
One life boat.
One canoe.
One flat boat.
25 cargoes and canoes.
Schooner Gold Leaf.
Schooner T. C. Worrell.
- JAMES L. DAVIS :**
64 bales cotton.
Schooner Florida.
Sloop Neptune.
- JAMES S. CHAMBERS :**
Schooner Cornelia.
Schooner Ida.
Sloop Relampago, No. 1.
Schooner Rebekah.
Steamer Union.
- JAMESTOWN :**
Schooner Aigburth.
Schooner Havelock.
Brig Intended.
- JAMES ADGER :**
Steamer Elizabeth.
Steamer Kate.
Schooner Sarah.
Steamer Cornubia.
Steamer Robert E. Lee.
- JASMINE :**
Schooner Relampago, No. 2.
- J. N. SEYMOUR :**
Steamer Ellis.
Schooner Lynnhaven.
Schooner, (name unknown.)
Fanny, Sea Bird, Bl'k War'r, Forrest.
- JOHN ADAMS :**
Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
3½ bales cotton.
14 bales cotton.
Steamer Deer.
- JONQUIL :**
Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
14 bales cotton.
Steamer Deer.
- J. P. JACKSON :**
Schooner Medora.
Schooner P. C. Wallis.
Steamer Tennessee.
- JULIA :**
Boat Alligator.
- JULIET :**
3 bales cotton.
24 bales cotton.
5 bales cotton.
21 mules.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 ¹/₁₀ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 ⁹/₁₀ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
- JUNIATA :**
Schooner Fashion, No. 2.
Schooner Harvest.
- KAATSKIUL :**
Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.
- KANAWHA :**
Sloop Annie.
Steamer Ann.
Schooner Charlotte.
Schooner Cuba.
Schooner Clara.
Schooner Comet, No. 2.
5 bales cotton.
Schooner Dart, No. 2.
Steamer Eugenie.
Brig Eco.
Schooner Hunter.
Schooner Mary Ellen.
Schooner R. C. Files.
Schooner Ripple.
Schooner Southern Independence.

KANAWHA—Continued :

Schooner Victoria.
Schooner Wenona or Alert.

KANSAS :

Steamer Annie.
Steamer Tristram Shandy.

KATAHDIN :

Schooner Albert Edward.
Schooner Excelsior.

KENNEBEC :

Steamer Grey Jacket.
Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.
Steamer William Bagley.
Schooner Hunter.
Schooner Juniper.
Schooner John Scott.
Schooner M. J. Smith.
Schooner Wenona or Alert.

KENSINGTON :

Schooner Adventure.
Schooner Corse.
Schooner Dart.
Sloop Maria.
Schooner Velocity.

KENWOOD :

14 bales cotton.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; $11\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; $88\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

KEYSTONE STATE :

Schooner Annie Dees.
Steamer Catalina.
Schooner Cora.
Steamer Caledonia.
88 bales cotton.
 $61\frac{1}{2}$ bales cotton.
235 bales cotton.
4 bales cotton.
90 bales cotton.
Schooner Dixie.
Steamer Elizabeth.
Steamer Elsie.
Barque Hiawatha.
Steamer Margaret and Jessie.
Steamer Rouen.

KEYSTONE STATE—Continued :

Steamer Salvor.
Schooner Sarah.
90 bales cotton.
Steamer Lillian.
Steamer Siren.

KEY WEST :

2 hhds. tobacco.

KINGFISHER :

Schooner Lion.
Schooner Olive Branch.

KITTATINNY :

120 bales cotton.
Cargo of Emma.
Sloop D. Sargent.
Schooner Julia.
Schooner Major Barbour.
Schooner Reserve.

LABURNUM :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

LACKAWANNA :

Schooner Hunter.
Steamer Neptune.
Steamer Planter.
Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.

LAFAYETTE :

2,129 bales cotton.
28 bbls. molasses.
18 bales wool.
24 bales cotton.
5 bales cotton.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; $11\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
650 bales cotton, &c. ; $88\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

LARKSPUR :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

LEXINGTON :

12 bales cotton.
2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.

LEXINGTON—Continued :

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; $11\frac{1}{8}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; $88\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
 4 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton.
 28 bbls. molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 1 bale cotton.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.

LILLIAN :

Steamer Blenheim.

LINDEN :

42 bales cotton, &c.

LIONESS :

Steamer Fairplay.

LOCKWOOD :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North State.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 barrels rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior, and
 Forrest.

LADONA :

Schooner Active.
 Schooner Arctic.
 Sloop C. Rontereau.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Brig Minnie.
 Steamer Secesh.
 Sloop Hope, (cargo.)

LOUISIANA :

Steamer Albemarle.
 Schooner Old North State.
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 28 bales cotton.

LOUISIANA—Continued :

30 bales cotton.
 282 bales cotton.
 222 barrels rosin.
 2,000 staves.
 Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Napoleon.
 Schooner R. T. Renshaw.
 Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior, and
 Forrest.

LOUISVILLE :

2,129 bales cotton.
 28 barrels molasses.
 18 bales wool.
 207 bales cotton.
 24 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; $11\frac{1}{8}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; $88\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
 Steamer General Thompson.
 Steamer General Lovell.
 Steamer General Beauregard.
 Steamer General Price.
 5 bales cotton.
 Steamer Jeff. Davis.
 Prize money.

MACKINAW :

Steamer Armstrong.
 Schooner Mary.

MAGNOLIA :

Schooner Carmita.
 12 bales cotton.
 8 barrels turpentine.
 Sloop Flying Fish.
 Steamer Memphis.
 Steamer Matagorda.

MAHASKA :

Schooner Delia.
 Schooner General Taylor.
 Schooner Revere.

MAHOPAC :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

MALVERN :

Steamer Charlotte.
Steamer Stag.

MANHATTAN :

Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three Lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.

MANITOU :

Steamer Louisville.

MARATANZA :

Steamer Ceres.
Sloop Express.
Schooner Revere.
Steamer Bat.
Steamer Charlotte.
Steamer Stag.

MARBLEHEAD :

Schooner Annie Dees.
Sloop C. Rontereau.
Schooner Glide.

MARIGOLD :

Sloop Last Trial.

MARMORA :

207 bales cotton.
8 bales cotton.
Prize money.

MARY SANFORD :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

MASSACHUSETTS :

Schooner A. J. View.
Schooner Advocate.
Steamer Annie.
Steamer Caledonia.
Schooner Delight.
Sloop Express.
Schooner Gipsy.
Steamer Henry Lewis.
Brig Nahum Stetson.
Sloop Osceola.
Schooner Olive.
Steamer Lillian.
Sloop Persis, (cargo.)

MATTHEW VASSAR :

Schooner Florida.
Schooner John Hale.
Sloop New Eagle.
Lot of property.
Sloop Sarah.

MCLELLAN :

Sloop Clotilda.

MEMPHIS :

Schooner Annie Dees.

MEMPHIS—Continued :

Schooner Antelope.
Sloop Mercury.
Steamer Ouachita.
Steamer Princess Royal.

MERCEDITA :

Schooner Annie Dees.
Steamer Ceres.
Schooner Ida.
Steamer Magnolia.
Sloop Octavia.
Schooner Rose.
Schooner Victoria.
Schooner Wm. Mallory.
Steamer Bermuda.

MERRIMACK :

Sloop Henrietta.

METACOMET :

Steamer Donegal.
Schooner Lily.
Steamer Susanna.
Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three Lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.

MIDNIGHT :

Schooner Defy.
Schooner Sophia.

MINNESOTA :

Brig H. C. Brooks.
Bark Hiawatha.

MISSISSIPPI :

Schooner Forest King.
Rebel Ram Manassas.

MOBILE :

Schooner Annie Verden.
Schooner Emma.
Steamer Tennessee.

MOHICAN :

1,200 bars railroad iron.
658 bars railroad iron.

MONADNOCK :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

MONARCH :

Steamer Fairplay.
Steamer General Thompson.
Steamer General Lovell.
Steamer General Beauregard.
Steamer General Price.

MONONGAHELA :

Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.

MONONGAHELA—Continued :

Steamer Tennessee.

Three Lighters.

MONTAUK :

Rebel steamer Nashville.

MONTGOMERY :

Steamer Armstrong.

Steamer Caroline.

Steamer Ceres.

Schooner Isabel.

Schooner William E. Chester.

Steamer Bat.

Steamer Pet.

MONTICELLO :

Schooner Crenshaw.

Brig H. C. Brooks.

Bark Hiawatha.

Schooner Odd-Fellow.

Bark Pioneer.

Schooner Revere.

Schooner Sue.

Bark Winifred.

22 bales cotton, &c.

Steamer Charlotte.

23 bales cotton.

Steamer Stag.

MOUND CITY :

2,129 bales cotton.

28 barrels molasses.

18 bales wool.

24 bales cotton.

5 bales cotton.

Prize money.

2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

Steamer Fairplay.

MOUNT VERNON :

Schooner British Queen.

29 bales cotton.

22 bales cotton.

Steamer Kate.

Schooner Mary Jane.

Brig Napier.

Schooner Rising Dawn.

MORSE :

Steamer Albemarle.

MORSE—Continued :

Schooner Old North State.

Schooner Susan Ann Howard.

Sloop Jeff. Davis.

Schooner Comet.

Schooner J. J. Crittenden.

Sloop America.

28 bales cotton.

30 bales cotton.

282 bales cotton.

222 barrels rosin.

2,000 staves.

Schooner Caroline and Virginia

Steamer Ellis.

Schooner Lynnhaven.

Schooner Napoleon.

1 sloop.

1 schooner.

Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior, and Forrest.

MYSTIC :

Schooner Mary Elizabeth.

Brig Napier.

Steamer Sunbeam.

NAHANT :

Steamer Atlanta.

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)

Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)

NANSBMOND :

Steamer Margaret and Jessie.

Steamer Charlotte.

Steamer Stag.

NANTUCKET :

Schooner Jupiter.

Steamer Uelt, (cargo.)

Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)

Steamer Deer.

NARCISSUS :

75 bales cotton.

Sloops, two, no names.

Steamer Tennessee.

NEOSHO :

{ 2,129 bales cotton,

{ 28 barrels molasses,

{ 18 bales wool.

24 bales cotton.

5 bales cotton.

2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.

NEOSHO—Continued :

650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{3}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

NEWBORN :

Steamer Pevensey, (part of cargo.)

NEW ERA :

Prize money.

NEW IRONSIDES :

Sloop C. Ronterean.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Sloop Neptune, (cargo.)
 Steamer Secesh.

NEW LONDON :

Schooner A. J. View.
 Schooner Advocate.
 Steamer Anna.
 Schooner Captain Spedden.
 Schooner Delight.
 Sloop Express.
 Schooner Gipsy.
 Steamer Henry Lewis.
 Sloop Osceola.
 Schooner Olive.
 Schooner P. C. Wallis.
 Schooner Zulima.

NIAGARA :

Ship General Parkhill.

NIPHON :

Steamer Annie.
 10 bales cotton.
 35 bales cotton.
 Steamer Ella and Annie.
 Steamer Kate.
 Steamer Cornubia.

NITA :

Steamer Nan Nan.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Schooner Three Brothers.

NORFOLK PACKET :

Schooner Linda.
 Schooner Ocean Bird, (cargo.)
 Sloop Sarah Mary, (cargo.)

NORTHERN LIGHT :

Schooner Agnes H. Ward.

NORWICH :

103 casks rice.
 Schooner Sarah.

OCTORARA :

Schooner Brave.
 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales cotton.
 Schooner Elias Reed.
 Steamer Eagle.
 Schooner Five Brothers.
 Schooner Florence Nightingale.
 Schooner Handy.

OCTORARA—Continued :

Schooner Prize.
 Sloop Rosalie.
 Steamer Tubal Cain.
 Schooner W. Y. Leitch.
 Schooner Wenona or Alert.
 Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

O. H. LEE :

Schooner Sort, No. 1.

OLANDER :

Schooner Charmer.

ONEIDA :

Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

ONWARD :

Schooner Flash.

OSAGE :

179 bales cotton.
 10 bales cotton.
 { 2,129 bales cotton,
 { 28 barrels molasses,
 { 18 bales wool.
 10 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{3}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.

OSCEOLA :

Steamer Blenheim.

OSSIFEE :

Schooner Helena.
 Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.
 Steamer William Bagley.

OTTAWA :

Schooner Hettiwan.

OUACHITA :

{ 2,129 bales cotton,
 { 28 barrels molasses,
 { 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

OWASCO :

Schooner Active.
 Schooner Blue Bell.
 Schooner Eugenie.
 Schooner Fanny.
 Schooner Lily.
 Schooner Laura.
 Schooner President.
 14 barrels sugar, &c.
 Schooner Fanny.

OZARK :

{ 2,129 bales cotton,
 { 28 barrels molasses,
 { 18 bales wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

PANOLA :

Schooner Cora.
 Steamer Tennessee.

PARA :

Schooner Charmer.
 Sloop C. Ronterean.
 Steamer Secesh.
 Schooner Emma.

PASSAIC :

Schooner Glide.

PATAPSCO :

Sloop Persis, (cargo.)

PAUL JONES :

Sloop C. Ronterean.
 Schooner Major E. Willis.
 Steamer Secesh.

PAWNER :

Brig H. C. Brooks.
 Schooner Harriet Ryan.
 Steamer Hattie.
 Schooner Mary Wood.
 Schooner Ocean Wave.
 Schooner Rowena.
 25 barrels rosin, &c.
 Schooner Susan Jane.
 Steamer Sumpter.

PEMBINA :

Sloop Elisha Beckwith.
 Schooner Joe Flanner.
 Schooner Rowena.
 Steamer Tennessee.

PENGUIN :

Schooner Albion.

PENOBSCOT :

Schooner John Douglass.
 Schooner Lily.
 Schooner Matilda.
 Schooner Robert Bruce.
 Schooner Stingray.

PRQUOT :

Steamer Don.

PERRY :

Schooner Alma.
 Schooner Hannah M. Johnson.
 Bark Hiawatha.
 Schooner Savannah.

PETREL :

207 bales of cotton.
 Steamer Elmira.
 Prize money.
 Rum, sugar, and lumber.

PHILADELPHIA :

{ Steamer Albemarle,
 { Schooner Old North State,
 { Schooner Susan Ann Howard.
 { Sloop Jeff. Davis.

28 bales cotton.

30 bales cotton.

{ 282 bales cotton,

{ 222 bbls. rosin and 2,000 staves.

PICKET LAUNCH, No. 6.

Steamer Charlotte.
 Steamer Fisher.
 Steamer Stag.

PITTSBURG :

5 bales cotton.

PITTSBURGH—Continued :

17 bales cotton.
 6 bales cotton.
 { 2,129 bales cotton,
 { 28 bbls. molasses and 18 bls. wool.
 24 bales cotton.
 5 bales cotton.
 Prize money.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 344 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 30 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 20 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 953 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 309 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 23 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 86 claimed.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 109 claimed.

POCAHONTAS :

Steamer Antona.
 Schooner Hunter.
 1,200 bars railroad iron.
 658 bars railroad iron.
 Schooner E. J. Waterman.

PONTIAC :

Steamer Amazon, (cargo.)

PORT ROYAL :

13 bales cotton.
 14 bags and 12 bales cotton.
 Sloop Fashion.
 Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

PORTSMOUTH :

Sloop Pioneer.
 Schooner Wave.

POTOMAC :

Steamer Bloomer.
 Schooner Champion.
 Schooner Independence.

POTOMSKA :

Schooner Belle.
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 6 bales cotton.
 Steamer Deer.
 1,200 bars railroad iron.
 658 bars railroad iron.

POWHATAN :

Schooner Mary Clinton.

PRINCESS ROYAL :

Schooner Alabama.
 Schooner Chaos.

PURSUIT :

Sloop Kate.
 Schooner Andromeda.

QUAKER CITY :

Brig Amy Warwick.
 44 bales cotton.
 Steamer Cora.
 Steamer Elsie.
 Schooner Fair Wind.
 Schooner Lynchburg.
 Brig Lilla.
 Sloop Mercury.
 Ship North Carolina.
 Schooner Orion.
 Bark Pioneer.
 Steamer Princess Royal.
 Schooner R. H. Vermilyea.
 Schooner Sally Mears.
 Bark Sally Magee.
 Sloop Telemaco.
 Bark Winifred.
 Steamer Duoro.
 Schooner George Burkhardt.
 Bark Sally Magee, (cargo.)

QUEEN :

Schooner Louisa.
 Schooner Louisa.

QUEEN OF THE WEST :

Steamer General Thompson.
 Steamer General Lovell.
 Steamer General Beauregard.
 Steamer General Price.

RACHEL SEAMAN :

Schooner Adventure.
 Steamer Calhoun.
 Schooner Corae.
 Schooner Calhoun.
 Schooner Dart.
 Sloop Maria.
 Schooner Maria Albert.
 Schooner Velocity.
 Schooner Nymph.

RATTLER :

3 bales cotton.
 Rum, sugar, and lumber.

RELIANCE :

3 sail boats and cargoes.
 Schooner Blossom.
 Lot of property.
 Sloop Pointer.

RESOLUTE :

Schooner Monterey.
 Schooner Sabine.

RESTLESS :

Steamer Anglia.
 Schooner Ann.

RESTLESS—Continued :

Sloop boat (name unknown.)
 Steamer Emilie.
 Schooner Flash.
 Schooner Julia Worden.
 Schooner Lydia and Mary.
 Steamer Scotia.
 Schooner Wm. A. Kain.
 Schooner Elmira Cornelius.

RHODE ISLAND :

Steamer Cronstadt.
 Schooner R. O. Bryan, (cargo.)
 Schooner Venus.
 Steamer Vixen.

RICHMOND :

Schooner Wenona or Alert.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

ROANOKE :

Schooner Albion.
 Ship Thomas Watson.

ROEBUCK :

10½ bales cotton.
 Sloop Caroline.
 Schooner Emma Amelia.
 Schooner Eliza.
 Sloop Gophen.
 Schooner Kate.
 Sloop Last Resort.
 Sloop Lauretta.
 Sloop Maria Louisa.
 Sloop Mary.
 Sloop Nina.
 Schooner Ringdove.
 Schooner Rebel.
 Schooner Sarah.
 Schooner Susan.
 Schooner Terrapin.

ROMEO :

207 bales cotton.
 Prize money.

R. R. CUYLER :

Schooner A. J. View.
 Schooner Annie Sophia.
 Schooner Advocate.
 Steamer Anna.
 Steamer Armstrong.
 52 bales cotton.
 Schooner Delight.
 Sloop Express.
 Steamer Eugenie.
 Schooner Grace E. Baker.
 Steamer Henry Lewis.
 Schooner Hunter.

R. R. CUYLER—Continued :

Schooner J. W. Wilder.
 Steamer Kate Dale.
 Sloop Osceola.
 Schooner Olive.

SAGAMORE :

Schooner Avenger.
 Schooner Agnes.
 Schooner Charmer.
 Schooner Clara Louisa.
 Schooner Charm.
 Sloop Ellen.
 Boat Enterprise.
 Schooner Frances.
 Schooner Frolic.
 Sloop G. L. Brockenborough.
 Sloop Julia.
 Schooner Meteor.
 Schooner New Year.
 Sloop Octavia.
 Schooner Ann.
 Schooner By-George.
 Schooner Paul.
 Schooner Rose.
 Schooner Southern Rights.
 Schooner Shot.
 11 barrels turpentine.

SACHEM :

Schooner Water Witch.

SACRAMENTO :

Schooner Wanderer.

SEBAGO :

Steamer Tennessee.

ST. LAWRENCE :

Schooner Fannie Lee.
 Sloop Good Luck.
 Schooner Mabel.
 Brig Herald.

ST. LOUIS :

Steamer Jeff. Davis.
 Bark Meaco.
 Money, (\$627 25.)

SAM HOUSTON :

Schooner Soledad Cos.

SAMPSON :

Steamer Fairplay.

SAMUEL ROTAN :

Steamer Calhoun.
 Schooner Calhoun.
 Schooner General Taylor.
 Schooner Martha Ann.

SANGAMON :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

SAN JACINTO :

Steamer Alabama.
 Boat Buckshot.
 One boat and sundries.
 Schooner Edward.
 Sloop General Finnegan.
 Steamer Lizzie Davis.
 Sloop Last Trial.
 Schooner Lealtad.
 Schooner Maria Alberta.
 Sloop Magnolia.
 Sloop Mary Ellen.
 Sloop, (no name.)
 Sloop Oscar.
 Schooner Roebuck.
 Schooner William.
 Steamer Lizzie Davis.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA :

Steamer A. D. Vance.
 Steamer Britannia.
 Steamer Columbia.
 Steamer Comet.
 45 bales cotton.
 Steamer Ella Warley.
 Schooner Lavinia.
 43 bales cotton.
 Schooner Lucy C. Holmes.
 Steamer Lizzie.
 Steamer Lucy.
 Schooner Maria.
 Steamer Mail.
 Steamer Victory.
 Schooner W. C. Bee.

SANTER :

Brig Delta.
 Schooner Garonne.
 Rebel armed schooner Royal Yacht.

SARAH BRUEN :

Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
 Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
 Steamer Deer.

SASSACUS :

Steamer Nutfield.

SATELLITE :

One canoe and one flat-boat.
 Steamer Eureka.
 Schooner Reindeer.
 Schooner Emily.

SAVANNAH :

Schooner E. J. Waterman.

SCIOTO :

83 bales cotton.
 Sloop Margaret.
 Schooner Mary Sorley.
 Schooner Pancha Larispa.

SEA BIRD :

Sloop Last Trial.

SEA FOAM :

Sloop New Eagle.
 Sloop Sarah.

SEMINOLE :

Schooner Albion.
 Schooner Charleston.
 Schooner Josephine.
 Schooner Lida.
 Schooner E. J. Waterman.
 Steamer Gaines.
 Ingomar.
 Steamer Selma.
 Three Lighters.
 Steamer Tennessee.

SENECA :

Schooner Annie Dees.
 Schooner Alma.
 Schooner Sarah.
 Schooner E. J. Waterman.
 Rebel steamer Nashville.

SHAWSHURN :

Steamer Ellis.
 Schooner James Norcom.
 Schooner Lynnhaven.
 Schooner, (name unknown.)
 Fanny, Seabird, Bl'k War'r, Forrest.

SHENANDOAH :

Steamer Ella.

SHEPHERD KNAPP :

Schooner Fannie Laurie.
 Schooner Sarah.

SIGNAL :

Prize money.
 2,129 bales cotton, &c. ; 300 claimed.
 650 bales cotton, &c. ; 72 claimed.

SOMERSET :

Schooner Curlew.
 11 bales cotton.
 Steamer Circassian.
 Schooner Hortense.

SONOMA :

Steamer Ida.
 Schooner Virginia.
 Bark Springbok, (cargo of.)

SOUTHFIELD :

{ Steamer Albemarle,
 { Schooner Old North State,
 { Schooner Susan Ann Howard,
 { Sloop Jeff. Davis.
 28 bales cotton.
 30 bales cotton.
 { 282 bales cotton,
 { 222 bbls. rosin and 2,000 staves.



SOUTHFIELD—Continued :

Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
Schooner Napoleon.

SOUTH CAROLINA :

Steamer Alliance.
Sloop C. Ronterean.
Schooner Edward Barnard.
Schooner Ezilda.
Brig Falcon.
Schooner Joseph H. Toone.
Steamer Magnolia.
Schooner Major E. Willis.
Sloop Nellie.
Schooner Shark.
Schooner Soledad Cos.
Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

STAR : (see Monticello.)**STARS AND STRIPES :**

{ Steamer Albemarle,
 Schooner Old North State,
 Schooner Susan Ann Howard,
 Sloop Jeff. Davis.

28 bales cotton.

30 bales cotton.

{ 282 bales cotton,
 222 barrels rosin,
 2,000 staves.

Schooner Caroline and Virginia.
Schooner Carolina and Gertrude.
Sloop Florida.
Steamer Laura.
Schooner Mary Elizabeth.
Brig Napier.
Schooner Napoleon.
Schooner Rob Roy.

STATE OF GEORGIA :

Schooner Aunie.
Schooner Mary Jane.
Schooner Mary Elizabeth.
Steamer Nassau.
Steamer Sunbeam.

STETTIN :

Steamer Aries.
Sloop C. Ronteran.
Schooner Diamond.
Schooner Major E. Willis.
Steamer Secesh.
Steamer St. John's.

ST. LOUIS :

Steamer General Thompson.
Steamer General Lovell.
Steamer General Beauregard.
Steamer General Price.

STOCKDALE :

Schooner Medora.
Steamer Tennessee.

STONEWALL :

Schooner Lady Maria.

SUNFLOWER :

Sloop Hancock :
Sloop Josephine.
Sloop Last Trial.
Sloop Neptune.
Sloop Pickwick.
Schooner General Worth.

SUPPLY :

Schooner Stephen Hart.

SUSQUEHANNA :

Steamer Ann.
Schooner Alabama.
Brig H. C. Brooks.
Schooner Prince Alfred.
Schooner Princeton.
Schooner Revere.
Schooner San Juan.

SWEET BRIER :

Schooner Pocahontas, (part of cargo.)

TAHOMA :

Boat Alligator.
Schooner Crazy Jane.
Schooner Harriet.
Sloop Last Trial.
Schooner Margaret.
Schooner Mary Jane.
Schooner Silas Henry.
Schooner Stonewall.
13 barrels sugar and 1 barrel molasses.
Schooner Statesman.
Schooner Uncle Mose.

TALLAHATCHIE :

One boat and cargo.
19 bales cotton.
10 bales cotton.

T. A. WARD :

Steamer Alliance.
Sloop Mary Grey.
Sloop S. W. Green.
10 bales cotton.

TRASER :

25 canoes and cargoes.
Schooner Southerner.

TECUMSEH :

Steamer Gaines.
Ingomar.
Steamer Selma.
Three Lighters.
Steamer Tennessee.

TENNESSEE :

Steamer Alabama.
Schooner Friendship.

THOMAS FREEBORN :

Schooner Blossom.
One yawl boat.

TIOGA :

Schooner Avon.
Schooner Brothers.
37½ bales cotton.
Schooner Florence Nightingale.
Schooner Granite City.
Steamer Herald.
Sloop Julia.
Sloop Justina.
Sloop Last Trial.
Sloop Swallow.

TRISTRAM SHANDY, (now BOXER.)

Steamer Blenheim.

TUSCUMBIA :

3 bales cotton and 2 pieces bales.

TWO SISTERS :

Schooner Frolic.
Schooner Olive S. Breeze.
Sloop Richards.

TYLER :

Prize money.

UNADILLA :

Sloop C. Ronterean.
Steamer Lodona.
Schooner Major E. Willis.
Steamer Princess Royal.
Steamer Secesh.

UNDERWRITER :

{ Steamer Albemarle,
{ Schooner Old North State,
{ Schooner Susan Ann Howard,
{ Sloop Jeff. Davis.
{ Schooner Comet.
{ Schooner J. J. Crittenden.
Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior, and
Forrest.

UNION :

Schooner Caroline, No. 2.
Schooner George G. Baker.
Schooner Hallie Jackson.
Schooner Linnet.
Steamer Mayflower.
Sloop Caroline, No. 2.

VALLEY CITY :

28 bales cotton.
30 bales cotton.
282 bales cotton.
{ 222 bbls. rosin and 2,000 staves.
{ Schooner Caroline and Virginia.

VALLEY CITY—Continued :

Steamer Ellis.
Schooner Lynnhaven.
Schooner, (name unknown.)
Schooner Napoleon.
Steamer Fisher, Fanny, Sea Bird,
Black Warrior, and Forrest.

VANDALIA :

Ship Amelia.
Schooner Henry Middleton.

VANDERBILT :

50 bales cotton.
Steamer Gertrude.

VICKSBURG :

78 bales cotton.
Steamer Bat.

VICTORIA :

Brig Minna.
Steamer Nicholai 1st.
Steamer Nassau.
Steamer Bat.

VINCENNES :

Bark H. M. McGuinn.
Sloops, two, (no names.)

VIOLET :

Steamer Ceres.

VIRGINIA :

Schooner Alma.
Schooner Belle.
Schooner Camille.
Schooner Experiment.
Schooner Henry Colthirst.
Schooner Mary Douglas.
Schooner Sylphide.

WABASH :

Brig H. C. Brooks.

WACHUSETT :

Steamer Dolphin.
Schooner Virginia.
Steamer Florida.
Schooner Jenny.

WAMSUTTA :

Sloop C. Ronterean.
Steamer Secesh.
Steamer Celt, (cargo.)
Steamer Beatrice, (cargo.)
Steamer Deer.

WANDERER :

Schooner Annie B.
Sloop Last Trial.
Sloop Ranger.
Schooner Stonewall.

WATER WITCH :

Schooner Captain Spedden.

WRECKED:

Steamer Atlanta.

WESTERN WORLD:

Lot of goods and money.

W. G. ANDERSON:

Schooner Beauregard.

Schooner Lily.

Schooner Mack Canfield.

Schooner Reindeer, (cargo.)

Schooner Royal Yacht.

W. H. BROWN:

24 bales cotton.

{ 2,129 bales cotton,

{ 28 barrels molasses and 18 bales wool.

5 bales cotton.

16 bales cotton.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 300 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 72 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 344 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 30 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 20 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 953 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 309 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 23 claimed.

650 bales cotton, &c.; 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ claimed.650 bales cotton, &c.; 88 $\frac{9}{10}$ claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 86 claimed.

2,129 bales cotton, &c.; 109 claimed.

WHITEHEAD:

{ Schooner Comet,

{ Schooner J. J. Crittenden,

{ Sloop America.

Steamer Ellis.

Schooner John and Nathaniel Taylor.

WHITEHEAD—Continued:

Schooner Lynnhaven.

Schooner, (name unknown.)

Schooner Winter Shrub.

Fanny, Sea Bird, Black Warrior, and Forrest.

WILDERNESS:

Steamer Annie.

Steamer Charlotte.

Steamer Stag.

WILLIAM BACON:

Sloop Ann Squires.

16 bales cotton.

Lot of property.

WINNEBAGO:

Steamer Gaines.

Ingomar.

Steamer Selma.

Three Lighters.

Steamer Tennessee.

WINONA:

Schooner Pocahontas, (part of cargo.)

WISSAHICKON:

Rebel Steamer Nashville.

Sloop Persia, (cargo.)

WYANDANK:

Schooner Rising Sun.

Schooner Southerner.

Schooner T. C. Worrell.

YANKEE:

Sloop Clara Ann.

One canoe and one flat-boat.

25 canoes and cargoes.

ZOUAVE:

Schooner J. C. McCabe.

NAVAL VESSELS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 6th of January last, relative to naval vessels.

MAY 7, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 7, 1868.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 6th of January last :

On motion of Mr. Elihu B. Washburne :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to communicate to this house the following information :

1. The number and names of all the vessels belonging to and connected with the ' Navy Department on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1861.

2. The number of vessels built by, and for, the government for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861. The names and tonnage, and number of guns of such vessels; when built, where built, by whom built, and the cost of each vessel.

3. The number and names of all vessels of every description, and the tonnage of each vessel, purchased by, and for, the government for the said Navy Department since April 1, 1861, when and where purchased, by whom purchased, the amount paid for such vessel, and the amount of commissions paid on such purchase, and to whom. How many of such vessels have been lost or destroyed, and how many of them have been sold, and the names of those sold, when sold, to whom sold, and whether at public or private sale, and for how much sold, and the names of the parties selling them or in any wise connected with such sale; and how many of said vessels (and the names and tonnage thereof) remain unsold, and where such unsold vessels now are and what is the use to which they have been put.

Immediately upon the receipt of the resolution it was referred to the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, from the records in whose office most of the information was to be gathered; and it is due to that officer to say that the work of collecting the data called for has been industriously prosecuted. One-third of the clerical force of his bureau has been constantly engaged upon it, and, at times, in addition, several clerks in the Secretary's office. No tabular record giving all the desired information was kept during the war, and the labor of tracing the history of many of the vessels has been very great. Vessels were built in the navy yards and by contract, and were acquired by purchase and by transfer from the army, and the War and Treasury Departments. The small captured vessels that would not pay the expenses of adjudication were used, and the information concerning these vessels was sometimes communicated to the department in letters of a miscellaneous character, rendering the examination of a vast amount of correspondence necessary in order to arrive at their history. The names of captured and purchased vessels were frequently changed

by the department, there being already a vessel of the same name in the service, and for other causes, and sometimes to avoid confusion, more than once; and the names of some of the smaller captured vessels were changed by the commanders of squadrons. It has required the most patient research, continuing often an entire day, to trace the history of a single vessel accurately. These facts are here alluded to in justice to the bureau and those who have faithfully and diligently entered on this work, for the reason that the mover of the resolution has upon several occasions, without inquiry, and without any knowledge of the facts, severely criticised the department for not making an earlier response to the resolution.

The vessels disposed of have been offered for sale at public auction, the department first establishing by appraisement a price below which they were not authorized to be sold. Some of the vessels have thus been exposed for sale several times, but after once being offered and withdrawn, because of insufficiency of price, the department has authorized the commandants of navy yards to receive tenders and to sell them, without sacrifice, upon the most favorable terms. Such vessels are designated in the appropriate column with the remark, "tender after auction." In some few cases, generally because the vessels were unseaworthy or unfit for further use, the commanders of the squadrons, at stations, have been authorized to dispose of them to the best advantage. In the column headed "remarks" will be found, with other information, the answer to that part of the resolution requiring information as to how many vessels remain unsold, and where such unsold vessels now are and what is the use to which they have been put. Some of the unserviceable vessels remain on hand as purchasers at their appraised value have not been found.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

No. 10.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction and Repair, May 6, 1868.

SIR: I herewith respectfully enclose the report called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th January, 1868, embracing the number and names of all the vessels belonging to and connected with the Navy Department on the 1st day of April, 1861; the number of vessels built by and for the government for the Navy Department since the 1st of April, 1861; the names, the tonnage, number of guns, of such vessels; when built, where built, by whom built; the cost of each vessel; the number and names of all vessels purchased by and for the Navy Department since the 1st of April, 1861; when purchased, where purchased, by whom purchased; the amount paid for such vessel; the amount of commission paid on such purchase; to whom paid; how many of such vessels have been lost or destroyed; how many have been sold; the names of those sold, when sold, to whom sold, where sold; whether at public or private sale; for how much sold; the names of the parties selling them or in any way connected with such sale; how many of said vessels remain unsold; their names; their tonnage; where such vessels now are; and what is the use to which they have been put.

It will be perceived that these inquiries embrace nearly the entire history of the navy from the 1st of April, 1861, to the present time, which has made it necessary to search all the records of this bureau, as well as of the Navy Department and the other bureaus, all being more or less involved in the inquiry; and it was also necessary to obtain much information from the navy yards and stations. All the transactions of the purchase and sale of these ves-

sels were carefully scrutinized as they occurred ; but the purchase, the payment, and the sale were in many cases at remote periods from one another, and many of the points of inquiry could be ascertained only from incidental business letters, requiring a very great amount of labor and research. Not more than two persons could be engaged in collecting this information, and they have been diligently occupied in doing it.

The names of the vessels have been arranged alphabetically for more easy reference, and placed in tabular form, to exhibit more clearly the whole in one view.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

TABLE No. I.—Statement of the number, names, tonnage, guns, and location of vessels belonging to and connected with the Navy Department on the 1st day of April, 1861.

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Where built.	When built.	Situation.	Where.
SHIPS OF THE LINE.						
1. Pennsylvania	120	3,241	Philadelphia	1837	In commission	Receiving ship, Norfolk.
2. Columbus	80	2,480	Washington	1819	In ordinary	Norfolk.
3. Ohio	84	2,757	Brooklyn	1820	In commission	Receiving ship, Boston.
4. North Carolina	84	2,633	Philadelphia	1820	do	Receiving ship, New York.
5. Delaware	84	2,633	Gosport	1820	In ordinary	Norfolk.
6. Vermont	84	2,633	Charlestown	1848	do	Boston.
7. New Orleans	84	2,805	Sackett's Harbor	1815	On the stocks	Sackett's Harbor.
8. Alabama	84	2,633	Kittery	1818	do	Kittery.
9. Virginia	84	2,633	Charlestown	1818	do	Boston.
10. New York	84	2,633	Gosport	1818	do	Norfolk.
FRIGATES.						
1. Constitution	50	1,607	Charlestown	1797	In ordinary	Annapolis.
2. United States	50	1,607	Philadelphia	1797	do	Norfolk.
3. Potomac	50	1,726	Washington	1821	do	New York.
4. Brandywine	50	1,726	do	1825	do	Do.
5. Columbia	50	1,726	do	1836	do	Norfolk.
6. Congress	50	1,867	Kittery	1841	In commission	Coast of Brasil.
7. Raritan	50	1,726	Philadelphia	1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
8. St. Lawrence	50	1,726	Gosport	1847	do	Philadelphia.
9. Santee	50	1,726	Kittery	1855	do	Kittery.
10. Sabine	50	1,726	Brooklyn	1855	In commission	Off Pensacola.
SLOOP OF WAR.						
1. Cumberland	24	1,726	Charlestown	1842	In commission	Hampton Roads.
2. Savannah	24	1,726	Brooklyn	1842	In ordinary	New York.
3. Constellation	22	1,452	Rebuilt, Gosport	1854	In commission	Coast of Africa.
4. Macedonian	22	1,341	Gosport	1836	do	In the Gulf.
5. Portsmouth	22	1,022	Kittery	1843	do	Coast of Africa.
6. Plymouth	22	989	Charlestown	1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
7. St. Mary's	22	958	Washington	1844	In commission	Pacific squadron.
8. Jamestown	22	985	Gosport	1844	In ordinary	Philadelphia.
9. Germantown	22	939	Philadelphia	1846	do	Norfolk.
10. Saratoga	20	882	Kittery	1842	In commission	Coast of Africa.
11. John Adams	20	700	Rebuilt, Gosport	1831	do	East Indies.
12. Vincennes	20	700	Brooklyn	1826	In ordinary	Boston.
13. Vandalia	20	783	Philadelphia	1828	In commission	On way to East Indies.
14. St. Louis	20	700	Washington	1828	do	Off Pensacola.
15. Cyane	20	792	Charlestown	1837	do	Pacific squadron.
16. Levant	20	792	Brooklyn	1837	do	Do.
17. Decatur	16	566	do	1839	In ordinary	San Francisco.
18. Marion	16	566	Charlestown	1839	do	Portsmouth, N. H.
19. Dale	16	566	Philadelphia	1839	do	Do.
20. Preble	16	566	Kittery	1839	do	Boston.

Statement of vessels belonging to the Navy Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Where built.	When built.	Situation.	Where.
BRIGS.						
1. Bainbridge	6	259	Charlestown	1842	In ordinary	Boston.
2. Perry	6	280	Gosport	1843	.....do.....	New York.
3. Dolphin	4	224	Brooklyn.....	1836	.....do.....	Norfolk.
STORE VESSELS.						
1. Relief	2	468	Philadelphia	1836	In commission	Coast of Africa.
2. Supply	4	547	Purchased	1846	.....do.....	In the Gulf.
3. Release	1	327	.....do.....	1855	Repairing	New York.
PERMANENT STORE AND RECEIVING SHIPS.						
1. Independence	2,257	Charlestown	1814	In commission	Receiving ship, Mar. N.	
2. Alleghany	989	Pittsburg, Penn.	1847	.....do.....	Receiving ship, Baltim.	
3. Princeton	900	Rebuilt, Boston.	1851	.....do.....	Receiving ship, Philad.	
4. Warren	691	Charlestown	1826	.....do.....	Store ship, Panama.	
5. Fredonia	800	Purchased	1846	.....do.....	Store ship, Valparaiso.	
6. Falmouth	703	Charlestown	1827	.....do.....	Store ship, Aspinwall.	
SCREW FRIGATES.						
1. Niagara	12	4,580	Brooklyn	1855	In commission	On return from Japan.
2. Roanoke	40	3,400	Gosport	1855	In ordinary	New York.
3. Colorado	40	3,400	.....do.....	1855	.....do.....	Boston.
4. Merrimack	40	3,200	Charlestown	1855	.....do.....	Norfolk.
5. Minnesota	40	3,200	Washington	1855	.....do.....	Boston.
6. Wabash	40	3,200	Philadelphia	1855	.....do.....	New York.
7. Franklin	50	3,680	Kittery	1854	Unfinished	Portsmouth, N. H.
1ST CLASS STEAM SLOOPS.						
<i>Screw.</i>						
1. San Jacinto	13	1,446	Brooklyn	1850	In commission	Coast of Africa.
2. Lancaster	22	2,360	Philadelphia	1858	.....do.....	Pacific squadron.
3. Pensacola	19	2,158	Pensacola	1858	Unfinished	Washington.
4. Brooklyn	25	2,070	New York	1858	In commission	Off Pensacola.
5. Hartford	16	1,990	Gosport	1858	.....do.....	East Indies.
6. Richmond	14	1,929	Norfolk	1858	.....do.....	Mediterranean.
<i>Side-wheel.</i>						
1. Mississippi	11	1,692	Philadelphia	1841	Repairing	Boston.
2. Susquehanna	15	2,450	.....do.....	1850	In commission	Mediterranean.
3. Powhatan	11	2,415	Gosport	1850	.....do.....	New York.
4. Saranac	9	1,446	Kittery	1848	.....do.....	Pacific squadron.
2D CLASS STEAM SLOOPS.						
<i>Screw.</i>						
1. Mohican	6	994	Kittery	1858	In commission	Coast of Africa.
2. Narragansett	5	804	Boston	1858	.....do.....	Pacific squadron.
3. Iroquois	6	1,016	New York	1858	.....do.....	Mediterranean.
4. Pawnee	4	1,289	Philadelphia	1858	.....do.....	Washington.
5. Wyoming	6	997	.....do.....	1858	.....do.....	Pacific squadron.
6. Dacotah	6	998	Gosport	1858	.....do.....	East Indies.
7. Pocahontas	5	694	Purchased	1855	.....do.....	Atlantic coast.
8. Seminole	3	801	Pensacola	1858	.....do.....	Brazilian squadron.
3D CLASS STEAMERS.						
<i>Screw.</i>						
1. Wyandotte	5	464	Purchased	1858	In commission	Off Pensacola.
2. Mohawk	5	464	.....do.....	1858	.....do.....	In the Gulf.
3. Crusader	8	549	.....do.....	1858	.....do.....	Do.
4. Sumter	5	464	.....do.....	1858	.....do.....	Coast of Africa.
5. Mystic	5	464	.....do.....	1858	.....do.....	Do.

Statement of vessels belonging to the Navy Department, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Where built.	When built.	Situation.	Where.
<i>Side-wheel.</i>						
1. Water Witch ...	3	378	Washington	1845	Preparing for sea.	Philadelphia.
2. Michigan	1	582	Erie	1844	Winter quarters..	Erie, Pa.
3. Pulaski	1	395	Purchased	1858	In commission ...	Brazil squadron.
4. Saginaw	3	453	San Francisco	1858	...do.....	East India.
STEAM TENDERS.						
<i>Screw.</i>						
1. John Hancock ..	3	389	Charlestown	1850	In ordinary	San Francisco.
2. Anacostia	1	217	Purchased	1858	In commission ...	Used as a transport.
Stevens's war st'r...	6	.....	New York .....	.....	.....	Unfinished.

TABLE NO. II.—Statement of the number and names of all vessels built by and for the government for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, with their tonnage, number of guns, where, when, and by whom built, and the cost of each.

[NOTE.—The column when built in this statement is the date when each vessel named was launched, (if built by the United States,) and the date of the last regular payment, if built by contract.]

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Where built.	When built.	By whom.	Cost.
<i>Store sloops.</i>							
1	Madawaska	2,981	15	New York yard; machinery at New York	July, 1865	U. S. government; engines, &c., J. Ericsson.	\$1,673,080 32
2	Chattanooga	2,923	15	Philadelphia	Mar., 1866	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	1,800,138 31
3	Yampaucog	2,861	15	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, New York	Dec., 1864	U. S. government; Novelty Works	1,575,643 84
4	Piscataqua, spar-deck	2,861	15	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Hartford, Conn.	June, 1866	U. S. government; engines, &c., Woodruff & Beach.	1,177,885 04
5	Guerrero, spar-deck	3,177	21	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, Philadelphia	Sept., 1863	U. S. government; engines, &c., Globe Works	1,154,325 10
6	Shenandoah	3,177	21	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Dec., 1863	U. S. government; engines by Merrick & Sons	373,717 64
7	Suwanee	1,378	7	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Taunton, Mass.	Dec., 1863	U. S. government; engines, Taunton Manufacturing Co.	383,216 80
8	Suwanee	1,367	7	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Boston	Mar., 1863	U. S. government; engines, Atlantic Works	388,541 84
9	Thetis	1,367	7	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, New York	Oct., 1862	U. S. government; engines, Morgan Works	428,426 63
10	Ticonderoga	1,533	9	do	Aug., 1862	U. S. government; engines, Allaire Works	451,068 00
11	Lactawanna	1,378	7	Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	July, 1862	U. S. government; engines, Merrick & Sons	373,796 36
12	Osage	1,240	6	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Myrtle Bridge, Conn.	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; engines, Kellam Machine Co.	363,787 10
13	Junata	1,240	6	Philadelphia; machinery, Wilmington, Del.	Mar., 1862	U. S. government; engines, Pusey, Jones & Co.	364,830 86
14	Housatonic	1,240	13	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, Boston	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; engines, J. Cony & Co.	368,817 63
15	Adirondack	1,240	12	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	Feb., 1862	U. S. government; engines, Novelty Works	411,359 46
16	Kearsarge	1,031	10	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Hartford, Conn.	Oct., 1861	U. S. government; engines, Woodruff & Beach	286,918 48
17	Tuscarora	1,997	10	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Aug., 1861	U. S. government; engines, Merrick & Sons	280,080 91
18	Ouelia	1,032	8	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; engines, J. Murphy & Co.	294,897 54
19	Washington	1,032	8	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, New York	Oct., 1861	U. S. government; engines, Morgan Works	314,362 85
20	Resaca	900	8	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Washington navy yard	Nov., 1863	U. S. government	360,057 64
21	Naushet	900	10	Navy yard, Boston; machinery not completed	July, 1867	U. S. government	Not completed.
22	Quinnebaug	831	10	Navy yard, New York	Mar., 1866	U. S. government	286,032 71
23	Swatara	831	10	Machinery, London	May, 1865	Jackson & Watkins	213,500 —
24	Nipole	563	6	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Washington yard	June, 1863	U. S. government	\$277,345 97
25	Pequot	563	6	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Hartford, Conn.	June, 1863	U. S. government; Woodruff & Beach	246,521 89
26	Yankee	563	6	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, Hartford, Conn.	June, 1863	U. S. government; Woodruff & Beach	256,418 83
27	Racco	563	6	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	July, 1863	U. S. government; Storer Machine Co.	306,309 03
28	Yankee	563	6	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Mar., 1864	U. S. government; Merrick & Sons	274,848 13
29	Yankee	563	6	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	Oct., 1863	U. S. government; Merrick & Sons	287,059 12
30	Yankee	563	6	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, North Brooklyn	June, 1863	U. S. government; South Brooklyn Engine Co.	307,316 78
31	Yankee	563	6	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Oct., 1863	U. S. government; South Brooklyn Engine Co.	312,316 78

Gunboats.

32	Aroostook	507	5	Kennebunk, Me.; machinery, New York	Dec.	1861	N. L. Thompson; Novelty Works.	98,814 35
33	Cayuga	507	6	Portland, Conn.; machinery, Hartford, Conn.	Dec.	1861	Gilderleeve & Son; Woodruff & Beach.	97,912 22
34	Chippewa	507	6	Brooklyn, N. Y.; machinery, New York	Nov.	1861	Webb & Bell; Morgan Works.	101,225 00
35	Choctaw	507	7	Boston; machinery, Boston	Nov.	1861	Curtis & Tilden; Harrison Loring.	99,912 01
36	Huron	507	6	do	Nov.	1861	Paul Curtis; Harrison Loring.	101,421 00
37	Itasca	507	6	Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Nov.	1861	Hillman & Streaker; J. P. Morris & Co.	98,786 57
38	Kawadin	507	6	Bath, Me.; machinery, New York	Nov.	1861	Larrabee & Allen; Morgan Iron Works.	98,868 85
39	Kauawha	507	4	East Haddam, Conn.; machinery, Bridgeport, Conn.	Dec.	1861	G. E. & W. H. Goodspeed; Pacific Iron Works.	97,775 00
40	Kennebec	507	4	Portland, Me.; machinery, New York	Nov.	1861	George W. Lawrence; Novelty Works.	103,694 76
41	Kineo	507	6	do	Dec.	1861	J. W. Dyer; Morgan Works.	101,182 30
42	Marblehead	507	7	Newburyport, Mass.; machinery, Newburg, N. Y.	Nov.	1861	G. W. Jackman, Jr.; Highland Iron Works.	97,736 75
43	Ottawa	507	5	New York; machinery, New York	Oct.	1861	J. A. Westervelt; Novelty Works.	88,240 37
44	Owasco	507	5	Myrtle River, Conn.; machinery, New York	Dec.	1861	Maxon Fish & Co; Novelty Works.	99,750 00
45	Panola	507	4	Baltimore, Md.; machinery, Philadelphia	Nov.	1861	J. J. Abrahams; Charles Reeder.	96,735 47
46	Penobscot	507	4	New York; machinery, New York	Oct.	1861	Thomas Slack; Novelty Works.	88,225 00
47	Penobscot	507	5	Belfast, Me.; machinery, Boston	Dec.	1861	C. P. Carter; Allaire Works.	98,241 52
48	Sagamore	507	5	Boston; machinery, New York	Nov.	1861	A. & G. T. Sampson; Atlantic Works.	101,681 52
49	Sciota	507	5	Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Nov.	1861	Jacob Birely; J. P. Morris & Co.	96,279 43
50	Seneca	507	5	New York; machinery, New York	Oct.	1861	Jere, Simonson; Nov-ity Works.	88,248 61
51	Tahoma	507	6	Wilmington, Del.; machinery, Chester, Penn.	Jan.	1862	W. & A. Thatcher; Reaney, Son & Archbold.	100,466 88
52	Unadilla	507	6	New York; machinery, New York	Oct.	1861	John Engle; Novelty Works.	88,000 00
53	Winona	507	7	do	Nov.	1861	C. & R. Poulton; Allaire Works.	101,240 00
54	Winnabicon	507	4	Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	Nov.	1861	John W. Lynn; Merrick & Sons.	98,771 72

Paddle-wheel steamers, (double-enders.)

55	Saunacus	974	12	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Boston	Dec.	1862	U. S. government; Atlantic Works.	249,027 97
56	Pawtuxet	974	12	Navy yard, Kittery; machinery, Providence, R. I.	Mar.	1863	U. S. government; Providence Steam Engine Co.	241,439 39
57	Talapocaa	974	10	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, New York	Feb.	1863	U. S. government; Neptune Works.	241,856 98
58	Winoski	974	10	Navy yard, Boston; machinery, Providence, R. I.	July	1863	U. S. government; Providence Steam Engine Co.	239,617 47
59	Mackinaw	974	10	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	April	1863	U. S. government; Allaire Works.	251,480 07
60	Shamrock	974	11	Navy yard, New York; machinery, Baltimore	Mar.	1863	U. S. government; Poole & Hunt.	268,000 56
61	Tulahoma	974	12	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	Nov.	1863	U. S. government; Stover Machine Co.	256,924 52
62	Tucunoy	974	12	Navy yard, Philadelphia; machinery, Philadelphia	May	1863	U. S. government; Morris, Towne & Co.	256,718 23
63	Algonquin	974	10	Navy yard, New York; machinery, New York	Dec.	1863	U. S. government; Paul S. Forbes.	277,372 24
64	Peoria	974	10	do	Oct.	1863	U. S. government; Einn Iron Works.	305,199 73
65	Iosco	974	10	Bath, Me.; machinery, Boston	Mar.	1863	Larrabee & Allen; Globe Works.	164,768 63
66	Agawam	974	10	Portland, Me.; machinery, Portland, Me.	May	1863	George W. Lawrence; Portland Works.	161,345 42
67	Pontoonic	974	12	do	Mar.	1863	do	163,031 58
68	Masachuset	974	10	Boston; machinery, Boston	Mar.	1863	Curtis & Tilden; Globe Works.	160,630 41
69	Oscoda	974	10	do	June	1863	Curtis & Tilden; Atlantic Works.	160,575 41
70	Marabesett	974	10	Boston; machinery, New York	June	1863	A. & G. Sampson; Allaire Works.	163,585 17
71	Chicopee	974	10	do	Mar.	1863	Paul Curtis; Neptune Works.	163,239 85
72	Acunney	974	10	Newburyport, Mass.; machinery, New York	June	1863	George W. Jackson, Jr.; Morgan Works.	176,143 73
73	Owego	974	10	New York; machinery, New York	April	1863	J. A. & D. D. Westervelt; Fulton Works.	161,143 44
74	Melacomet	974	10	New York; machinery, South Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar.	1863	Thomas Slack; South Brooklyn Works.	159,061 27
75	Chenango	974	10	New York; machinery, New York	April	1863	Jere, Simonson; Morgan Works.	161,273 71
76	Lenapee	974	10	New York; machinery, Newburg, N. Y.	June	1863	Edward Lupton; Washington Iron Works.	163,423 48

Statement of vessels built for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Where built.	When built.	By whom.	Cost.
77	Mendota	974	10	Brooklyn, N. Y. ; machinery, South Brooklyn, N. Y.	April, 1863	F. Z. Tucker; South Brooklyn Works.	\$129,631 53
78	Albatross	974	10	Bordenown, N. J. ; machinery, Wilmington, Del.	Aug., 1863	D. S. Merham, Jr.; Fussey, Jones & Co.	132,236 00
79	Wyandott	974	14	Philadelphia ; machinery, Wilmington, Del.	May, 1863	C. H. & W. M. Cramp; Fussey, Jones & Co.	182,914 84
80	Pontiac	974	16	Philadelphia ; machinery, Philadelphia	May, 1863	Hillman & Strecker; Neale, Levy & Co.	163,561 00
81	Entaw	975	10	Baltimore ; machinery, Baltimore	Mar., 1863	John J. Abrahams; Vulcan Iron Works.	160,200 00
<i>Paddle-wheel steamers of iron, (double-ended.)</i>							
82	Michigan	1,030	10	New York ; machinery, Jersey City, N. J.	Aug., 1864	Zeno Secor; Fulton Foundry	305,928 11
83	Swansea	1,030	10	Chester, Penn. ; machinery, Chester, Penn.	June, 1864	Reaney, Son & Archbold	278,662 78
84	Shamokin	1,030	10	do	Feb., 1865	do	278,020 81
85	Muscola	1,030	10	Brooklyn, N. Y. ; machinery, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug., 1865	Thomas F. Rowland; Continental Works	297,678 80
86	Winthrop	1,030	10	Boston ; machinery, Boston	May, 1865	Harrison Loring	286,132 54
87	Adelphi	1,030	10	do	July, 1865	Donald McKay	297,415 92
88	Monocacy	1,030	10	Baltimore ; machinery, Baltimore	May, 1866	A. & W. Dennard & Son	283,473 98
89	Washee	974	12	Chester, Penn. ; machinery, Chester, Penn.	Aug., 1863	Reaney, Son & Archbold	203,170 00
<i>Paddle-wheel steamers, (double-ended.)</i>							
90	Octorara	929	11	Navy yard, New York ; machinery, New York	Dec., 1861	U. S. government; Neptune Works	173,071 81
91	Miami	730	7	Navy yard, Philadelphia ; machinery, Philadelphia	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; Morrill & Sons	172,341 25
92	Marblehead	786	6	Navy yard, Boston ; machinery, Boston	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; Harrison Loring	187,128 19
93	Tioga	819	8	Navy yard, Boston ; machinery, New York	April, 1862	U. S. government; Morgan Iron Works	196,632 14
94	Genesee	803	7	do	April, 1862	U. S. government; Neptune Works	190,423 63
95	Sabaga	832	10	Navy yard, Kittery ; machinery, New York	Nov., 1861	U. S. government; Novelty Works	212,771 22
96	Nahaska	832	8	do	Dec., 1862	U. S. government; Morgan Iron Works	210,169 72
97	Rouman	935	8	do	April, 1862	U. S. government; Novelty Works	210,169 72
98	Portsmouth	863	8	N. York ; do	May, 1862	do	183,415 70
99	Portsmouth	863	8	Bordaux, N. J. ; do	July, 1862	Thos. Slack	100,037 00
100	Cimarron	863	7	Baltimore ; machinery, Chester, Penn.	April, 1862	D. S. Merham, Jr.	100,000 00
101	Paul Jones	863	7	Baltimore ; machinery, Chester, Penn.	April, 1862	John J. Abrahams; Reaney, Son & Archbold	102,003 33
<i>Tugs.</i>							
102	Plata	200	5	Chester, Penn.	April, 1865	Reaney, Son & Archbold	158,000 00
103	Albatross	200	5	New York ; do	May, 1865	William Porter	157,000 00
104	Albatross	200	5	New York ; do	May, 1865	William Porter	157,000 00
105	Albatross	200	5	New York ; do	May, 1865	William Porter	157,000 00

NAVAL VESSELS.

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109	Arcturion	350	2	do	Jan., 1866	do	1,041,666 67
110	Arcturion	350	2	do	Feb., 1866	do	814,866 83
111	Arcturion	350	2	do	July, 1866	do	
112	Arcturion	170	2	Wilmington, Del.	Jan., 1865	Pacey, Jones & Co.	
	Arcturion	170	2	New York	Jan., 1865	William Pettie.	80,000 00
<i>Iron-clad vessels, (see going, case-mated.)</i>							
113	Dunderberg	5,090	16	New York	Aug., 1866	William H. Webb	
114	New Ironsides	3,486	18	Philadelphia	Aug., 1862	Merrick & Sons	
<i>Iron-clad vessels, (see going, single turret.)</i>							
115	Puritan	3,985	2	New York	Oct., 1864	John Ericsson	1,974,692 93
116	Dictator	3,033	2	do	Dec., 1864	do	1,382,991 24
<i>Iron-clad vessels, (double turret.)</i>							
117	Monadnock	1,564	4	Navy yard, Boston; turrets, Boston; machinery, Philadelphia		U. S. government; Atlantic Works; Morris Toune & Co.	981,439 45
118	Minotomoh	1,564	4	Navy yard, New York; turrets, New York; machinery, New York	Aug., 1864	U. S. government; J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.; Novelty Works.	1,310,773 08
119	Agamenticus	1,564	4	Navy yard, Kittery; turrets, Boston; machinery, Philadelphia	May, 1864	U. S. government; Atlantic Works; Morris Toune & Co.	1,016,071 18
120	Tonawanda	1,564	4	Navy yard, Philadelphia; turrets, New York; machinery, Philadelphia	May, 1864	U. S. government; J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.; Merrick & Sons.	1,156,323 82
121	Onondaga	1,280	4	New York	May, 1863	George W. Quintard.	759,673 08
122	Winnebago	970	4	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug., 1863	James H. Eads.	384,969 84
123	Winnebago	970	4	do	Aug., 1863	do	387,432 88
124	Chickasaw	970	4	do	Sept., 1863	Thomas G. Gaylord	389,962 70
125	Kickapoo	970	8	do	Dec., 1863	G. B. Allen & Co.	391,898 24
<i>Iron-clad vessels, (single turret.)</i>							
126	Canonius	1,034	2	Boston	Feb., 1864	Harrison Loring	622,963 22
127	Mahopac	1,034	2	Jersey City, N. J.	July, 1864	Secor & Co.	635,374 55
128	Tecumseh	1,034	2	do	Mar., 1864	do	636,941 76
129	Manhattan	1,034	2	do	May, 1864	do	638,879 27
130	Saugus	1,034	2	Wilmington, Del.	April, 1864	Harlan & Hollingsworth & Co.	638,466 62
131	Tippicanoe	1,034	2	Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar., 1866	Miles Greenwood.	633,327 84
132	Catawba	1,034	2	do	June, 1865	Alexander Swift & Co. and Niles Works	621,424 54
133	Onondaga	1,034	2	do	June, 1865	do	621,424 54
134	Manayunk	1,034	2	Pittsburg, Penn.	July, 1865	Snowdens & Mason	626,562 24
135	Passaic	844	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov., 1862	John Ericsson	423,171 69

Statement of vessels built for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Where built.	When built.	By whom.	Cost.
136	Camanche	844	2	Jersey City, N. J.	Jan., 1865	Donahue, Ryan & Secor	\$613,164.98
137	Patuxent	844	2	Wilmington, Del.	Dec., 1862	John Ericsson	422,779.85
138	Sargamo	844	2	Chester, Penn.	April, 1863	do	422,766.73
139	Lehigh	844	2	do	April, 1863	do	422,796.98
140	Montauk	844	2	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec., 1862	do	423,127.49
141	Cockill	844	2	do	Mar., 1863	do	427,766.78
142	Weehawken	844	2	Jersey City, N. J.	Jan., 1863	Secor & Co.	426,007.99
143	Nantuxet	844	2	Boston	Mar., 1863	Atlantic Works	408,091.37
144	Nahant	844	2	do	Jan., 1863	Harrison Loring	413,515.14
145	Yazoo	614	2	Philadelphia	Sept., 1864	Merrick & Sons	566,364.96
146	Waxhaw	614	2	Baltimore	June, 1865	A. & W. Demmick & Son	592,587.36
147	Napa	614	1	Wilmington, Del.	Feb., 1865	Harlan & Hollingsworth & Co.	506,366.33
148	Tuxia	614	2	Chester and Philadelphia, Penn.	June, 1864	Reaney, Son & Abbott	648,070.99
149	Umpqua	614	2	Pittsburg, Penn.	Mar., 1865	Stearns & Mackintosh	595,649.36
150	Klamath	614	2	Channah, Ohio	July, 1865	Alexander Swift & Co.	602,985.34
151	Yuma	614	2	do	July, 1865	do	602,985.34
152	Naubuc	614	1	Wilmington, N. Y.	Feb., 1865	William Perine	513,975.74
153	Coboes	614	2	Green Pond, N. Y.	June, 1865	M. F. Marth	541,604.81
154	Koka	614	2	Camden, N. J.	Aug., 1865	Wilcox & Whiting	599,996.99
155	Chico	614	1	Boston	June, 1864	Atlantic Works	630,445.23
156	Chico	614	1	do	June, 1864	Aquila Adams	580,458.82
157	Elab	614	2	St. Louis, Mo.	June, 1865	Charles W. McCord	513,353.13
158	Modoc	614	2	New York	Mar., 1865	J. S. Underhill	578,110.98
159	Nauzet	614	2	East Boston, Mass.	May, 1865	Donald McKay	590,438.62
160	Shamoe	614	2	do	June, 1864	Charles C. Beator	580,438.62
161	Shiloh	614	2	St. Louis, Mo.	Aug., 1865	McKay & Adams	580,438.62
162	Squadro	614	2	East Boston, Mass.	April, 1865	Globe Works	590,438.62
163	Squadro	614	2	South Boston, Mass.	June, 1865	George W. Lawrence	590,438.62
164	Wasco	614	2	Portland, Maine	June, 1863	James B. Eads	590,438.62
165	Oauge	523	4	St. Louis, Mo.	May, 1863	do	523,374.51
166	Neosho	523	4	do	June, 1863	do	523,374.51
167	Oark	578	7	Mound City, Ill.	June, 1863	Geo. do C. Beator	500,757.67
168	Marlette	479	2	Pittsburg, Penn.	April, 1863	Tomlinson, Hartup & Co.	500,757.67
169	Handauky	479	2	do	April, 1866	do	525,039.57
<i>Iron clad vessels.</i>							
<i>(casemated.)</i>							
170	Chillicothe	303	5	Channah, Ohio	Oct., 1865	Joseph Brown	192,180.00
171	Chillicothe	303	5	do	Nov., 1865	do	192,180.00
172	Chillicothe	303	5	do	Dec., 1865	do	192,180.00

174	<i>Torpedo vessel.</i> Spuysten Duyvil ...	116	...	New Haven, Conn.; machinery, Mystic Bridge, Conn...	Jan., 1865	Samuel H. Pook; Mystic Iron Works.....	45,036 29
175	<i>Steam sloop.</i> Idaho	2,638	8	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Mar., 1865	Paul S. Forbes.....	550,000 00
176	<i>Powder tug.</i> Blue Light.....	103	...	Navy yard, Portsmouth.....	1864	U. S. government	28,872 20
177	Fort Fire.....	103	...	do	1864	do	28,872 20
178	<i>Iron-clad vessels.</i> Monitor	776	2	New York.....	Mar., 1862	John Ericsson	275,000 00
179	Galeas	728	6	Mystic Bridge, Conn	April, 1862	C. S. Bushnell	233,250 00

TABLE No. III.—Statement of the number and names of all vessels, and the tonnage thereof, purchased by and for the government, for the Navy Department, since April 1, 1861; where, when, and by whom purchased, the amount paid for each, and the amount of commissions paid, (if any,) and to whom. Also, showing what purchased vessels have been sold, lost, or destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, and the names of those remaining in the naval service at this date.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	Abeona	206	Cincinnati	Dec. 21, 1864	Paymaster C. C. Jackson.	\$27,000 00	Sold at Mount City, August 17, 1865.
2	A. C. Powell	65	New York	Oct. 3, 1861	George D. Morgan.	3,000 00	Changed to Watch; burnt at Norfolk; raised and sold at Washington July —, 1863.
3	Adela	583	Key West prize court.		Navy Department.	58,000 00	Not paid for; sold at New York, November 30, 1865.
4	Adrie Douglas	53	Philadelphia	Oct. 31, 1863	Com. C. K. Stribling	23,000 00	Changed to Poppy; sold at New York August 15, 1865.
5	Admiral	1,246	New York	Jan. 6, 1864	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	175,000 00	Changed to Fort Morgan; sold at New York September —, 1865.
6	A. Hugel	269	Philadelphia	Oct. 1, 1861	Rear-Admiral Du Pont.	15,000 00	Sold at Washington July —, 1865.
7	Advocate	Unk'n.	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	Navy Department.	600 00	Sunk as an obstruction in Flett Boils channel; paid for, but never taken or used for naval purposes.
8	A. Houghton	336	New York	Oct. 14, 1861	George D. Morgan.	11,500 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
9	Al Fitch	96	do	Dec. 3, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	24,850 00	Changed to Rose; in service as tug at Pensacola.
10	Al Jax	82	do	Aug. 17, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	16,000 00	Changed to Carnation; sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
11	A. J. View	Unk'n.	New York prize court.	July 26, 1863	Navy Department.	1,300 00	Used as coal bulk.
12	Alabama	1,264	New York	Aug. 1, 1861	George D. Morgan.	93,388 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
13	Albatross	80	Key West prize court.	Aug. 25, 1863	Navy Department.	3,000 00	Changed to Fox; sold at Key West June 28, 1865.
14	Albatross	378	Brooklyn	May 23, 1861	Com. S. L. Breeze	75,000 00	Sold at Boston September 8, 1865.
15	A. De Groot	125	Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	22,500 00	Changed to Snowdrop; in use at Norfolk.
16	Albemarle	Unk'n.	Washington prize court.		Amount paid on decree of court.	79,944 00	Rebel from destroyed by Lieutenant Cushing; wreck sold at Norfolk October 15, 1867.
17	Albemarle	200	New York prize court.	May 9, 1863	Navy Department.	500 00	Sold at Norfolk October 19, 1865.
18	A. Robb	86	Tennessee	Jan. 9, 1863	Transferred by army.	9,314 28	Rec'd from Quartermaster Wise; sold at Mount City Aug. 17, 1865.
19	A. Workyas	72	New York	Dec. 7, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	15,100 00	Changed to Athens; sold at Philadelphia December 8, 1866.
20	Alice	285	Wilmington, Del.	July 16, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	35,000 00	Changed to Aster; wrecked at Carolina shoals October 8, 1864.
21	A. Collier	177	Cincinnati	Dec. 7, 1864	Paymaster C. C. Jackson.	75,000 00	Changed to Collier; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
22	A. Childs	Unk'n.	Illinois prize court	Sept. 20, 1863	Navy Department.	5,000 00	Sold as Childs, at Mount City, March 20, 1866.
23	Alpha	62	Philadelphia	June 4, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	16,708 75	Originally the Wheeler; sold at Washington September 22, 1865.
24	Ananda	368	New York	Aug. 6, 1861	Com. D. Morgan.	15,000 00	Wrecked on Florida coast May 27, 1863.
25	America	367	Philadelphia	Dec. 10, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	90,000 00	Changed to Fortwinkle; laid up at Norfolk.
26	America	197	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	Navy Department.	1,700 00	In use at Naval Academy.
27	Annie	428	do	July 31, 1864	do	65,000 00	Set on fire by coast guard; sold at New York November 30, 1865.
28	Annie Deas	Unk'n.	do	Dec. 9, 1863	do	1,700 00	Changed to Thunder; sold at Port Royal August 8, 1865.
29	Annie	945	Philadelphia	Mar. 26, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	101,735 15	Sold at New York November 30, 1865.
30	Anson	245	Philadelphia	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Anson; sold at Mount City August 15, 1865.
31	Arguey (3)	516	Cincinnati	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
32	Arguey (4)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
33	Arguey (5)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
34	Arguey (6)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
35	Arguey (7)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
36	Arguey (8)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
37	Arguey (9)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
38	Arguey (10)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
39	Arguey (11)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
40	Arguey (12)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
41	Arguey (13)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
42	Arguey (14)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
43	Arguey (15)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
44	Arguey (16)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
45	Arguey (17)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
46	Arguey (18)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
47	Arguey (19)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
48	Arguey (20)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
49	Arguey (21)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
50	Arguey (22)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
51	Arguey (23)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
52	Arguey (24)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
53	Arguey (25)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
54	Arguey (26)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
55	Arguey (27)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
56	Arguey (28)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
57	Arguey (29)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
58	Arguey (30)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
59	Arguey (31)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
60	Arguey (32)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
61	Arguey (33)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
62	Arguey (34)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
63	Arguey (35)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
64	Arguey (36)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
65	Arguey (37)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
66	Arguey (38)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
67	Arguey (39)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
68	Arguey (40)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
69	Arguey (41)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
70	Arguey (42)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
71	Arguey (43)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
72	Arguey (44)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
73	Arguey (45)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
74	Arguey (46)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
75	Arguey (47)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
76	Arguey (48)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
77	Arguey (49)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
78	Arguey (50)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
79	Arguey (51)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
80	Arguey (52)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
81	Arguey (53)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
82	Arguey (54)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
83	Arguey (55)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
84	Arguey (56)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
85	Arguey (57)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
86	Arguey (58)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
87	Arguey (59)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
88	Arguey (60)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
89	Arguey (61)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
90	Arguey (62)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
91	Arguey (63)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
92	Arguey (64)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
93	Arguey (65)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
94	Arguey (66)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
95	Arguey (67)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
96	Arguey (68)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
97	Arguey (69)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
98	Arguey (70)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
99	Arguey (71)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.
100	Arguey (72)	516	do	Mar. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Du Pont	15,000 00	Changed to Wave; captured at Calcutta, Texas, May 6, 1864.

36	Atlanta	1,006	Boston prize court	Feb. 6, 1864	Navy Department	350,829 26	Laid up at League Island.
37	Atlantic	1,620	New York	Aug. 19, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	91,000 00	Changed to Com. Read; sold at Washington July 29, 1865.
38	Augusta	1,310	do	Aug. 1, 1861	George D. Morgan	96,940 00	At New York yard in ordinary.
39	A. Dinsmore	1,850	do	Aug. 13, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	114,777 45	Sold at New York September 5, 1865.
40	Aleale	176	Boston	Feb. 6, 1864	Rear-Admiral Stringham	47,009 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
41	Avenger	750	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. —, 1864	Navy Department	120,000 00	Sold at Mound City November 29, 1865.
42	Advance	880	New York prize court	Sept. 30, 1862	Transferred by War Dept.	.....	Changed to Frolic; in service of European squadron.
43	Abraham	700	Cincinnati	June —, 1861	do	.....	Sold at Mound City September 30, 1865.
44	A. O. Tyler	600	Washington	Apr. 22, 1861	Navy Department	72,500 00	Transferred by War Dept.; sold as Tyler, at Mound City, Aug. 17, 1865.
45	Baltimore	500	New York prize court	Mar. 12, 1864	Navy Department	.....	Sold at New York November 30, 1865.
46	Banshee	533	New Orleans; paid for	Nov. 13, 1864	Taken into service by Admiral Farragut	21,375 00	Grounded and destroyed at Lake Maupias April —, 1863.
47	Barristaria	Unk'n	Boston prize court	Nov. —, 1864	Navy Department	150,000 00	Sold at New York October 25, 1865.
48	Bat	530	Philadelphia	June 4, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	15,500 00	Changed to Betie; sunk at Roanoke river December 10, 1864.
49	Bazel	50	Key West prize court	Feb. 24, 1862	Navy Department	1,810 00	Sold at New York June 28, 1865.
50	Boulevard	101	Boston	June 3, 1864	Rear-Admiral Stringham	20,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
51	Belle	52	Cincinnati	Mar. 7, 1864	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	35,600 00	Changed to Undine; captured by rebels October —, 1864.
52	Ben Gaylord	179	New York	May 27, 1861	George D. Morgan	13,000 00	Originally the Mediator; sold at New York November 30, 1865.
53	Ben Morgan	407	Transferred by War Dept.	Oct. 14, 1862	Navy Department	120,000 00	Sold at Mound City November 29, 1865.
54	Benton	1,023	Philadelphia prize court	Aug. 21, 1861	George D. Morgan	161,250 00	Sold at Philadelphia September 21, 1865.
55	Bermuda	1,228	New York	May 30, 1864	Rear-Admiral Gregory	5,100 00	Sold at Boston October 5, 1867.
56	Bienville	1,552	New Orleans prize court	.....	do	70,000 00	Sunk at East Pascagoula; wreck sold.
57	Bloomer	130	New York	Sept. 10, 1861	George D. Morgan	9,000 00	Changed to Wilderness; sold at Boston September 7, 1865, to Treasury Department.
58	B. N. Gray	380	do	July 30, 1861	do	22,000 00	Sold at New York September 27, 1865.
59	Boblo	196	do	Aug. 13, 1862	Com. J. B. Hall	90,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia June 9, 1865.
60	Braziliera	540	St. Louis	Sept. 29, 1863	Navy Department	52,090 00	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
61	Brilliant	226	Boston prize court	June 4, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	15,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
62	Britannia	495	Philadelphia	Apr. 3, 1865	Navy Department	29,000 00	Changed to Epilodon; sold at New York July 20, 1865.
63	Britannia	51	Captured at Richmond	Nov. 28, 1862	do	48,500 00	Sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
64	Bum	Unk'n	Philadelphia prize court	Oct. 12, 1863	Board composed of J. M. Forbes & al.	75,000 00	Sold at New York November 30, 1865.
65	Beaufort	506	do	July 30, 1861	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	30,500 00	Sold at Philadelphia June 20, 1865.
66	Beaumont	63	Boston	Nov. 16, 1863	Navy Department	550 00	Sold at New Orleans August 15, 1865.
67	Calypso	858	Cincinnati	July 24, 1863	do	84,500 00	Sold at Mound City November 29, 1865.
68	Cambridge	202	Transferred by War Dept.	Jan. 7, 1865	George D. Morgan	12,100 00	Laid aside at Key West as unseaworthy.
69	Carabasset	512	Key West prize court	Mar. 3, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	16,000 00	Changed to Arizona; destroyed by fire February 27, 1865.
70	Carondelet	61	Philadelphia prize court	Sept. 1, 1861	Navy Department	16,000 00	Sold at Mound City November 29, 1865.
71	Carmine	959	New York	July 8, 1864	do	5,000 00	Sold at Bay Point, S. C., September 2, 1865.
72	Ceres	144	Cincinnati	June 24, 1861	George D. Morgan	7,000 00	Sold at New York October 25, 1865.
73	Champion	115	Boston prize court	Jan. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	70,000 00	Changed to Tulip; sunk in Potomac November 11, 1864.
74	Charlotte	70	Philadelphia prize court	Jan. 13, 1864	Rear-Admiral Gregory	75,000 00	Sold at Boston August 1, 1865.
75	Chatham	Unk'n	New London	June 29, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	51,000 00	Sold at New Orleans March 28, 1866.
76	Charles Phelps	362	New York	Nov. 8, 1862	Navy Department	107,000 00	Sold at New Orleans March 28, 1866.
77	Cher Klung	183	Boston	.....	do	.....	Changed to Amaranthus; sold at New York September 5, 1865.
78	Cherokee	606	Transferred by War Dept.	.....	do	.....	Sold at Boston June 29, 1865.
79	Chocaw	1,004	Wilmington, Del.	.....	do	.....	.....
80	Choclat	512	Key West prize court	.....	do	.....	.....
81	Cincinnati	182	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
82	Christiana	1,750	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
83	Circassian	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
85	Clara Dolson	852	Illinois prize court.	May 25, 1863	Navy Department	\$45,000 00	Returned to owners.
86	Clifton	700	New York.	Apr. 3, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	100,000 00	Changed to Shokkon; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
87	Colossus	892	do	Dec. 2, 1861	George D. Morgan	100,000 00	Captured by rebels at Sabine Pass September 8, 1863.
88	Colossus	163	Cincinnati	Dec. 8, 1864	Paymaster C. C. Jackson	32,900 00	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
89	Columbia	153	Philadelphia	Aug. 12, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	32,900 00	Changed to Berberry; sold at New York July 12, 1865.
90	Columbia	Unk'n	Key West prize court.	Nov. 4, 1862	Navy Department	86,000 00	Ashore and destroyed at Masonboro Inlet January 14, 1863.
91	Commodore	940	New York	Feb. 27, 1864	Rear-Admiral Gregory	130,000 00	Changed to Inka; sold at Boston August 1, 1865.
92	Com. Hull	376	do	Sept. 1, 1862	Rear-Admiral Paulding	25,000 00	Purchased as the Nuestra Señora de Regla; sold at New York September 27, 1865.
93	Com. Jones	542	do	May 7, 1863	do	83,900 00	Destroyed by torpedo in James river May 6, 1864.
94	Com. McDonough	532	do	Aug. 5, 1862	do	42,209 40	Sunk while being towed from Port Royal August 23, 1865.
95	Com. Morris	532	do	Aug. 5, 1862	do	42,209 40	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
96	Com. Perry	513	do	Oct. 11, 1861	George D. Morgan	38,000 00	Do.
97	Conestoga	512	Transferred by War Dept.	June 26, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	25,000 00	Sunk by collision in Red river March 8, 1864.
98	Conqueror	181	Philadelphia	June 26, 1864	Navy Department	65,000 00	Sold at New York October 23, 1865.
99	Cornebale	600	Boston prize court.	Nov. —, 1863	Com. C. K. Stribling	14,724 05	Sold at Mobile October 23, 1865.
100	Corypheus	82	Key West prize court.	May —, 1862	do	20,500 00	Changed to Elk; sold at New Orleans August 24, 1865.
101	Courtesa	162	Cincinnati	Dec. 8, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	30,000 00	Wrecked on Abaco Island June 4, 1864.
102	Courier	554	New York	Sept. 7, 1861	George D. Morgan	19,000 00	Captured by rebels in Red river May 5, 1864.
103	Covington	224	Cincinnati	Feb. 13, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	6,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
104	C. P. Williams	210	New York	Sept. 3, 1861	George D. Morgan	32,000 00	Changed to Nymph; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
105	Crocket	156	Cincinnati	Nov. 18, 1862	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	32,000 00	Changed to Tallmachie; sold at New Orleans, August 15, 1865.
106	Crocket, (3)	171	do	Mar. 8, 1864	do	32,000 00	Purchased as Florence; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
107	Crocket, (4)	171	do	Dec. 23, 1863	do	32,000 00	Changed to Lupin; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
108	Curlow	186	do	Dec. 17, 1862	do	15,000 00	Sold at Norfolk October 10, 1867, for \$13,400.
109	C. Vanderbilt	68	New York	Nov. 18, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	117,575 00	Grounded and destroyed in Combahee river January 26, 1865.
110	Columbia	Unk'n	Captured rebel ram; never in service.	Nov. 18, 1863	Com. C. K. Stribling	25,000 00	Changed to Clover; sold at Philadelphia September 21, 1865.
111	Del Ching	520	New York	Apr. 20, 1863	Navy Department	8,000 00	Armed for service; not paid for; sunk in the Mississippi river February —, 1865.
112	Delay	128	Philadelphia	Nov. 12, 1863	Com. C. K. Stribling	117,575 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
113	Dan	Unk'n	Captured by Gulf Squad'n	Oct. —, 1862	Navy Department	Appraised at \$11,981; not paid for; turned over to quartermasters' department of the army.	
114	Dan Smith	149	New Haven	Sept. 7, 1861	George D. Morgan	35,000 00	Taken into service; not paid for; turned over to army.
115	Darlington	300	Captured at Fernandina.	Mar. 3, 1862	Navy Department	10,000 00	Changed to Miguemole, in service at Mound City station.
116	Dart	84	Key West prize court.	July 30, 1861	do	35,000 00	Sold at Boston November 1, 1863.
117	Dauntless	90	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 20, 1862	George D. Morgan	10,000 00	Changed to Midnight; sold at Boston November 1, 1863.
118	Day	291	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	do	58,000 00	Sunk at New York October 23, 1865.
119	Day	693	do	Oct. 11, 1861	do	58,000 00	Sunk at New York October 23, 1865.
120	Daylight	693	do	Oct. 11, 1861	do	58,000 00	Sunk at New York October 23, 1865.
121	Daylight	Unk'n	New York prize court.	May —, 1863	Navy Department	45,000 00	or used for naval purposes at Holt channel; paid for, but not taken
122	Delaware	362	Washington, Del.	Oct. 14, 1861	Captain J. F. Pendergast	45,000 00	Sold to Treasury Department at September 19, 1860.
123	De Motte	1,000	New York	Nov. —, 1861	George D. Morgan	100,000 00	to be sold, kindly submitted.

125	Diana	Unkn	Paid for.	Jan. 19, 1863	11, 140 00	Captured by rebels in Barwick bay, La., March 28, 1863.
126	Dictator	240	Captured at New Orleans.	Sept. 16, 1863	33, 000 00	Changed to Sweet Brier; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
127	Don	390	Buffalo	April — 1864	66, 666 00	In service, North Atlantic squadron.
128	Donagel	1, 120	Philadelphia prize court.	June — 1864	140, 000 00	Sold at New York September 27, 1865.
129	Dragon	1, 118	Philadelphia prize court.	Dec. 24, 1861	11, 000 00	Sold at Washington July 29, 1865.
130	Duchess	226	New York.	Dec. 24, 1862	26, 000 00	Changed to Petrel; captured by rebels April 22, 1864.
131	Eagle	1, 517	New York.	July 9, 1863	185, 000 00	Changed to Rhode Island; sold at New York October 1, 1867.
132	Eastport	800	Transferred by War Dept.	Jan. 9, 1863	9, 314 28	Grounded and destroyed in Red river April 26, 1864.
133	Essex	108	St. Joseph, Mo.	May 9, 1863	21, 000 00	Changed to Tawah; burnt in Tennessee river November 4, 1864.
134	E. B. Hale	192	New York.	July 30, 1861	23, 000 00	Sold at Philadelphia June 20, 1865.
135	E. D. Fogg	100	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 13, 1862	14, 500 00	Changed to Cohasset; in service as tug at Boston navy yard
136	Ellis	627	New York	July 30, 1862	32, 800 00	Sold at Washington September 23, 1865.
137	Ellis and Annie	627	Brooklyn	Oct. 11, 1861	23, 100 00	Changed to Malvern; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
138	Ellis	Unkn	New York prize court.	May 19, 1862	18, 000 00	Sold at Bay Point, S. C., September 2, 1865.
139	Emma	350	do	Sept. 30, 1863	50, 000 00	Abandoned and destroyed at New River, N. C., November 25, 1862.
140	Emma Brown	117	do	Nov. 21, 1863	36, 150 00	Changed to Gazelle; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
141	Emma Duncan	293	do	Jan. 13, 1865	39, 000 00	Changed to Hastings; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
142	Emma Henry	521	New York prize court.	Jan. 13, 1865	83, 361 00	Changed to Wasp; in service, South Atlantic squadron.
143	Eolus	344	do	July 26, 1864	75, 000 00	Sold at Boston November 1, 1865.
144	Essex	50	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862	.....	Changed to Laurel; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
145	Essex	614	do	.....	.....	Sold at Mound City November 9, 1867.
146	Estrella	438	Transferred by army	Oct. 11, 1861	38, 000 00	Changed to Commodore Barney; sold at Washington July 29, 1865.
147	Ethan Allen	513	New York.	Aug. 30, 1861	27, 500 00	Sold at Portsmouth July 20, 1865.
148	Ethan Allen	566	Boston	.....	.....	Sold at Key West October — 1864.
149	Ethan Allen	Unkn	Key West	April 28, 1862	1, 024 00	Changed to Glasgow; in service, North Atlantic squadron.
150	Eugene	252	Key West prize court.	July 9, 1863	20, 000 00	Sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
151	Eureka	50	Washington prize court.	Aug. 22, 1862	30, 285 03	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
152	Exchange	211	Cincinnati	April 6, 1863	30, 000 00	Sunk as an obstruction in Petit Bois channel; paid for, but not taken
153	Express	Unkn	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	100, 000 00	or used for naval purposes.
154	Express	.....	do	.....	.....	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
155	Fah Kee	689	New York	July 13, 1863	10, 000 00	Changed to Emerald; in service at Portsmouth navy yard.
156	Fair Play	156	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862	8, 000 00	Changed to Paw Paw; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
157	Fair Play	50	Philadelphia.	Aug. 3, 1864	33, 500 00	Changed to Groesbeak; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
158	Fannie	175	Chicago	April 9, 1861	28, 000 00	Changed to Fawn; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
159	Fanny	194	Cincinnati	Feb. 3, 1864	40, 000 00	Sold at Boston October 3, 1866.
160	Fanny Barker	176	do	April 10, 1863	.....	Changed to Dublin; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
161	Farnot	1, 012	Boston	July 20, 1861	100, 000 00	Laid up at Philadelphia.
162	Farnot	50	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862	87, 500 00	Changed to Hendrick Hudson; sold at Philadelphia Sept. 12, 1865.
163	Firefly	900	New York	Nov. 14, 1861	40, 000 00	Changed to Ferdinand; sold at Philadelphia June 2, 1865.
164	Flambean	297	do	Aug. 12, 1861	14, 000 00	Changed to Rattler; lost near Grand Gulf December 30, 1864.
165	Florida	460	Philadelphia prize court.	Sept. 30, 1862	32, 000 01	Changed to Moose; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
166	Florida	297	New York	July 21, 1862	22, 000 00	Changed to Oriole; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
167	Florida	186	Cincinnati	Nov. 11, 1862	.....	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
168	Florence	167	do	Dec. 7, 1864	.....	.....
169	Florence Miller	189	do	May 20, 1861	.....	.....
170	Florence Miller	137	do	Nov. 5, 1862	.....	.....
171	Forest Rose	260	do	.....	.....	.....

* When paid for.

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
171	Fort Gaines	80	Capt'd in Gulf of Mexico.	Feb. 5, 1864	Navy Department	\$15,000 00	Originally Commodore; sold at New Orleans August 15, 1865.
172	Fort Henry	519	Washington	Mar. 24, 1862	Navy Department	69,889 74	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
173	Fort Jackson	1,770	New York	July 20, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	350,000 00	Sold at New York September 27, 1865.
174	Fort Mifflin	1,000	Transferred by War Dept.	July 20, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	350,000 00	Changed to Lafayette; sold at New Orleans March 28, 1866.
175	F. W. Lincoln	317	Capt'd and never labelled	Aug. 1, 1864	Rear-Admiral Stringham	72,000 00	Changed to Pilot; in use at Naval Academy.
176	Flusser	Unkn'n	New York	July 31, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	160,000 00	Sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
177	Gaitea	1,244	New York prize court.	July 31, 1863	Navy Department	800 00	Sold to Haytian government August 15, 1865.
178	Garonne	Unkn'n	New York	Aug. 5, 1861	George D. Morgan	15,000 00	Sunk as an obstruction in Petit Bois channel; paid for, but never used for naval purposes.
179	Gem of the Sea.	371	Boston	Sept. 7, 1861	Board composed of J. M. Forbes & al.	29,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia May 6, 1865.
180	Gemabok	622	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862	Admiral DuPont	9,314 28	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
181	General Bragg	950	do	Sept. 30, 1862	Navy Department	9,500 00	Sold at Mound City October 3, 1865.
182	General Pillow	38	Philadelphia.	Sept. 21, 1861	do	45,000 00	Sold at New York September 27, 1865.
183	General Price	633	New York prize court.	June 4, 1863	do	600 00	Destroyed by fire January —, 1862.
184	Geo. Maugham	274	New York	July 28, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	160,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
185	Gertrude	350	New York	July 8, 1863	Rear-Admiral Stringham	20,000 00	Changed to Glance; laid up at League Island.
186	Gipsy	Unkn'n	Boston	June 3, 1864	Rear-Admiral Porter	16,500 00	Caught fire and burned at Calro February 7, 1863.
187	Glaucus	1,244	Pittsburg, Pa.	Nov. 17, 1862	do	33,800 00	Sold at New Orleans August 15, 1865.
188	Glide	80	Key West prize court.	Nov. 23, 1861	Navy Department	900 00	Wrecked on Florida coast May 27, 1863.
189	Glide	222	New York	Sept. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	29,000 00	Changed to Camella; sold at New York August 15, 1865.
190	G.L. Brockenboro	Unkn'n	Stonington, Conn.	Sept. 10, 1863	Lease Henderson	110,000 00	Wrecked near Cape Henry August 24, 1862.
191	Governor	198	New York	April —, 1864	G. D. Morgan	10,000 00	Sold at Port Royal November 30, 1865.
192	Gov. Buckingham	886	New York	Nov. 23, 1861	Rear-Admiral Porter	30,000 00	Changed to Sibyl; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
193	Gov. Buckingham	886	New York	Nov. 23, 1861	Rear-Admiral Porter	30,000 00	Sunk by torpedo near Georgetown, S. C., May 1, 1865.
194	Granite City	315	New York	April —, 1864	Com. C. K. Stribling	55,000 00	Changed to Moccasin; sold to Treasury Department Oct. 5, 1865.
195	G. W. Hunt	121	Transferred by War Dept.	April —, 1864	George D. Morgan	24,000 00	Wrecked near Cape Henry August 24, 1862.
196	Great Western	800	Cincinnati	Oct. 21, 1861	do	13,000 00	Sold at Portsmouth, N. H., July 20, 1865.
197	Hartford	176	Boston	Sept. 27, 1861	Navy Department	31 00	Sold at Bay Point, S. C., September 2, 1865; (Percy Drayton.)
198	Harvest Moon	546	New York	Nov. 12, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	130,000 00	Sold at New York October 5, 1865.
199	Hero	192	Eric, N. Y.	Oct. 20, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	25,000 00	Changed to Hydrangea; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
200	Henry Andrew	177	New Orleans	Mar. 6, 1863	Admiral Farragut	51,000 00	Purchased at Balize; sold at New Orleans October 5, 1865.
201	Henry Brinker	108	New York	July 30, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	13,000 00	Sold at New York September 25, 1865.
202	Henry James	261	do	Dec. 12, 1861	George D. Morgan	40,000 00	Sold at New York May 31, 1865.
203	Hetiwan	Unkn'n	New York	Sept. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
204	Hibiscus	408	do	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.
205	Hippodame	224	do	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.
206	Hollyhock	370	New York	July 30, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	13,000 00	Sold at New York September 25, 1865.
207	Honduras	370	do	Dec. 12, 1861	George D. Morgan	40,000 00	Sold at New York May 31, 1865.
208	Hopoe	134	do	Sept. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
209	Hopoe Beals	201	Boston	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.
210	Howland	307	Boston	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.
211	Howland	307	Boston	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.
212	Howland	307	Boston	June 10, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 15, 1865.

NO.	NAME	NEW ORLEANS	APR. 11, 1863	ADMIRAL FARRAGUT	20,000 00
112	Insula	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Apr. 26, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	25,000 00
195	Boston	Boston	Aug. 30, 1861	Board composed of J. M. Forbes et al.	40,000 00
104	Insula	New York	June 2, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	37,000 00
152	L. N. Seymour	do	Oct. 20, 1861	George D. Morgan	18,000 00
310	Intrepid	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	9,750 00
320	Insula	Cincinnati	July 22, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	50,000 00
321	Iron age	Boston	Apr. 25, 1861	Com. J. B. Montgomery	50,000 00
322	Isaac Smith	New York	Sept. 1, 1861	George D. Morgan	14,000 00
323	Island Belle	do	Sept. 4, 1861	do	12,000 00
324	Island Belle	do	Aug. 22, 1861	do	83,000 00
325	James Adger	do	Aug. 2, 1861	do	83,000 00
326	James Adger	do	Aug. 13, 1863	Bureau Com'n & Repair	23,800 00
327	James L. Davis	Philadelphia	Oct. 7, 1861	Com. G. J. Pendergrast	14,000 00
328	James McMartin	New York	June 16, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	35,000 00
329	Jas. S. Chambers	Philadelphia	Oct. 1, 1861	Com. G. J. Pendergrast	37,000 00
330	Jas. Thompson	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Mar. 22, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	22,500 00
331	J. C. Kuhn	New York	July 6, 1863	George D. Morgan	1,500 00
332	J. D. Billard	do	Sept. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	1,500 00
333	Jean Sarda	Brooklyn	Oct. 17, 1864	do	1,500 00
334	Jeff. Davis	Illinois prize court	May 19, 1863	Navy Department	1,500 00
335	Jessie	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1863	Navy Department	17,000 00
336	J. J. Ottenden	Illinois prize court	May 19, 1863	Com. C. K. Stirling	370 00
337	J. K. Kirkman	Philadelphia	Oct. 21, 1863	Navy Department	42,000 00
338	John	Illinois prize court	May 19, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	8,000 00
339	John A. Dix	New York	Sept. 2, 1863	George D. Morgan	16,000 00
340	John Griffith	do	Sept. 16, 1861	do	60,000 00
341	J. L. Lockwood	Newark, N. J.	Sept. 9, 1861	do	15,500 00
342	J. P. Jackson	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Nov. 6, 1861	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	55,000 00
343	J. T. Jenkins	New York	Dec. 17, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	32,500 00
344	Jonas Smith	Cincinnati	Nov. 13, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	375 00
345	J. T. Stockdale	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1863	Navy Department	16,340 35
346	Judge Torrance	Key West prize court	Nov. 24, 1863	Com. J. B. Hall	14,500 00
347	Julia	Cincinnati	Nov. 1, 1862	Rear-Admiral Paulding	3,550 00
348	Juliet	New York	June 13, 1864	Navy Department	37,500 00
349	J. W. Harcourt	New York prize court	July 26, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	90,000 00
350	J. W. Wilder	Cincinnati	July 26, 1863	Navy Department	28,000 00
351	Kate B. Porter	Boston	Dec. 25, 1864	Paym. C. C. Jackson	125,000 00
352	Kendington	Cincinnati	Jan. 27, 1863	Navy Department	32,000 00
353	Kenwood	Cincinnati	July 3, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	33,800 00
354	Keystone State	Philadelphia	June 10, 1861	Admiral DuPont	30,000 00
355	Key West	New York	Aug. 14, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	30,000 00
356	Key West (?)	Cincinnati	Mar. 25, 1863	Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter	30,000 00
357	Kiang Soo	New York	June 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	17,000 00
358	Kingsfisher	New Bedford	Sept. 2, 1861	Board composed of J. M. Forbes et al.	17,000 00
359	Kinsman	Transferred by army	Sept. 2, 1861	do	17,000 00

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
260	Lady Stirling	800	New York prize court.	Nov. —, 1864	Navy Department	\$135,000 00	Changed to Hornet; laid up at League island.
261	Lemaster	Unk'n	Transferred by War Dept.	Nov. —, 1864	Navy Department	.....	Sunk in Mississippi river September 23, 1863.
262	Leprie	145	Louisville	Aug. 31, 1864	Rear-Admiral Porter	30,000 00	Sunk in Mississippi river September 23, 1864.
263	Leprie Logan	145	New York	June 11, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	14,000 00	Changed to Clinton; in service at New York yard.
264	Levin	500	Cincinnati	June 11, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	50,666 66	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
265	Lightham	Unk'n	Cincinnati	June 11, 1861	Navy Department	400 00	Sold at Port Royal August 5, 1865.
266	Lilke	180	Philadelphia	Mar. 15, 1863	Navy Department	23,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
267	Lilke	620	Philadelphia prize court.	Sept. 4, 1864	Navy Department	140,000 00	Sold at New York November 30, 1865.
268	Linda	64	Cincinnati	Nov. 30, 1862	Navy Department	11,000 00	Changed to Delta; sold at New York September 5, 1865.
269	Linden	177	Cincinnati	Nov. 30, 1862	Navy Department	19,000 00	Changed to Lark; sold at New York March 16, 1865.
270	Lion	181	Philadelphia	June 4, 1864	Navy Department	50,000 00	Changed to Labret; sold at New York March 16, 1865.
271	Lion Ad.	186	Boston prize court.	Aug. 18, 1864	Navy Department	35,000 00	Sold at Washington August 12, 1865; to War Department.
272	Little Rebel	151	Illinois prize court.	Jan. 9, 1863	Navy Department	9,314 38	Changed to Zeta; sold at Washington June 23, 1865.
273	Loane	94	Philadelphia	June 4, 1864	Navy Department	11,250 00	Sold at Philadelphia June 23, 1865.
274	Loder	965	Philadelphia	Sept. 30, 1862	Navy Department	80,000 00	Changed to Gamma; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
275	Louisiana	985	Philadelphia	June 4, 1864	Navy Department	19,950 00	Explosion as torpedo boat at Fort Fisher December 23, 1864.
276	Louisville	780	Philadelphia	July 10, 1861	Navy Department	25,000 00	Changed to Omacha; sold at Mound City September 25, 1865.
277	Louisville	780	Philadelphia	Sept. 26, 1863	Navy Department	65,000 00	Changed to Hoyt; sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
278	Lake Hoyt	19	New York	June 25, 1864	Navy Department	7,000 00	Sunk as an obstruction at outlet of Chesapeake and Albemarle canal; paid for, but never in active service.
279	Lynnhaven	Unk'n	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	Navy Department	.....	Sold at Mound City November 24, 1865.
280	Louisville	507	Transferred by War Dept.	Oct. 19, 1861	George D. Morgan	13,000 00	Sunk off Fryingpan shoals October 11, 1863.
281	Madge	318	Philadelphia	Oct. 19, 1861	George D. Morgan	38,000 00	Changed to Heliotrope; sold at Washington June 30, 1865; to Treasury Department.
282	Magie Baker	236	New York	Dec. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	50,310 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
283	Manolia	843	Key West prize court.	Apr. —, 1862	Navy Department	94,000 00	Changed to Gettysburg; fitted for sea at Norfolk yard.
284	Margaret & Jennie	786	New York prize court.	Nov. 30, 1863	Navy Department	32,000 00	Changed to Fairy; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
285	Maria	173	Cincinnati	Feb. 10, 1864	Admiral Porter	18,000 00	Sold at New York September 6, 1866.
286	Maria A. Wood	344	Cincinnati	Oct. 3, 1861	Admiral DuPont	7,300 00	Sunk in attack on Fort Jackson and St. Philip April 19, 1862.
287	Maria J. Orlston	178	Middletown, Conn.	Oct. 3, 1861	Admiral DuPont	33,700 00	Changed to Clematis; sold at Philadelphia November 26, 1865.
288	Maria Love	266	New York	July 30, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	53,700 00	Sold at New York October 5, 1866.
289	Margie	115	Philadelphia	June 12, 1863	Com. C. K. Stribling	40,000 00	Changed to Morse; sold at Washington July 20, 1865.
290	Marian	513	New York	Nov. 4, 1861	George D. Morgan	21,000 00	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
291	Marmora	907	St. Louis	Sept. 17, 1862	Com. J. B. Hull	23,500 00	Changed to Violet; lost at Cape Fear river August 7, 1864.
292	Maria	146	New York	Dec. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	30,500 00	Changed to Narcissus; lost at Eggmont Key, Fla., January 4, 1866.
293	Maria Cook	101	New York	Dec. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	56,100 00	Changed to Bignonia; sold at New York July 12, 1865.
294	Mary	271	.....	Dec. 16, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	56,100 00	Changed to Prairie Bird; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
295	Mary Grady	181	Cincinnati	July 19, 1862	Admiral Porter	17,500 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
296	Mary Sanford	271	New York	Dec. 16, 1863	Admiral Porter	100,000 00	Sold at New York October 1, 1867.
297	Menasha	1,150	Boston	July 13, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	170,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
298	Menasha	1,150	New York	May 3, 1861	Capt. W. L. Hudson	7,500 00	Changed to Lavender; wrecked on coast of N. C. June 19, 1864.
299	Matthew Vassar	173	Philadelphia	May 3, 1861	Com. C. K. Stribling	100,000 00	In ordinary. New York yard.
300	Memphis	770	New York prize court.	May 3, 1861	Navy Department	100,000 00	In ordinary. New York yard.
301	Meredith	770	New York	May 3, 1861	George D. Morgan	100,000 00	In ordinary. New York yard.

303	Merrimack	New York prize court.	Mar. 10, 1864	Navy Department	65,000 00	Founded at sea February 15, 1860.
304	Metror	New York	Dec. 18, 1861	Rear-Admiral Paulding	40,000 00	Changed to Cowlip; sold at New Orleans August 28, 1866.
305	Missouri	do	July 18, 1861	George D. Morgan	20,000 00	Changed to Connecticut; sold at Philadelphia September 31, 1865.
306	Missouri	Rabal iron-clad, captured	June 3, 1865	Paymaster C. C. Jackson	38,500 00	Sold at Mount City November 29, 1865.
307	Missouri	Cincinnati	Jan. 16, 1865	do	38,500 00	Sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
308	Missile	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1863	do	38,500 00	Sold at Mount City November 24, 1865.
309	Monitor	San Francisco	Apr. 21, 1863	Com. T. O. Selfridge	23,437 00	Changed to Monterey; in service at Mare Island yard.
310	Monticello	New York	Apr. 21, 1861	George D. Morgan	90,000 00	Sold at Boston November 1, 1865.
311	Montgomery	do	Aug. 28, 1861	do	90,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
312	Morning Light	do	Sept. 2, 1861	do	37,500 00	Captured at Sabine Pass January 29, 1865.
313	Morning Light	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 19, 1861	George D. Morgan	75,000 00	Sold at Mount City November 29, 1865.
314	Mount Vernon	Washington	Apr. 22, 1861	do	75,000 00	Changed to Mount Washington; sold at Baltimore June 21, 1865.
315	Mount Vernon	Washington	Apr. 22, 1861	do	75,000 00	Changed to Duke; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
316	Mulford	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1863	do	75,000 00	Sold at Mobile December 11, 1865.
317	Morgan	Captured	Sept. 30, 1863	do	75,000 00	Sold at New Orleans November 28, 1867.
318	Nashville	Rabal iron-clad, captured	May 19, 1863	Navy Department	1,200 00	Not sent north; sunk as an obstruction at Pet-4 Bala channel; paid for, but never in naval service.
319	Nath'l Taylor	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	do	1,200 00	do
320	National Guard	New York	July 6, 1861	George D. Morgan	40,000 00	Changed to Leeward; sent to service at European squadron.
321	Namkeag	Cincinnati	Apr. 14, 1863	Admiral Porter	30,000 00	Sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
322	Nellis B. Vaughan	Washington	July 14, 1863	Bureau Coast & Repair	15,000 00	Changed to Princeton; in use at Washington yard.
323	Neposine	New York	July 6, 1863	Navy Department	160,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
324	Neposine	Key West prize court.	July 25, 1863	do	160,000 00	Changed to Clyde; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
325	Neposine	New York	Sept. 30, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	160,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
326	Neposine	Cincinnati	Oct. 27, 1863	Com. J. B. Hall	14,928 75	Sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
327	New Era	New London	Sept. 16, 1861	George D. Morgan	30,000 00	Sold at Mount City November 8, 1865.
328	New London	do	Nov. 24, 1861	Admiral D. D. Porter	30,000 00	Changed to Black Hawk; burnt at Mount City April 22, 1865.
329	New London	do	July 6, 1861	N. L. McCready	12,000 00	Sold at Boston February 11, 1865.
330	Nightingale	Baton	May 6, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	15,000 00	Sold at Boston April 17, 1865.
331	Nippon	Price vessel, captured	Aug. 17, 1863	do	15,000 00	Sold at Key West May 25, 1865.
332	Norfolk Packet	New York	Sept. 10, 1861	do	12,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
333	Norwich	Norwich, Conn.	Oct. 4, 1861	do	12,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
334	Nyanza	Cincinnati	Nov. 6, 1863	Admiral Porter	25,500 00	Sold at New Orleans August 13, 1865.
335	Olio Valley	do	Dec. 10, 1863	Paymaster C. C. Jackson	41,850 00	Changed to Ilex; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
336	Olander	New York	Mar. 27, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	1,000 00	Sold at New York September 5, 1865.
337	O. H. Lee	do	Aug. 27, 1861	George D. Morgan	15,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
338	O. M. Pettit	do	Aug. 27, 1861	do	15,000 00	Sunk by collision; raised and sold at Bay Point S. C., Sept. 2, 1865.
339	Onward	Baton	Sept. 3, 1861	do	27,000 00	In service as storeship Albatross Squadron.
340	Onward	New York	May 21, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	190,000 00	Changed to Grand Gulf; sold at New York November 30, 1865.
341	Orvetta	do	Oct. 1, 1861	George D. Morgan	8,000 00	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
342	Oscola	New York prize court.	Sept. 15, 1861	Navy Department	680 00	Sunk as an obstruction in Pet-4 Bala channel.
343	Pampero	New York	Sept. 25, 1861	George D. Morgan	29,000 00	Sunk as an obstruction in Pet-4 Bala channel.
344	Para	do	Sept. 2, 1861	do	10,500 00	Sold at New York October 1, 1867.
345	Patron	Trenton, N. J.	Oct. 28, 1861	do	13,500 00	Sold at Boston September 8, 1865.
346	P. B. Van Houten	New York	May 23, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	25,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia December 30, 1865.
347	Penguin	Brooklyn	May 23, 1863	Com. S. L. Brees	25,000 00	Changed to Jasmine; sold at N. Y. June 13, 1866, to Treasury Dept.
348	Peosta	Dubuque, Iowa.	June 13, 1861	Admiral D. D. Porter	22,000 00	Sold at Boston September 12, 1865.
349	Percy Drayton	Captured, (see Hettian)	Apr. 27, 1861	Transferred by War Dept.	22,000 00	Sold at Bay Point S. C., September 2, 1865.
350	Philadelphia	Washington	Apr. 27, 1861	Commission paid to N. L. McCready	\$325.	Sold at Washington, September 15, 1865.

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861. &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
351	Phillipi.	311	Boston prize court.	Feb. 23, 1864	Navy Department.	\$30,000 00	Captured as Ella; abandoned and destroyed, Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864.
352	P. Sprague.	963	Boston.	Apr. 26, 1861	Admiral DuPont.	90,000 00	Changed to Flag; sold at New York July 12, 1865.
353	Polar Star.	176	New York.	Dec. 7, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	38,000 00	Changed to Oceanus; sold at Washington June 30, 1865, to Light-house Barge.
354	Pontica.	105	Philadelphia.	Oct. 19, 1863	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	31,000 00	Changed to Fort Henry; sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
355	Potomack.	997	New York.	Sept. 25, 1861	George D. Morgan.	33,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
356	Princess.	165	Cincinnati.	Mar. 3, 1864	Admiral Porter.	28,400 00	Changed to Naled; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
357	Princess Royal.	898	Philadelphia prize court.	Mar. 19, 1863	Navy Department.	112,000 00	Sold at Philadelphia September 12, 1865.
358	Proetus.	1,944	New York.	Sept. 30, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	160,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
359	Prutit.	953	do.	Sept. 3, 1861	George D. Morgan.	92,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
360	Purcell.	Unkn.	New York prize court.	Feb. 3, 1861	Navy Department.	80,000 00	Sunk by collision on coast of North Carolina March 6, 1864.
361	Purshoff.	900	Washington.	Apr. 23, 1861	Transferred by War Dept.		Changed to King Philip; sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
362	Pursham.	512	Ran out of Charleston, S. C., by Robt. Smith, pilot, and surrendered, May 13, 1862.			9,108 00	Sold at Mount City November 25, 1865.
363	Planter.	Unkn.					Sold to War Department September 10, 1862, but not paid for.
364	Quaker City.	1,600	New York.	Aug. 19, 1861	George D. Morgan.	117,500 00	Sold at Philadelphia June 20, 1865.
365	Queen of the West.	212	Cincinnati.	Feb. 13, 1863	Rear-Admiral Porter.	16,000 00	Captured by rebels on White river June 24, 1864.
366	Racer.	218	Transferred by War Dept.				Grounded and captured February 14, 1863.
367	Rachel.	212	New York.	Aug. 29, 1861	George D. Morgan.	7,400 00	Sold at New York September 27, 1865.
368	Rachel Miller.	238	Cincinnati.	May 25, 1863	Rear-Admiral Porter.	22,750 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
369	Rachel Seaman.	303	Philadelphia.	Oct. 1, 1861	Captain W. L. Hudson.	12,000 00	Sold at New York May 30, 1865.
370	R. B. Forbes.	320	Boston.	Sept. 4, 1861	Rear-Admiral DuPont.	22,300 00	Wrecked on the coast of North Carolina February 25, 1862.
371	Red Rover.	176	Illinois prize court.	Sept. 30, 1862	Navy Department.	9,314 85	Sold at Mount City November 25, 1865.
372	Reindeer.	139	Cincinnati.	Apr. 30, 1864	Rear-Admiral Porter.	28,000 00	Changed to Fort; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
373	Reliance.	90	New York.	Jan. 7, 1861	Navy Department.	15,000 00	Captured on Kappahannock river August 23, 1863.
374	R. E. Lee.	900	Boston prize court.	May 7, 1861	do.	43,000 00	Changed to Peony; sold at Boston August 1, 1865.
375	Republic.	180	Philadelphia.	Dec. 8, 1864	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	60,000 00	In service at Washington navy yard.
376	Rescue.	111	Wilmington, Del.	Sept. 2, 1861	Rear-Admiral DuPont.	17,300 00	Sold at Washington July 5, 1865.
377	Resolute.	90	New York.	May 7, 1861	Navy Department.	15,000 00	Changed to Myrtle; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
378	Resolute.	90	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862			Sold at Philadelphia September 21, 1865.
379	Restless.	265	New York.	Aug. 26, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan.	12,000 00	Sunk in Blakely river, Ala., April 1, 1865.
380	Rodolph.	217	Cincinnati.	Dec. 16, 1863	Admiral Porter.	34,000 00	Sold at Portsmouth July 30, 1865.
381	Roeback.	455	New York.	July 31, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan.	90,000 00	Sold at New York November 30, 1865.
382	Ronan.	350	New Bedford.	May 23, 1861	Commodore S. L. Brees.	7,400 00	Sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
383	Rosalia.	15	Cincinnati.	Oct. 31, 1863	Navy Department.	17,450 00	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
384	Rosalia.	15	New York prize court.	July 19, 1863	do.	10,000 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.
385	R. R. Gaylor.	1,902	Key West prize court.	Oct. 14, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan.	160,000 00	Captured by rebels at Matanzas, Spain September 6, 1865.
386	R. T. Renshaw.	80	Hartford.	Oct. 14, 1861	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	25,178 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.
387	Reynolds.	197	Philadelphia.	July 2, 1861	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	10,000 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.
388	Rhine.	197	Philadelphia.	July 2, 1861	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	10,000 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.
389	Rhine.	197	Philadelphia.	July 2, 1861	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	10,000 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.
390	Rhine.	197	Philadelphia.	July 2, 1861	Com. C. K. Scribbling.	10,000 00	Changed to Reindeer; sold at Norfolk September 6, 1865.

383	Santiago de Cuba	1, 367	New York	Sept. 6, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	11, 000 00	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
384	Sarah Bruen	323	do	Sept. 1, 1861	do	200, 000 00	Sold at Philadelphia September 21, 1865.
385	Sarah & Caroline	Unkn	New York prize court.	Aug. 1, 1863	Navy Department	7, 000 00	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
386	Sarah S. B. Cary	302	Hartford	Dec. 1, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	1, 000 00	Sold at Port Royal August 8, 1865. (Swift.)
387	Scotela	217	New York	Nov. 24, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	46, 000 00	Changed to Tritonia; sold at New York Oct. 5, 1864.
388	Scotela	221	Cincinnati	Nov. 10, 1863	Rear-Admiral Porter	19, 000 00	Captured on Rappahannock river August 23, 1863.
389	Sea Bird	57	Key West prize court.	May 14, 1863	Navy Department	34, 000 00	Changed to Meteor; sold at New Orleans October 5, 1865.
390	Sea Foam	264	New York	Sept. 14, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	3, 373 25	Sold at Key West June 26, 1865.
391	Seneca	400	Hartford	Oct. 14, 1861	do	10, 000 00	Sold at Boston June 12, 1865.
392	Shamrock	193	New York	July 12, 1864	Admiral Gregory	10, 000 00	Changed to Curruick; sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
393	Shark	593	do	Sept. 17, 1863	Admiral Dahlgren	152, 000 00	Changed to Iconium; sold at New York July 12, 1865.
394	Shepherd Knapp	638	do	Aug. 28, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	6, 000 00	Changed to Geo. W. Rodgers; sold at Boston September 8, 1865.
395	Shulls	133	do	Jan. 1, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paudling	36, 872 00	Wrecked at Cape Haytien harbor May 16, 1863.
396	Sidney C. Jones	945	do	Dec. 19, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	25, 800 00	Changed to Columbus; captured by rebels May 23, 1864.
397	Signal	198	do	Dec. 12, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	11, 812 50	Aground and burnt July 15, 1863.
398	Signal	190	St. Louis	Sept. 22, 1862	Commodore J. B. Hall	26, 500 00	Changed to Buckhorn; in service at Pensacola navy yard.
399	Silver Cloud	236	Cincinnati	Apr. 1, 1863	Admiral Porter	18, 000 00	Disabled and captured at Red river May 5, 1864.
400	Silver Lake	312	do	Nov. 15, 1863	do	33, 500 00	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
401	Sol Thomas	419	New York	Aug. 1, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paudling	21, 000 00	Do.
402	Somerset	521	Washington	Mar. 4, 1862	Navy Department	23, 300 00	Changed to Crocus; wrecked at Body's Island August 17, 1863.
403	Sophronia	217	New York	Sept. 3, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	23, 689 74	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
404	South Carolina	1, 165	Boston	May 3, 1861	Captain W. L. Hudson	8, 000 00	Sold at Boston September 8, 1865.
405	Southfield	751	New York	Dec. 9, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	173, 500 00	Sunk by rebel ram Albemarle April 19, 1864.
406	Sovereign	440	Illinois prize court	Jan. 9, 1863	Navy Department	65, 000 00	Sold at Mound City November 24, 1865.
407	Spirea	406	New York	Dec. 16, 1864	Rear-Admiral Gregory	9, 314 28	Sold at New York October 5, 1865.
408	Spitfire	50	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862	do	130, 000 00	Changed to Thistle; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
409	Stars and Stripes	407	New York	Sept. 29, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	55, 000 00	Changed to Hycelith; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
410	Stars and Stripes	421	Philadelphia	Oct. 1, 1861	Admiral S. F. DuPont	14, 735 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
411	Stars and Stripes	203	St. Louis	Aug. 13, 1862	Commodore J. B. Hall	19, 750 00	Changed to Kittatany; sold at New York September 27, 1865.
412	Stepping Stones	226	New York	Sept. 30, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	50, 000 00	Sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
413	Stettin	600	New York prize court.	Sept. 4, 1862	Navy Department	30, 000 00	Sold at Washington June 22, 1865.
414	St. Mary's	425	Captured	Sept. 25, 1863	Navy Dept., appraised at	9, 000 00	Changed to Alexandria; sold at Mound City August 17, 1865.
415	St. Mary's	1, 100	Washington, Del.	Sept. 25, 1861	Admiral S. F. DuPont	110, 000 00	Changed to Hatteras; sunk by the Alabama January 11, 1863.
416	Stonewall	30	Key West prize court.	July 24, 1863	Navy Department	1, 300 00	Sold at Key West June 28, 1865.
417	Stonewall	Unkn	Rebel iron-clad	do	do	116, 244 25	Sold at Japanese government August 5, 1867.
418	Sumter	429	Transferred by War Dept.	do	do	35, 000 00	Grounded and abandoned, Mississippi river.
419	Swanow	284	Boston	May 2, 1863	S. M. Cook	35, 000 00	Sold at Philadelphia August 10, 1865.
420	Swanow	Unkn	New York prize court.	May 19, 1863	Navy Department	2, 490 60	Sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
421	Switzerland	500	Transferred by War Dept.	do	do	89, 025 00	Sunk by Vicksburg batteries March 25, 1863.
422	Savannah	Unkn	New York prize court.	Sept. 30, 1861	N. L. McCready	1, 250 00	Changed to Chetank; sold at Savannah, 1865.
423	State of Georgia	1, 204	Philadelphia	Sept. 30, 1861	Admiral S. F. DuPont	89, 025 00	Sold at New York October 25, 1865.
424	Selma	Unkn	Captured	Aug. 9, 1864	do	11, 360 00	Sold at New Orleans August 25, 1865.
425	T. A. Ward	184	New York	Oct. 9, 1862	Geo. D. Morgan	2, 794 00	Sold at Portsmouth September 25, 1865.
426	Teaser	90	Captured in James river.	July 4, 1862	Navy Dept., appraised at	145, 000 00	Sold at Washington June 23, 1865.
427	Thistle	636	Boston prize court	July 4, 1864	Navy Department	55, 000 00	Changed to Dunbarton; sold at New York October 25, 1867.
428	Temper	161	Cincinnati	Feb. 10, 1865	Paymaster C. C. Jackson	595, 000 00	Sold at Mound City November 24, 1865.
429	Tennessee	1, 273	Captured	Aug. 5, 1864	do	96, 000 00	Sold at New Orleans November 24, 1867.
430	Tennessee	1, 275	Captured at New Orleans	Apr. 1, 1862	Navy Dept., appraised at	96, 000 00	Changed to Mobile; sold at New York March 30, 1865.

† Expenses paid.

* Amount of commission, \$31 75; commission paid to N. L. McCready.

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	-Cost.	Remarks.
442	Terror	50	Transferred by War Dept.	Sept. 30, 1862			Changed to Icy; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
443	Texas	Unk'n	Captured				Sold at Norfolk October 15, 1865.
444	Thomas Freeborn	989	New York	May 8, 1861	Navy Department	\$32,500 00	Sold at Washington July 20, 1865.
445	Tom Sagg	150	Illinois prize court	Sept. 29, 1863	do	7,000 00	Changed to Texas; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
446	Tonawanda	752	Philadelphia	June 27, 1863	Com. C. K. Stirling	98,000 00	Changed to Arkansas; sold at Portsmouth July 20, 1865.
447	Trefoll	370	Boston	Feb. 2, 1864	Navy Department	118,070 30	Sold at Boston May 27, 1865.
448	Tristram Shandy	444	Boston prize court	May 2, 1864	do	58,000 00	Changed to Boxer; sold at Leauge island.
449	Two Sisters	54	Key West prize court	Sept. 21, 1862	do	1,200 00	Sold at Key West June 28, 1865.
450	Uncas	192	Hartford	Oct. 14, 1861	Geo. D. Morgan	10,000 00	Sold at New York August 21, 1863.
451	Underwriter	341	New York	Aug. 23, 1861	Navy Department	18,500 00	Captured and burnt, Nones river, February 2, 1864.
452	Union	1,114	New York	Jan. 6, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding	190,000 00	Sold at New York October 25, 1865.
453	Union	55	Boston	June 3, 1864	Rear-Admiral Paulding	20,000 00	Changed to Unity; sold at New York July 12, 1865.
454	United States	948	New York	June 27, 1863	do	136,800 00	Changed to Newbern; in service as store ship.
455	Uno	116	do	May 30, 1864	do	28,000 00	Changed to Juniper; sold at Washington November 9, 1865, to the Treasury Department.
456	Valparaiso	409	New Bedford	Nov. 22, 1861	George D. Morgan	5,500 00	Sold at Port Royal September 2, 1865.
457	Valley City	190	New York	July 26, 1861	do	18,000 00	Sold at New York August 15, 1865.
458	Vanderbilt	1,300	Myrtle Bridge, Conn.	Dec. 31, 1861	do	135,000 00	Sunk in action below New Orleans April 24, 1862.
459	Vandy	Unk'n	Key West prize court	Sept. 30, 1862	Navy Department	1,410 00	Captured by rebels at Sabine Pass January 21, 1863.
460	Vicksburg	886	New York	Oct. 1, 1863	Rear-Admiral Gregory	125,000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
461	Vicksburg	304	Boston	Oct. 28, 1863	Geo. J. B. Montgomery	52,000 00	Changed to Asa; sold at New York June 20, 1865.
462	Victoria	294	New York	Dec. 28, 1861	George D. Morgan	22,800 00	Sold at New York November 20, 1865.
463	Victory	100	Cincinnati	July 3, 1863	Rear-Admiral Porter	22,800 00	Sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
464	Victory	620	Boston prize court	July 31, 1863	Navy Department	65,000 00	Changed to Quaker; sold at New York October 17, 1865.
465	Vindicator	730	Transferred by War Dept.				Sold at Mount City November 24, 1865.
466	Virginia	481	Key West prize court	Sept. 1, 1863	Navy Department	17,000 00	Sold at New York November 24, 1865.
467	Volunteer	Unk'n	Prize steamer, captured.	Feb. 29, 1864	Com. C. K. Stirling	27,000 00	Changed to Arcturion; sold at Port Royal January 3, 1866.
468	Wabash	182	Philadelphia	July 25, 1864	do	12,950 00	Changed to Arcturion; sold at New York October 25, 1865.
469	Waco	152	do	July 25, 1864	Admiral D. D. Porter	12,000 00	Changed to Springfield; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
470	W. A. Healey	146	Cincinnati	Nov. 20, 1862	George D. Morgan	27,000 00	Sold at Portsmouth, N. H., July 20, 1865.
471	Wassau	370	New York	Sept. 20, 1861	Navy Department	1,125 00	Sold at Key West June 28, 1865.
472	Waunder	300	Philadelphia prize court	May 1, 1864	do	121,000 00	Sold at New York November 24, 1865.
473	Wendell	645	Boston prize court	Nov. 1, 1864	Admiral D. D. Porter	34,700 00	Changed to Edith; destroyed in the Tennessee river Nov. 4, 1864.
474	W. C. Menden	422	Cincinnati	Feb. 21, 1861	George D. Morgan	37,500 00	Changed to Edith; destroyed in the Tennessee river Nov. 4, 1864.
475	W. C. Menden	422	New York	Sept. 22, 1861	do	37,500 00	Sold at Washington July 25, 1865.
476	Westfield	861	do	Dec. 2, 1861	do	27,500 00	Sold at New York August 29, 1866.
477	W. G. Anderson	593	Boston	Aug. 30, 1861	do	27,500 00	Sold at New York August 29, 1866.
478	W. G. Putnam	149	New York	July 24, 1861	do	14,000 00	Sold at Washington June 30, 1865, to Treasury Department.
479	Whitehall	323	Brooklyn	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
480	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
481	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
482	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
483	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
484	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
485	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
486	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
487	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
488	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
489	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
490	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
491	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
492	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
493	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
494	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
495	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
496	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
497	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
498	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
499	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.
500	White Horse	326	New York	Oct. 11, 1861	Navy Department	24,100 00	Destroyed by fire at Old Point, Va., March 16, 1866.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of vessels purchased by or transferred to navy..... 497
 Disposed of by sale..... 363
 Lost, destroyed, sunk as obstructions, transferred to army, &c..... 97
 Still in service..... 37
 497

Vessels purchased to sink, ("Stone fleet.")

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	Amazon.....	319	New Bedford.....	Oct. 30, 1861	George D. Morgan and R. H. Chappell.	\$2, 675 00	
2	America.....	418	do.....	Nov. 8, 1861	do	5, 250 00	
3	America.....	340	Edgartown.....	Nov. 1, 1861	do	3, 370 00	
4	Archer.....	322	New Bedford.....	Oct. 28, 1861	do	3, 360 00	
5	Corsea.....	367	New London.....	Oct. 19, 1861	do	2, 300 00	
6	Cossack.....	256	New Bedford.....	Oct. 18, 1861	do	3, 300 00	
7	Courier.....	381	do.....	Nov. 1, 1861	do	4, 000 00	
8	Dove.....	151	New York.....	Nov. 21, 1861	do	2, 500 00	
9	Edward.....	340	New Bedford.....	Nov. 15, 1861	do	4, 000 00	
10	Emerald.....	518	New York.....	Nov. 21, 1861	do	6, 868 66	
11	Fortune.....	290	New York.....	Oct. 28, 1861	do	3, 250 00	
12	Frances Henrietta.....	407	New Bedford.....	Oct. 19, 1861	do	4, 000 00	
13	Garland.....	253	do.....	Oct. 28, 1861	do	3, 150 00	
14	Harvest.....	314	do.....	Oct. 21, 1861	do	4, 000 00	

484	Willie Ganage.....	187	Cincinnati.....	Dec. 24, 1864	Paymaster U. C. Jackson.	32, 150 00	Converted to training, sold at Washington July 20, 1865.
485	Wm. Bacon.....	183	New York.....	Sept. 6, 1861	George D. Morgan.	6, 000 00	Sold at Beaufort, N. C., October 17, 1865.
486	Wm. Budget.....	324	New Bedford.....	May 22, 1861	Comd'g S. L. Browe.	7, 130 00	Changed to Housewreck; sold at New York August 15, 1865.
487	Wm. G. Fargo.....	234	Transferred by War Dept.	Aug. 19, 1863	Rear-Admiral Paulding.	38, 000 00	Changed to Brown; sold at Mount City August 17, 1865.
488	Wm. H. Brown.....	68	Philadelphia.....	Sept. 30, 1862	Com. C. K. Stribling.	16, 950 00	Changed to Sorrel; in use at Philadelphia yard.
489	W. B. Hancock.....	369	Brooklyn.....	July 25, 1864	George D. Morgan.	19, 000 00	In service at Naval Academy.
490	Wyandank.....	328	New York.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Navy Department.	13, 500 00	Sold at Washington September 15, 1865.
491	Yankee.....	173	Boston prize court.	June 1, 1861	do	20, 000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
492	Young America.....	180	New York.....	Sept. 23, 1861	George D. Morgan.	27, 500 00	Changed to Shawsheen; destroyed in James river May 7, 1864.
493	Young America.....	180	New York.....	July 27, 1861	Board composed of J. M. Forbes et al.	119, 134 75	Sold at Boston June 23, 1865.
494	Young Rover.....	418	Boston.....	Sept. 23, 1861	Rear-Admiral Stringham.	18, 000 00	In ordinary at Portsmouth yard.
495	Yucca.....	373	do.....	Feb. 23, 1865	George D. Morgan.	38, 000 00	Sold at New York July 12, 1865.
496	Zouave.....	127	New York.....	Dec. 30, 1861	Rear-Admiral Gregory.	15, 000 00	Changed to Pink; lost at Dauphin island September 23, 1865.
497	Zouave.....	184	do.....	Dec. 7, 1863	do	15, 000 00	

Statement of vessels purchased for the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
15	Herald.....	274	New Bedford.....	Oct. 24, 1861	George D. Morgan and R. H. Chappell.	\$4,000 00	
16	India.....	306	do.....	Nov. 14, 1861	do.....	5,250 00	
17	Jubilee.....	323	Portland, Maine.....	Nov. 28, 1861	do.....	2,000 00	
18	Kingston.....	337	New Bedford.....	Oct. 28, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
19	L. C. Richmond.....	341	do.....	Oct. 25, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
20	Leonidas.....	321	do.....	Nov. 27, 1861	do.....	3,050 00	
21	Lewis.....	306	New London.....	Oct. 28, 1861	do.....	3,250 00	
22	Majestic.....	307	New Bedford.....	Dec. 2, 1861	do.....	3,150 00	
23	Marcia.....	343	Portland, Maine.....	Dec. 10, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
24	Margaret Booth.....	308	New Bedford.....	Nov. 30, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
25	Maria Theresa.....	330	do.....	Oct. 31, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
26	Mechanic.....	335	Newport, R. I.....	Nov. 12, 1861	do.....	4,500 00	
27	Messenger.....	214	Salem, Mass.....	Nov. 16, 1861	do.....	2,250 00	
28	Meteor.....	325	New London.....	Nov. 4, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
29	Montezuma.....	424	do.....	Nov. 29, 1861	do.....	4,500 00	
30	Newburyport.....	341	Gloucester, Mass.....	Nov. 30, 1861	do.....	4,500 00	
31	New England.....	375	New London.....	Nov. 31, 1861	do.....	5,000 00	
32	Noble.....	274	Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	Dec. 2, 1861	do.....	4,300 00	
33	Pert.....	265	Portland, Maine.....	Nov. 29, 1861	do.....	2,500 00	
34	Peter Demill.....	294	New London.....	Nov. 9, 1861	do.....	2,600 00	
35	Phoenix.....	404	do.....	Nov. 9, 1861	do.....	3,150 00	
36	Potomac.....	357	Nantucket.....	Nov. 1, 1861	do.....	3,500 00	
37	Rebecca Sims.....	400	New Bedford.....	Oct. 21, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
38	Robin Hood.....	385	Stonington.....	Oct. 20, 1861	do.....	4,000 00	
39	South America.....	605	New Bedford.....	Nov. 7, 1861	do.....	3,600 00	
40	Stephen Young.....	199	Boston.....	Nov. 27, 1861	do.....	1,800 00	
41	Tenedos.....	245	New London.....	Oct. 16, 1861	do.....	1,650 00	
42	Timor.....	269	Sag Harbor.....	Oct. 30, 1861	do.....	2,900 00	
43	Wm. Lee.....	311	Newport, R. I.....	Nov. 19, 1861	do.....	4,300 00	
44	American.....	329	New Bedford.....	Oct. 30, 1861	do.....	3,400 00	

Canal boats purchased to sink.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where purchased.	When purchased.	By whom purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
1	Bona Vida.....	115	Philadelphia.....	July 16, 1864	Com. C. K. Scribbling.....	\$1,900 00	
2	Fort.....	116	do.....	July 16, 1864	do.....	1,100 00	
3	John Melrose.....	122	do.....	July 16, 1864	do.....	1,900 00	
4	John Mitchell.....	114	do.....	July 16, 1864	do.....	1,100 00	
5	James & Re- surrex.....	124	do.....	July 16, 1864	do.....	1,300 00	

Schooners purchased to sink.

9	Misadora	123	do	July 16, 1864	do	1,200 00
10	Pigraun	126	do	July 18, 1864	do	1,300 00
11	Richard Vaux	130	do	July 18, 1864	do	1,200 00
12	Rolling Wave	113	do	July 16, 1864	do	1,000 00

1	John Alexander	Unkn	Baltimore	Aug 13, 1861	Capt. H. H. Stollwagen ..	\$2,000 00
2	Ellen Goldsboro'	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,500 00
3	Mary & Hetty	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,500 00
4	Alvardo	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,200 00
5	Southern	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	900 00
6	South Wind	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,500 00
7	Wm. L. Jones	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	600 00
8	Delaware Farmer	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	500 00
9	Mary Frances	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
10	Geo. P. Upshur	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
11	Oslen	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
12	Sarah Bibbey	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
13	Parole	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	600 00
14	Harsh M. Kemp	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	600 00
15	A. Holly	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
16	W. W. Burns	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	800 00
17	Friendship	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,000 00
18	E. D. Thompson	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,100 00
19	W. L. Birdlett	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	600 00
20	Sumnerfield	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,500 00
21	Cumbr's	Unkn	do	Aug 13, 1861	do	1,500 00

NAVAL VESSELS.

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NAME	DATE	PLACE	REMARKS	AMOUNT
Blenville	Oct. 5, 1867	Mr. Livingston	do	41,500 00
Bloomer	Sept. 25, 1865	S. P. Griffin & Co.	Tender	5,500 00
"B. N. Gray	Sept. 7, 1865	Treasury Department	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal	1,500 00
Bolbo	Sept. 27, 1865	P. McKnight	Public auction	31,000 00
Bradliers	June 2, 1865	J. G. Pugh	do	6,800 00
Brilliant	Aug. 17, 1865	John H. Duffer	do	15,700 00
Britannia	Aug. 10, 1865	Not known	do	8,000 00
Bum	July 10, 1865	C. & J. Peters	do	15,300 00
Beaufort	Sept. 15, 1865	Whedbee & Buckner	do	2,850 00
Calhoun	June 30, 1865	Woodruff & Bro.	Transfer	14,500 00
Calypso	Nov. 30, 1865	Not known	Public auction	25,000 00
Cambridge	June 30, 1865	Not known	do	17,600 00
Carondelet	June 29, 1865	Daniel Jacobs	do	18,500 00
Carabasset	Aug. 15, 1865	E. C. Avery	do	6,600 00
Ceres	Oct. 25, 1865	H. B. Faring	do	2,400 00
Champion	Nov. 29, 1865	Walter & Wilson	do	2,411 00
Charlotte	April 27, 1867	Robert Pepper	Tender	8,300 00
Chatham	Sept. 2, 1865	J. O. Follon	Public auction	2,300 00
Chas. Phelps	Oct. 25, 1865	Mr. Brightman	do	2,600 00
Cherokee	Oct. 1, 1865	Harrison Loring	do	44,500 00
Choctaw	March 28, 1866	Not known	do	9,513 00
"Christiana	Sept. 5, 1865	Benner & Brown	do	13,000 00
Cincinnati	March 28, 1866	Not known	do	7,160 00
Circassian	June 22, 1865	Arthur Leary	do	29,000 00
"Clifton	Oct. 25, 1865	Mr. Stewart	do	71,000 00
Coloana	Aug. 17, 1865	R. P. Wall, et al	do	9,250 00
"Columbia	July 12, 1865	Captain Brookman	do	15,250 00
"Columbia	Oct. 10, 1867	A. Purves	do	13,400 00
"Commodore	Aug. 1, 1865	Arthur Leary	do	57,000 00
Com. Hull	Sept. 27, 1865	Dallwer, Potter & Co	do	22,900 00
Com. Morris	Sept. 12, 1865	Union Ferry Co.	do	16,200 00
Com. Perry	July 12, 1865	New York and Brooklyn Ferry Co	do	19,000 00
Cornuba	Oct. 25, 1865	Merrick & Sons	do	9,000 00
Corypheus	Oct. 23, 1865	Not known	do	7,100 00
"Countess	Aug. 24, 1865	do	do	20,000 00
C. P. Williams	Aug. 10, 1865	do	do	13,500 00
Cricket	Aug. 17, 1865	William Thatcher	do	12,600 00
"Cricket (No. 3.)	Aug. 17, 1865	A. M. Hutchinson	do	40,000 00
"Cricket (No. 4.)	Aug. 15, 1865	S. W. Roberts	do	26,250 00
Curlow	Aug. 17, 1865	Harvey Dardington	do	8,100 00
C. Vanderbilt	Oct. 25, 1865	F. S. Palmerton	do	9,100 00
"Daisy	Sept. 21, 1865	Not known	do	7,100 00
Dan. Smith	Aug. 10, 1865	do	do	20,000 00
Dawn	Nov. 1, 1865	W. H. Starbuck	do	13,500 00
"Dawn	Nov. 1, 1865	C. H. Miller	do	12,600 00
Daylight	Oct. 25, 1865	W. H. Starbuck	do	40,000 00
Delaware	Sept. 12, 1865	Treasury Department	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal	26,250 00
"De Soto	Aug. 17, 1865	H. L. Lee	Public auction	8,100 00
"Dictator	Oct. 25, 1865	D. T. Rowland	do	89,000 00
Donegal	Sept. 27, 1865	G. W. Quinlan	do	6,750 00
Dragon	July 29, 1865	Mr. Brandt	do	6,750 00

Statement of purchased vessels sold by the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

Name.	When sold.	To whom sold.	Character of sale.	Name of party selling.	Amount received.
*Eagle	Oct. 1, 1867	G. W. Quintard	Public auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.	\$70,000 00
E. B. Hale	June 20, 1865	Not known	do	Samuel C. Cook	4,600 00
Ellis	Sept. 23, 1865	H. R. Hazlehurst	do	William L. Wall & Co.	26,500 00
*Ella and Annie	Oct. 25, 1865	S. G. Bogart	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	113,500 00
Ellen	Sept. 2, 1865	J. J. Springer	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	113,360 00
*Emma	Nov. 1, 1865	J. M. Forbes	do	Rear-Admiral Radford	9,500 00
*Emma Brown	Aug. 17, 1865	Henry Scott et al.	do	Horatio Harris	10,350 00
*Emma Duncan	Aug. 17, 1865	Henry H. Seawee	do	Sol. A. Silver	12,700 00
Eolus	Aug. 1, 1865	McKay & Aldus	do	Horatio Harris	27,500 00
*Erebos	Aug. 17, 1865	W. P. Halliday	do	Sol. A. Silver	3,700 00
Essex	Nov. 24, 1865	William S. Hambleton	do	do	4,000 00
Estrella	Oct. 9, 1867	Not known	Tender after auction	Rear-Admiral C. H. Bell	7,500 00
*Ethus Allen	July 29, 1865	Fulton Ferry Co.	Public auction	William L. Wall & Co.	13,500 00
Ethan Allen	July 20, 1865	E. Snow	do	Charles Clark	20,000 00
Eureka	Sept. 15, 1865	Mr. Mackell	do	William L. Wall & Co.	90 00
Exchange	Aug. 17, 1865	River Transportation Co.	do	Sol. A. Silver	7,100 00
Eugene	Nov. 1, 1864	Not known	do	Rear-Admiral Stirling	69,000 00
Fabrice	Aug. 10, 1865	Charles C. Duncan	do	Samuel C. Cook	5,150 00
Fair Play	Aug. 17, 1865	Robert Carnes	do	Sol. A. Silver	11,000 00
*Fanny	Aug. 17, 1865	Samuel Nancell	do	do	5,850 00
*Fannie	Aug. 17, 1865	A. C. Caffrey & Co.	do	do	7,300 00
*Fanny Barker	Aug. 17, 1865	William F. Weld & Co.	do	Horatio Harris & Co.	19,500 00
*Fearnol	Oct. 3, 1866	Riddle, Coleman & Co.	do	Sol. A. Silver	4,100 00
*Fidelity	Aug. 17, 1865	G. W. Quintard	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	43,500 00
Flambean	July 12, 1865	Not known	do	Samuel C. Cook	28,500 00
*Florida	Sept. 2, 1865	Philip Fitzpatrick	do	do	8,900 00
*Florence Miller	June 2, 1865	David White & Co.	do	Sol. A. Silver	10,100 00
*Florence Miller (3)	Aug. 17, 1865	Jacob Woodburn et al.	do	do	17,000 00
Forest Rose	Aug. 15, 1865	David White et al.	do	do	8,900 00
*Fort Gaines	Aug. 15, 1865	J. F. Furlong	do	G. A. Hall & Co.	9,500 00
*Fort Henry	Aug. 15, 1865	J. B. Brown	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	18,500 00
*Fort Jackson	March 28, 1866	Starbuck & Co.	do	J. B. Walton	11,050 00
*Fisher	Sept. 27, 1865	Robert Miller	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	106,750 00
Galeata	Aug. 15, 1865	Hayden government	do	William L. Wall & Co.	54,000 00
Gem of the Sea	May 6, 1865	A. Yarnes & Son	Tender	Navy Department	6,500 00
Gemabok	July 12, 1865	Smith & Co.	Tender after auction	Commodore J. B. Hall	30,500 00
General Bragg	Aug. 17, 1865	David White	Public auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.	28,100 00
General Pillow	Nov. 24, 1865	Wessel & Hallenberg	do	Sol. A. Silver	2,000 00
General Price	Oct. 3, 1865	D. T. Harrison	Tender after auction	Commodore J. F. Schenck	14,000 00
George Mangham	Sept. 27, 1865	W. F. Truancy	Public auction	Commodore J. W. Livingston	7,500 00
Gertrude	Sept. 27, 1865	John H. Wright	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	12,100 00
(1) Laura	July 13, 1865	John H. Wright	do	do	68,100 00

Glide	Aug. 15, 1865	J. W. Young	do.	George A. Hall & Co.	18,000 00
*Governor	Aug. 15, 1865	John Potts	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	13,000 00
Gov. Buckingham	July 12, 1865	J. O'Donohue	do.	do.	28,000 00
Great Western	Nov. 20, 1865	John Riley	do.	Sol. A. Silver	4,200 00
G. W. Blunt	Nov. 30, 1865	Not known	do.	Lieut. Commander R. C. Law	2,200 00
*Hartford	Aug. 17, 1865	R. J. Trunstead	do.	Sol. A. Silver	10,100 00
*Hero	Oct. 5, 1865	Treasury Department	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal	United States Navy Department	12,000 00
Henry Brinker	July 30, 1865	Mr. Howell	Public auction	William L. Wall & Co.	5,500 00
Henry Jaues	July 30, 1865	George Burnham	do.	Charles Clark	10,100 00
Hibiscus	Oct. 5, 1865	Not known	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	15,300 00
*Hippodame	Oct. 25, 1865	S. & J. M. Flannagan	do.	do.	10,300 00
Hollyhock	Oct. 5, 1865	P. Bennett	do.	G. A. Hall & Co.	6,500 00
Honduras	Sept. 5, 1865	W. A. Lightfall	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	27,000 00
Hope	Oct. 25, 1865	T. Morley	do.	do.	5,650 00
Horse Beals	May 10, 1865	A. Leary	do.	Samuel C. Cook	11,000 00
Howqua	Aug. 12, 1865	Not known	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	15,300 00
Hunchback	Aug. 12, 1865	New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company	do.	do.	16,500 00
Huntres	Aug. 17, 1865	Samuel Black	do.	Sol. A. Silver	8,100 00
Huntsville	Nov. 30, 1865	Russell Sturges	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	23,000 00
Idea	Sept. 25, 1865	Hollingsworth & Merchan.	Tender	Admiral H. K. Thatcher	3,000 00
*Idis	Oct. 25, 1865	Mr. Gladish	Public auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.	9,800 00
Iao	March 19, 1867	Mr. Reed	Tender after auction	Horatio Harris	12,500 00
*Iao	July 30, 1865	W. E. Gladwick	Public auction	William L. Wall & Co.	8,350 00
I. N. Seymour	June 30, 1865	Light-house Board	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	United States Navy Department	8,000 00
*Intrepid	Aug. 17, 1865	J. P. Haight	Public auction	Sol. A. Silver	4,250 00
Jas. Adger	Oct. 9, 1866	James B. Campbell	Tender after auction	United States Navy Department	20,000 00
*J. P. Freeborn	Sept. 12, 1865	Treasury Department	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal	do.	20,000 00
J. L. Davis	June 19, 1865	Not known	Public auction	Samuel C. Cook	12,500 00
*Jas. McMartin	Aug. 10, 1865	do.	do.	do.	9,800 00
*J. S. Chambers	Sept. 27, 1865	Mr. Rhinehart	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	9,200 00
*J. S. Thompson	Aug. 17, 1865	Louisville Ferry Company	do.	Sol. A. Silver	12,500 00
*J. K. Kirkland	Oct. 31, 1865	Not known	do.	Samuel C. Cook	6,200 00
*John A. Dix	Oct. 16, 1865	Light-house Board	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	United States Navy Department	15,000 00
John Griffith	Sept. 8, 1865	C. Foster	Public auction	Horatio Harris	10,500 00
*J. L. Lockwood	Sept. 23, 1865	Mr. Cheslet	do.	William L. Wall & Co.	6,200 00
*J. P. Jackson	Oct. 5, 1865	Mr. Gray	do.	George A. Hall & Co.	13,500 00
*J. T. Felt	Oct. 25, 1865	D. Townsend	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	7,500 00
*J. T. Smith	March 14, 1867	Not known	do.	La Roche, Ball & Williams	5,450 00
*J. T. Stockdale	Aug. 24, 1865	Snoker & Simott	do.	Montgomery & Brother	12,000 00
Julge Torrence	Aug. 17, 1865	Admiral Williamson & al.	do.	Solomon A. Silver	9,100 00
Julge Torrence	Aug. 17, 1865	Phillip Wallach	do.	do.	6,150 00
*J. W. Hout	April 14, 1867	C. H. Staples	do.	James D. Brady	7,625 00
*Kate B. Porter	March 23, 1865	J. H. Fowler	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	10,350 00
Kennington	Aug. 12, 1865	Brown & Co.	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	9,500 00
*Kenwood	July 17, 1865	River Transportation Company	do.	Sol. A. Silver	50,100 00
*Kyanote State	Aug. 32, 1865	E. C. Roberts	do.	William L. Wall & Co.	26,100 00
*Key West	Sept. 3, 1865	Sumner & Brown	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.	24,000 00
*Kiang Soo	Sept. 23, 1865	N. L. & G. Griswold	do.	Willard, Jones & Co.	11,000 00
Leington	Aug. 17, 1865	Woodburn & Scott	do.	Sol. A. Silver	6,000 00
Lighting	Aug. 5, 1865	M. J. Slatery	Tender	Commander J. C. Howell	400 00

Statement of purchased vessels sold by the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

Name.	When sold.	To whom sold.	Character of sale.	Name of party selling.	Amount received.
Lilac.....	July 12, 1865	H. G. Farrington.....	Public auction.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	\$9,300 00
Lilian.....	Nov. 30, 1865	Russel Sturge.....	do.....	do.....	28,500 00
* Linda.....	Sept. 5, 1865	C. & E. J. Peters.....	do.....	do.....	5,700 00
* Lion.....	March 16, 1866	Not known.....	Tender after auction.....	Admiral C. H. Bell.....	16,800 00
Little Ada.....	Aug. 12, 1865	War Department.....	Transferred to War Department at appraisal.....	United States Navy Department.....	21,000 00
* Little Rebel.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Daniel Jacobs.....	Public auction.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	2,500 00
* Loane.....	June 23, 1865	G. Vanderwerken.....	do.....	William L. Wall & Co.....	4,450 00
Lodona.....	June 20, 1865	Not known.....	do.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	35,300 00
* Loper.....	Oct. 25, 1865	D. Trundy.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	4,100 00
* Louisville.....	Sept. 25, 1865	Talk Able & Gill.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	25,000 00
* Lake Hoyt.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Daniel Jacobs.....	do.....	do.....	3,800 00
* Maggie Baker.....	Aug. 10, 1865	Not known.....	do.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	2,100 00
* Magnolia.....	July 12, 1865	Treasury Department.....	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal.....	United States Navy Department.....	6,000 00
* Maria.....	Aug. 17, 1865	N. L. & G. Griswold.....	Public auction.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	45,000 00
* Maria A. Wood.....	Sept. 6, 1866	James Kenniston.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	9,800 00
* Maria Love.....	Nov. 26, 1866	W. H. Allen.....	Tender after auction.....	Admiral C. H. Bell.....	5,000 00
* Marigold.....	Oct. 5, 1866	N. C. Winslow.....	do.....	John Lenthall.....	10,000 00
* Marion.....	July 20, 1865	Not known.....	Public auction.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	6,300 00
* Marmora.....	Aug. 17, 1865	East Boston Ferry Company.....	do.....	William L. Wall & Co.....	25,500 00
* Mary Grady.....	July 12, 1865	Daniel G. Barr.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	8,650 00
* Mary Miller.....	Aug. 10, 1865	L. Burrows.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	22,500 00
* Mary Sanford.....	Aug. 10, 1865	Henry Morton.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	8,500 00
* Massachusetts.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Not known.....	do.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	44,000 00
* Matthew Vassar.....	Aug. 10, 1865	W. F. Weld & Co.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	50,000 00
* Mercadia.....	Oct. 25, 1865	Not known.....	do.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	7,300 00
* Metcalf.....	Aug. 28, 1866	Smith & Dunning.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	35,000 00
* Mindeppel.....	Sept. 21, 1865	Schneider & Co.....	Tender.....	Acting Ensign G. H. Rice.....	12,000 00
* Mist.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Not known.....	Public auction.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	137,000 00
* Montello.....	Nov. 24, 1865	Charles C. Hudson & al.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	11,500 00
* Monticello.....	Nov. 24, 1865	S. Horner.....	do.....	do.....	2,950 00
* Montgomery.....	Aug. 10, 1865	W. H. Lincoln.....	do.....	Horatio Harris.....	19,500 00
* Mount Vernon.....	July 12, 1865	Not known.....	do.....	Samuel C. Cook.....	39,300 00
* Mount Washington.....	June 21, 1865	R. Finch agent.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	39,000 00
* Mulford.....	Aug. 17, 1865	L. McMurray.....	do.....	Commodore T. A. Dornin.....	9,100 00
* Musard.....	Nov. 29, 1865	A. Houghaling.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	3,875 00
* Musard City.....	Nov. 29, 1865	John Riley.....	do.....	do.....	3,100 00
* Morgan.....	Nov. 29, 1865	Frank Burnett.....	do.....	do.....	3,700 00
* Morris.....	Dec. 11, 1865	Not known.....	do.....	Marston, Maury & Shannon.....	7,467 50
* Nashville.....	Nov. 29, 1867	James F. Armstrong.....	do.....	Walton & Deolond.....	7,100 00
* Neutank.....	Aug. 17, 1865	Charles F. Dumont.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	8,100 00
* Neptune.....	July 12, 1865	John Henderson.....	do.....	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	47,000 00
* New Britain.....	July 12, 1865	James Hooper.....	do.....	do.....	73,000 00
* New York.....	Aug. 1, 1865	M. M. Maginnis & al.....	do.....	Sol. A. Silver.....	6,000 00
* New York.....	Aug. 1, 1865	M. M. Maginnis & al.....	do.....	Horatio Harris & Co.....	0

Nightgale.....	Feb.	11, 1863	D. E. Mayo.....	do.	do.	10,000 00
Nippon.....	April	17, 1865	Atlantic Works.....	do.	do.	18,250 00
Nila.....	May	25, 1865	Not known.....	Tender	do.	3,000 00
Norfolk Packet.....	Aug.	10, 1865	do.....	Public auction	Samuel C. Cook.....	9,100 00
Norwich.....	Aug.	10, 1865	do.....	do.	do.	12,300 00
Nyanza.....	Aug.	15, 1865	Owen Finnegan.....	do.	G. A. Hall & Co.....	34,000 00
*Nepune.....	Oct.	25, 1865	Mr. Hamill.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	11,400 00
*Ohio Valley.....	Aug.	17, 1865	Thomson Dean & al.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	19,000 00
Oleander.....	Sept.	5, 1865	Smith & Downing.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	16,400 00
Oliver H. Lee.....	Aug.	10, 1865	Not known.....	do.	Samuel C. Cook.....	7,100 00
O. M. Pettit.....	Sept.	2, 1865	J. W. Walcott.....	do.	Rear-Admiral Radford.....	8,900 00
Onward.....	Nov.	30, 1865	C. Constock & Co.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	86,000 00
Orvetta.....	Aug.	15, 1865	Mr. Hensman.....	do.	do.	8,400 00
Pampero.....	Oct.	1, 1867	Not known.....	do.	do.	6,000 00
*Parr.....	Sept.	8, 1865	J. C. Osgood.....	do.	Admiral C. H. Bell.....	10,300 00
*Patron.....	Dec.	30, 1862	Not known.....	do.	Horatio Harris & Co.....	11,900 00
*P. B. Van Houten.....	June	13, 1866	Treasury Department.....	Transferred to Treasury Department at appraisal	Commandant Philadelphia yard.....	8,000 00
Penguin.....	Sept.	8, 1865	Fogg & Co.....	Public auction	United States Navy Department.....	92,500 00
Peosta.....	Aug.	17, 1865	John W. Waggener.....	do.	Horatio Harris & Co.....	8,350 00
Philadelphia.....	Sept.	15, 1865	George Crum.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	370 00
*P. Syracuse.....	Sept.	15, 1865	L. N. & G. Griswold.....	do.	Rear-Admiral Radford.....	31,000 00
*Polar Star.....	July	13, 1865	M. O. Roberts.....	do.	William L. Wall & Co.....	50,000 00
Pontiac.....	June	30, 1865	Light-house Board.....	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	10,000 00
Potomaca.....	Aug.	10, 1865	Not known.....	Public auction	Samuel C. Cook.....	8,100 00
*Princess.....	Aug.	10, 1865	Not known.....	do.	do.	7,100 00
Princess Royal.....	Aug.	12, 1865	B. F. Beasley, et al.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	8,100 00
Proetus.....	Sept.	12, 1865	Not known.....	do.	Samuel C. Cook.....	54,175 00
Pursuit.....	July	12, 1865	Hooper & Co.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	75,500 00
*Powhatan.....	July	12, 1865	A. Holbrook.....	do.	do.	16,800 00
Pittsburg.....	Sept.	15, 1865	Henry F. Hamill.....	do.	William L. Wall & Co.....	9,750 00
Planter.....	Nov.	30, 1865	Cutting & Ellis.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	2,100 00
Planter.....	Sept.	10, 1862	War Department.....	Not paid for	Samuel C. Cook.....	35,000 00
Quaker City.....	June	30, 1865	Not known.....	Public auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	9,500 00
Racer.....	Sept.	27, 1865	Mr. White.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	12,200 00
*Rachel Miller.....	Aug.	17, 1865	J. A. Williamson, et al.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	13,500 00
Rachel Seaman.....	May	30, 1865	Mr. Wiggin.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	4,500 00
Red Rover.....	Nov.	30, 1865	A. M. Carpenter.....	do.	do.	7,200 00
*Reindeer.....	Aug.	17, 1865	Alfred Hoff.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	24,500 00
*R. E. Lee.....	Oct.	25, 1865	Brown Brothers.....	do.	Horatio Harris.....	16,200 00
*Republic.....	Aug.	1, 1865	S. & J. M. Flanagan.....	do.	William L. Wall & Co.....	6,300 00
Resolute.....	July	5, 1865	T. J. Southard.....	do.	Samuel C. Cook.....	9,000 00
Reetless.....	Sept.	21, 1865	Not known.....	do.	Charles Clark.....	14,100 00
Rebeck.....	July	30, 1865	Mr. Bartlett.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	4,600 00
Roman.....	Nov.	30, 1865	Mr. Hamill.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	7,100 00
Romeo.....	Aug.	17, 1865	Nathaniel Williams.....	do.	A. Pasterson.....	1,610 00
Rosale.....	June	24, 1865	Benjamin Roberts.....	do.	Burdett, Jones & Co.....	81,000 00
R. R. Cuyler.....	Aug.	15, 1865	Russel Sturges.....	do.	William G. Webb.....	713 21
*R. T. Renshaw.....	Sept.	6, 1865	J. & B. Baker & Co.....	do.	Sol. A. Silver.....	5,650 00
*Reconite.....	Aug.	17, 1865	T. B. Ellis & Brother.....	do.	William L. Wall & Co.....	7,300 00
*Sally Bishop.....	Sept.	15, 1865	S. M. & J. M. Flanagan.....	do.	J. B. Walton.....	1,988 70
Sam Houston.....	April	25, 1866	G. F. Parker.....	do.	do.	do.

Statement of purchased vessels sold by the Navy Department since April 1, 1861, &c.—Continued.

Name.	When sold.	To whom sold.	Character of sale.	Name of party selling.	Amount received.
San Boten	Aug. 15, 1865	Mr. Stannard	Public auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.	\$6,300 00
Santiago de Cuba	Sept. 21, 1865	Not known	do	Samuel C. Cook	106,000 00
Santh E.	Aug. 15, 1865	Mr. Rhinehart	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	7,250 00
*Sarah S. B. Cary	Oct. 5, 1866	Not known	do	do	12,300 00
*Scot	Oct. 5, 1866	Mitchell & Co.	do	G. A. Hall & Co.	6,000 00
Sea Bird	June 29, 1865	W. F. Pitcher	do	A. Peterson	2,510 00
Sea Foam	June 19, 1865	A. G. De Wells	do	Horatio Harris & Co.	10,000 00
*Seeco	Sept. 12, 1865	T. P. Morgan	do	William L. Wall & Co.	7,300 00
*Shamrock	July 19, 1865	C. H. Miller	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	63,000 00
Shark Cloud	Sept. 17, 1865	J. H. Barrett	do	Horatio Harris	6,420 00
Silver Cloud	Aug. 17, 1865	James Remington	do	Sol. A. Silver	11,000 00
Silver Lake	Aug. 19, 1865	Union Ferry Co.	do	do	9,500 00
Snowbird	July 19, 1865	Daniel Brown	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	15,000 00
Sophronia	Sept. 6, 1866	Not known	do	Sol. A. Silver	71,000 00
South Carolina	Oct. 6, 1866	S. Horner	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	8,900 00
Sovereign	Nov. 24, 1866	Not known	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	15,100 00
*Spies	Oct. 15, 1866	J. F. Haugat	do	Sol. A. Silver	8,350 00
*Spitfire	Aug. 17, 1865	J. L. Faise	do	do	4,350 00
Stars and Stripes	Aug. 10, 1865	Not known	do	Samuel C. Cook	30,000 00
State of Georgia	Sept. 27, 1865	D. McCarty & Son	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	30,000 00
St. Clair	Oct. 25, 1865	J. Philip Wright	do	do	50,000 00
Stepping Stones	Aug. 12, 1865	W. H. Sterrett	Tender	Sol. A. Silver	9,000 00
Stettin	July 22, 1865	W. D. Wallace	Public auction	Navy Department	23,750 00
St. Mary's	June 22, 1865	Richard Baker, Jr.	do	Horatio Harris & Co.	23,750 00
Stonewall	Aug. 17, 1865	William Markham	do	Sol. A. Silver	2,400 00
Sunderland	June 25, 1865	J. Silvery	do	A. Peterson	910 00
Sunflower	Aug. 10, 1865	Japanese government	Tender	United States Navy Department	400,000 00
Swift	Aug. 10, 1865	Not known	Public auction	Samuel C. Cook	11,000 00
Svenson	Aug. 8, 1865	M. Stangouh	do	Rear-Admiral Radford	16,100 00
Suzes Ann Howard	Aug. 15, 1865	J. W. Clark, & al.	do	Sol. A. Silver	16,700 00
Selma	Aug. 15, 1865	Mr. Griswold	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	90 00
T. A. Ward	Sept. 23, 1865	H. F. Hamill	do	G. A. Hall & Co.	4,325 00
*Teaser	Sept. 23, 1865	Samuel C. Cobb	do	William L. Wall & Co.	12,000 00
*Thistle	Oct. 15, 1867	J. Bigler	do	Charles Clark	12,000 00
Thunder	Aug. 8, 1865	Mr. Marvin	Tender after auction	William L. Wall & Co.	12,000 00
Tennessee	Nov. 94, 1867	Not known	Public auction	Admiral C. H. Bell	17,000 00
*Terror	Nov. 23, 1867	Robert Carson	do	Rear-Admiral Radford	12,300 00
Texas	March 15, 1867	J. F. Armering	do	Sol. A. Silver	7,100 00
Texas	Aug. 15, 1867	Misses Marquis	do	Walton & DeLand	23,000 00
Texas	July 24, 1867	William F. Halliday	do	Sol. A. Silver	23,000 00
Texas	July 24, 1867	J. M. Halliday	Tender after auction	D. D. T. Marshall	23,000 00
Texas	July 24, 1867	Anthony Haywood	Public auction	Commodore A. H. Kelly	23,000 00
Texas	July 24, 1867	Anthony Haywood	Public auction	William L. Wall & Co.	13,000 00

Trefoll	May	1867	George G. Lewis.	do	Samuel C. Cook.	8,200 00
Two Sisters	June	1865	L. Litchfield	Tender after auction	Burdett, Jones & Co.	40,100 00
Unos	Aug.	1863	J. Jones.	Public auction	Sol. A. Silver	11,500 00
Union	Oct.	1865	Not known	do	Commodore J. Rodgers.	1,500 00
"Union	Oct.	1865	W. H. Starbuck.	do	A. Patterson	6,800 00
"Uno	July	1865	C. & E. T. Peters	do	Commandant, New York	38,500 00
Valparaiso	Sept.	1865	Light-house Board	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	Burdett, Jones & Co.	6,750 00
Valley City	Aug.	1865	English & Co.	Public auction	United States Navy Department.	7,625 00
Vicksburg	July	1865	Mr. Clyde	do	Rear-Admiral Radford.	8,000 00
"Vicksburg	June	1865	C. C. & H. Cable	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	50,500 00
Victoria	Nov.	1865	Not known	do	do	14,000 00
"Victoria	Nov.	1865	L. A. Edwards	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	5,400 00
"Victory	Aug.	1865	H. L. Lee	do	Sol. A. Silver	10,900 00
Victor	Oct.	1865	Smith & Drumming	Tender after auction	Admiral C. H. Bell	51,300 00
Victor	Nov.	1865	Wm. S. Hambleton	Public auction	Sol. A. Silver	5,000 00
Volunteer	Nov.	1865	Party Brothers	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	90,000 00
"Wabash	Nov.	1865	B. P. Goodwin	do	Sol. A. Silver	9,100 00
"Waco	Jan.	1866	G. W. D. Patterson	do	Commodore J. Lanman	15,500 00
"W. A. Healey	Oct.	1865	Mr. Flanagan	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	8,000 00
Wamania	July	1865	R. G. Jameson	do	Sol. A. Silver	4,500 00
Wanderer	Aug.	1865	Otis Seaberry	do	Charles Clark	14,500 00
Wando	Nov.	1865	Packer & Watson	do	A. Patterson	2,760 00
Western World	June	1865	H. Allen	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	30,200 00
W. G. Anderson	June	1866	H. R. Haselhurst	do	W. L. Wall & Co.	24,500 00
W. G. Putnam	Aug.	1865	A. A. Low & Brother	Tender after auction	John Lenthall	12,600 00
White Head	June	1865	Light-house Board	do	United States Navy Department.	8,000 00
"White Rose	Aug.	1865	Not known	Public auction	Samuel C. Cook	4,500 00
"White Rose	Aug.	1865	G. E. Warner, et al	do	Sol. A. Silver	9,050 00
Wild Cat	July	1865	Not known	Tender	Rear-Admiral Radford	1,500 00
"Willie Rowe	Oct.	1865	Light-house Board	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	United States Navy Department.	12,000 00
"Willie Gamage	Aug.	1865	J. R. Griffith, et al	Public auction	Sol. A. Silver	11,000 00
Wm. Bacon	July	1865	Mr. White	do	William L. Wall & Co.	5,600 00
Wm. Badger	Oct.	1865	Captain James Abel	do	Thomas C. Allen	1,650 00
Wm. G. Ferry	Aug.	1865	John Potts	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	91,300 00
Wm. H. Brown	Aug.	1865	R. R. Hudson, et al	do	Sol. A. Silver	10,700 00
Yankoe	Sept.	1865	George R. Collier	do	William L. Wall & Co.	6,400 00
Young America	July	1865	Camden & Amboy Railroad Co.	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	7,800 00
Young Rover	June	1865	Mr. Curtis	do	Horatio Harris & Co.	19,250 00
Zouave	July	1865	M. O. Roberts	do	Burdett, Jones & Co.	9,000 00

O

NORTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Documents and papers relating to the proceedings in North Carolina and Louisiana to which they refer, viz: constitutions of those States.

MAY 11, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which embrace all the papers that have been submitted to me relating to the proceedings to which they refer in the States of North Carolina and Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, May 2, 1868.

SIR: Election returns have been received from 77 counties of the State of North Carolina, showing a majority of 21,328 votes in favor of the ratification of the Constitution, submitted to the voters of that State at the election held on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of April, ultimo.

While the returns to be received from the remaining 12 counties will probably change the majority somewhat, they will so little effect the general result that I am authorized to announce officially that a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of the State, upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, have been in favor of ratification, and that it has been duly ratified.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. CANBY,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Hon. C. J. COWLES,

*President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina,
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1868.

I, Calvin J. Cowles, President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a letter received by me the 5th instant.

CALVIN J. COWLES, *President.*

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the sovereign ruler of nations, for the preservation of the American Union, and the existence of our civil, political, and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of rights.

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of the State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare :

SECTION 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

SEC. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

SEC. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

SEC. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of, any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

SEC. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 8. The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any

authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 10. All elections ought to be free.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to give evidence against himself, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence, unless found guilty.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

SEC. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 18. Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

SEC. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

SEC. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to affect the right to vote or hold office.

SEC. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in general assembly, freely given.

SEC. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

SEC. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the right of conscience.

SEC. 27. The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

SEC. 28. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

SEC. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 31. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

SEC. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and are hereby, forever prohibited within this State.

SEC. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 35. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

SEC. 36. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 37. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers, not herein delegated, remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

Legislative department.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The senate and house of representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the general assembly. Neither house shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

SEC. 3. The senate shall be composed of fifty senators biennially chosen by ballot.

SEC. 4. Until the first session of the general assembly, which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the senate shall be composed of members elected from districts constituted as follows:

First district, Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates, and Camden, shall elect two senators

Second district, Martin, Washington, and Tyrrell, shall elect one senator.

Third district, Beaufort and Hyde, shall elect one senator.

Fourth district, Northampton, shall elect one senator.

Fifth district, Bertie and Hertford, shall elect one senator.

Sixth district, Halifax, shall elect one senator.

Seventh district, Edgecombe, shall elect one senator.

Eighth district, Pitt, shall elect one senator.

Ninth district, Nash and Wilson, shall elect one senator.

Tenth district, Craven and Carteret, shall elect two senators.

Eleventh district, Jones and Lenoir, shall elect one senator.

Twelfth district, Duplin and Onslow, shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth district, Brunswick and New Hanover, shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth district, Bladen and Columbus, shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth district, Robeson, shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth district, Cumberland, Harnett, and Sampson, shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth district, Johnston, shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth district, Greene and Wayne, shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth district, Franklin and Wake, shall elect two senators.

Twentieth district, Warren, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first district, Granville and Person, shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second district, Orange, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third district, Chatham, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth district, Caswell, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth district, Rockingham, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth district, Alamance and Guilford, shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh district, Randolph and Montgomery, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth district, Moore and Richmond, shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth district, Anson and Union, shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth district, Mecklenburg, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first district, Cabarrus and Stanly, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second district, Davie and Rowan, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third district, Davidson, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth district, Forsyth and Stokes, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth district, Surry and Yadkin, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth district, Alexander and Iredell, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh district, Catawba, Gaston, and Lincoln, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth district, Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford, shall elect one senator.

Thirty-ninth district, Alleghany, Ashe, and Wilkes, shall elect one senator.

Fortieth district, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania, shall elect one senator.

Forty-first district, Burke, Caldwell, and Watauga, shall elect one senator.

Forty-second district, Madison, Mitchel, McDowel, and Yancy, shall elect one senator.

Forty-third district, Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson, and Macon, shall elect one senator.

SEC. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the general assembly in the year 1857, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said senate districts shall be so altered by the general assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress, that each senate district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory; and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more senators.

SEC. 6. The house of representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative in the house of representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the general assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts for the senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

SEC. 7. In making the apportionment in the house of representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part

of the population of the State, by the number of representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and in ascertaining the number of the population of the State, aliens and Indians not taxed shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 8. Until the general assembly shall have made the apportionment as hereinbefore provided, the house of representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt-Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchel, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

SEC. 9. Each member of the senate shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 10. Each member of the house of representatives shall be a qualified elector of the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

SEC. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the general assembly by the constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

SEC. 13. The general assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 14. The general assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that 30 days' notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the general assembly by death, resignation, or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the general assembly, and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days.

and agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. The general assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 18. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the general assembly.

SEC. 19. Any member of either house may dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 20. The house of representatives shall choose their own speaker and other officers.

SEC. 21. The lieutenant governor shall preside in the senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

SEC. 22. The senate shall choose its other officers and also a speaker (*pro tempore*) in the absence of the lieutenant governor, or when he shall exercise the office of governor.

SEC. 23. The style of the acts shall be, "The general assembly of North Carolina do enact."

SEC. 24. Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place.

SEC. 25. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

SEC. 26. Each member of the general assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the senate or house of representatives.

SEC. 27. The terms of office for senators and members of the house of representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

SEC. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either house, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 29. The election for members of the general assembly shall be held for the respective districts and counties at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the general assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, and the general assembly then elected shall meet on the 15th day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

ARTICLE III.

Executive department.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, (in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State,) a lieutenant governor,

a secretary of state, an auditor, a treasurer, a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, and an attorney general, who shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the general assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*. That the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as governor or lieutenant governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years unless the office shall have been cast upon him as lieutenant governor or president of the senate.

SEC. 3. The return of every election for officers of the executive department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the general assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. The governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the general assembly, or before any justice of the supreme court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of governor for which he has been elected.

SEC. 5. The governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the general assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the executive department and of the public institutions of the State, shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the general assembly; and the governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. The governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the council of state, to convene the general assembly in extra

session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

SEC. 10. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

SEC. 11. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless the senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as president of the senate, receive for his services the same pay, which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as governor.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the lieutenant governor shall be unable to preside over the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number president of their body; and the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon him whenever the lieutenant governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting governor until the disabilities be removed or a new governor or lieutenant governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the general assembly, it shall become necessary for a president of the senate to administer the government, the secretary of state shall convene the senate, that they may elect such president.

SEC. 13. The respective duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general, shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this article.

SEC. 14. The secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public works, and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute *ex officio* the council of the State, who shall advise the governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be placed before the general assembly when called for by either house. The attorney general shall be, *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the executive department.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called "the great seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "the great seal of the State," signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 17. There shall be established in the office of secretary of state a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the general assembly may provide.

ARTICLE IV.

Judicial department.

SECTION 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity and the forms of all such actions and suits shall be abolished, and there shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights, or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

SEC. 2. Three commissioners shall be appointed by this convention to report to the general assembly at its first session after this constitution shall be adopted by the people rules of practice and procedure, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the convention shall provide for the commissioners a reasonable compensation.

SEC. 3. The same commissioners shall also report to the general assembly, as soon as practicable, a code of the law of North Carolina. The governor shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in this commission.

SEC. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justices of the peace, and special courts.

SEC. 5. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the senate. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from, and disqualification to hold, office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 6. The house of representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. When the governor is impeached the chief justice shall preside.

SEC. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

SEC. 8. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices.

SEC. 9. There shall be two terms of the supreme court held at the seat of government of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

SEC. 10. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this court; and the court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary, to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior courts.

SEC. 11. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the general assembly for its action.

SEC. 12. The State shall be divided into twelve judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a superior court in each county in said district, at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall sooner be disposed of.

SEC. 13. Until altered by law, the following shall be the judicial districts :

First district.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, and Bertie.

Second district.—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, and Edgecombe.

Third district.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Greene, Onslow, Lenoir, Wayne, and Wilson.

Fourth district.—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, and Robeson.

Fifth district.—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, and Union.

Sixth district.—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, and Granville.

Seventh district.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, and Rockingham.

Eighth district.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, and Surry.

Ninth district.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, and Polk.

Tenth district.—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, and McDowell.

Eleventh district.—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, and Buncombe.

Twelfth district.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, and Cherokee.

SEC. 14. Every judge of a superior court shall reside in his district while holding his office. The judges may exchange districts with each other with the consent of the governor, and the governor, for good reasons, which he shall report to the legislature at its current or next session, may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms of said courts in lieu of the judge in whose district they are.

SEC. 15. The superior courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other courts; and of all criminal actions, in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

SEC. 16. The superior courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a probate judge or a justice of the peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases.

SEC. 17. The clerks of the superior courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the superior courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the superior courts from their judgments in all matters of law.

SEC. 18. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury.

SEC. 19. The general assembly shall provide for the establishment of special courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns, where the same may be necessary.

SEC. 20. The clerk of the supreme court shall be appointed by the court, and shall hold his office for eight years.

SEC. 21. A clerk of the superior court for each county shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, for the election of members of the general assembly.

SEC. 22. Clerks of the superior courts shall hold their offices for four years.

SEC. 23. The general assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries and emoluments of all officers provided for in this article; but the salaries of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 24. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this constitution or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

SEC. 25. Actions at law, and suits in equity, pending when this constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change, and all such actions and suits, commenced before, and pending at, the adoption by the general assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

SEC. 26. The justices of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the general assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The judges of the superior courts shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the judges of the superior courts elected at the first election under this constitution shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the justices of the supreme court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years.

SEC. 27. The general assembly may provide by law that the judges of the superior courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

SEC. 28. The superior courts shall be, at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

SEC. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the general assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the superior courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

SEC. 30. In each county a sheriff and coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years. In each township there shall be a constable, elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in the county, the clerk of the superior court for the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the commissioners for the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this article of this constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

SEC. 32. The officers elected at the first election held under this constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the general assembly; but their terms shall begin upon the approval of this constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 33. The several justices of the peace shall have exclusive original juris-

diction, under such regulations as the general assembly shall prescribe, of all civil actions, founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed \$200, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy; and of all criminal matters arising within their counties, where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month. When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the superior court from the same, and, if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court; but if the judgment shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall be heard in the appellate court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the superior court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice, he shall make a record of the proceedings, and file the same with the clerk of the superior court for his county.

SEC. 34. When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the superior court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SEC. 35. In case the office of clerk of a superior court for a county shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the judge of the superior court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

ARTICLE V.

Revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over 21 and under 50 years of age, which shall be equal, on each, to the tax on property valued at \$300 in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed \$2 on the head.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The general assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes; provided, that no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived is taxed.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

SEC. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the general assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the general assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the

adoption of this constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

SEC. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The general assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties, for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose, and with the special approval of the general assembly.

SEC. 8. Every act of the general assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and eligibility to office.

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the general assembly shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office: but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office: so help me God."

SEC. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: first, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God; second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

ARTICLE VII

Municipal corporations.

SECTION 1. In each county there shall be elected, biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the general assembly, the following officers: A treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, and five commissioners.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, schools, roads, bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The register of deeds shall be *ex officio* clerk of the board of commissioners.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners first elected in each county to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the names of the said districts, and report the same to the general assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

SEC. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section, by the general assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

SEC. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a clerk and two justices of the peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county commissioners, have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the township, as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of justices of the peace in cities and towns, and in those townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every township there shall also be biennially elected a school committee consisting of three persons, whose duty shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The township board of trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the county commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law. The clerk shall also be *ex officio* treasurer of the township.

SEC. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein.

SEC. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town, or township, shall be uniform and *ad valorem* upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this constitution.

SEC. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this constitution by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 11. The governor shall appoint a sufficient number of justices of the peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections 4, 5, and 6 of this article shall have been carried into effect.

SEC. 12. All charters, ordinances, and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall assume or pay, nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of, any debt or the interest upon any debt contracted, directly or indirectly, in aid or support of the rebellion.

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations other than municipal.

SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the object of the corporations cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies, having any of the powers and

privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns, and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debts by such municipal corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

Education.

SECTION 1. Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

SEC. 2. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide, by taxation and otherwise, for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

SEC. 3. Each county of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year; and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this State; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds that may accrue to the State from sales of estrays, or from fines, penalties, and forfeitures; also, the proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; also, all money that shall be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; also, all grants, gifts, or devises that may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift, or devise, shall be securely invested, and sacredly preserved as an irreducible educational fund, the annual income of which, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and perfecting in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other purposes or uses whatsoever.

SEC. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments, and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the free public school system of the State.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall provide that the benefits of the university, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the university.

SEC. 7. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general, shall constitute a state board of education.

SEC. 8. The governor shall be president, and the superintendent of public instruction shall be secretary, of the board of education.

SEC. 9. The board of education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the president and directors of the literary fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in rela-

tion to free public schools, and the educational fund of the State; but all acts, rules, and regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the general assembly, and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board.

SEC. 10. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the capital of the State, within 15 days after the organization of the State government under this constitution; the time of future meetings may be determined by the board.

SEC. 11. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 12. The contingent expenses of the board shall be provided for by the general assembly.

SEC. 13. The board of education shall elect trustees for the university, as follows: one trustee for each county in the State, whose term of office shall be eight years. The first meeting of the board shall be held within ten (10) days after their election, and at this and every subsequent meeting, ten trustees shall constitute a quorum. The trustees at their first meeting shall be divided, as equally as may be, into four classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years; of the second class, at the expiration of four years; of the third class, at the expiration of six years; of the fourth class, at the expiration of eight years; so that one-fourth may be chosen every second year.

SEC. 14. The board of education and the president of the university shall be *ex officio* members of the board of trustees of the university; and shall, with three other trustees to be appointed by the board of trustees, constitute the executive committee of the trustees of the University of North Carolina, and shall be clothed with the powers delegated to the executive committee under the existing organization of the institution. The governor shall be *ex officio* president of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee of the university. The board of education shall provide for the more perfect organization of the board of trustees.

SEC. 15. All the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore granted to, or conferred upon, the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina by the charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislation, are hereby vested in the board of trustees authorized by this constitution for the perpetual benefit of the university.

SEC. 16. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this constitution, the general assembly shall establish and maintain in connection with the university a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining, and of normal instruction.

SEC. 17. The general assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools during the period between the ages of 6 and 18 years, for a term of not less than 16 months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X.

Homesteads and exemptions.

SECTION 1. The personal property of any resident of this State, to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such resident, shall be, and is hereby exempted from sale under execution, or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

SEC. 2. Every homestead and the dwelling and buildings used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town, or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempted from sale under execution, or other final process obtained on any debt.

But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SEC. 3. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt, during the minority of his children, or any one of them.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SEC. 5. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow, but no children the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right.

SEC. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State, acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may after marriage become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

SEC. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount so insured shall be paid over to the wife and children, or the guardian, if under age, for her, or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of the husband, or any of his creditors.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of the same by deed, but no deed made by the owner of a homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

Punishments, penal institutions, and public charities.

SECTION 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: death, imprisonment, with or without hard labor, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State.

SEC. 2. The objects of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the general assembly shall enact.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's prison or penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

SEC. 4. The general assembly may provide for the erection of houses of correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

SEC. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established, whenever the public interest may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

SEC. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation, that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

SEC. 7. Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the general assembly shall at its first session appoint and define the duties of a board of public charities, to whom shall be intrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

SEC. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated, and taught some business or trade.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the legislature, as soon as practicable, to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall provide that all the deaf-mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

SEC. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the legislature and the board of public charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

Militia.

SECTION 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the militia: *Provided*, That all persons who may be adverse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping, and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

SEC. 3. The governor shall be commander-in-chief, and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. No convention of the people shall be called by the general assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the general assembly.

SEC. 2. No part of the constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the general assembly and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house, respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the general assembly. If after such publication the alteration proposed by the preceding general assembly shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the general assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each house, then the said general assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the house of representatives throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before this constitution takes effect may be proceeded upon in the proper courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this constitution.

SEC. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

SEC. 4. The general assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor.

SEC. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. The seat of government in this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

SEC. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office under the State at the same time: *Provided*, That officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, and commissioners appointed for special purposes shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section.

Done in convention at Raleigh, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

CALVIN J. COWLES,

President of the Constitutional Convention.

T. A. BYRNES, *Secretary.*

Henry M. Ray.
Jere. Smith.
Henry E. Chilson.
George Tucker.
William Stilly, Beaufort county.
Will. B. Rodman.
Parker D. Robbins.
William A. Mann, of Cumberland.
Bryant Lee.
Abial W. Fisher.
Fred. F. French.
John S. Parks.
T. J. Candler, Buncombe county.
W. T. Blume.
Calvin C. Jones.
Abraham Congleton.
W. T. Gunter.
George W. Dickey.
John R. French.
David Heaton.
W. H. S. Sweet.
Clinton D. Pearson.
Isaac Kinney.
S. S. Mulican.

W. A. B. Murphy.
Silas N. Stilwell, Mecklenburg.
Edward Fullings, Mecklenburg.
Geo. A. Grabam, of Montgomery.
Lucien M. S. McDonald.
Jacob Ing.
Joseph C. Abbott.
Samuel S. Ashley.
A. H. Galloway.
Roswell C. Parker.
Henry T. Grant.
Charles C. Pool, Pasquotank.
William Nicholson, of Perquimans.
D. J. Rich.
Byron Laffin, Pitt county.
Jesse Rhodes.
Reuben F. Trogden, Randolph co.
Tarlton L. L. Cox.
R. T. Long.
O. S. Hayes, of Robeson county.
J. S. Nance, Robeson county.
John H. French.
Allen Rose, Rowan county.
William H. Logan, Rutherford.

Wilson Carey.
 Milton Hobbs.
 Samuel Highsmith.
 J. W. Peterson.
 E. B. Teague.
 H. C. Cherry.
 J. T. Harris.
 M. J. Aydlott.
 T. D. Hoffer, of Gates.
 John M. Patrick.
 John H. Williamson, of Franklin.
 G. William Welker.
 A. W. Tourgee.
 W. T. J. Hayes.
 Henry Epps.
 James Madison Turner.
 W. G. B. Garrett.
 J. H. Duckworth.
 Andrew J. Glover.
 W. H. George.
 James Hay, Johnston county.
 Nathan Gully, Johnston county.
 David D. Colgrove.
 Geo. W. Gahagan.
 Samuel Washington Watts.

Sylvester Carter, of Sampson.
 Lorenzo D. Hall.
 Levi C. Morton, Stanly.
 Riley F. Petree, of Stokes.
 Sam'l Forkner, Surry.
 John M. Marshall, Surry.
 E. W. Jones, of Washington and Tyrrell.
 William Newsom, Union.
 J. P. Andrews, Wake.
 Stokes D. Franklin.
 J. H. Harris.
 John A. Hyman, Warren.
 John Read, Warren county.
 Willie Daniel, Wilson county.
 Jesse Hollowell, Wayne county.
 H. L. Grant.
 John Quincy Adams Bryan, Wilkes co.
 E. Benbow, Yadkin.
 E. Legg, of Brunswick.
 B. S. D. Williams, of Wake.
 J. W. Hood, of Cumberland.
 John H. Renfrow, Halifax county.
 Matchet Taylor, Camden.
 Cuffee Mayo.

I hereby certify this to be a true and correct copy of the constitution of North Carolina, adopted by the convention which met in the city of Raleigh, January 14, 1868, in pursuance of General Orders No. 165, headquarters second military district, and of the reconstruction acts of Congress.

CALVIN J. COWLES,

President of the Constitutional Convention.

T. A. BYRNES, *Secretary.*

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE for the submission of the constitution to the people and the election of certain officers.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in convention assembled,* That the constitution adopted by this convention be submitted for ratification to the voters of this State, registered and qualified, as provided by acts of Congress known as the reconstruction laws, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of April, 1868. The vote on said constitution shall be "For the constitution" and "Against the constitution." The said election shall be held at the places and under the regulations to be prescribed by the commanding general of this military district, and the returns made to him as directed by law.

SEC. 2. An election shall be held at the same time and place as the ratification of the constitution for senators and representatives in the general assembly, and for all State and county officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution.

SEC. 3. An election for members of the United States Congress shall be held in each congressional district as now established, at the same time and place as the election for ratification of the constitution. Said election shall be conducted by the same persons and under the same regulations as before mentioned in this ordinance. The returns shall be made to the president of this convention, who shall give the persons chosen certificates of election.

SEC. 4. The commanding general of this military district is requested to enforce this ordinance.

SEC. 5. The president of this convention is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this ordinance to the commanding general of this military district. Ratified this 17th day of March, A. D. 1868.

CALVIN J. COWLES,

President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

T. A. BYRNES, *Secretary.*

J. H. BONER, *Assistant Secretary.*

AN ORDINANCE to prevent the intimidation of voters.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall prevent or endeavor to prevent any qualified elector of this State from the free exercise of the elective franchise, by violence or bribery or by threats of violence or injury to his person or property, or by depriving an elector of employment or threatening to deprive him of employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offence, and one-half of the fine shall go the prosecutor.

SEC. 2. The hiring of any laborer upon the condition that the same shall vote or not vote for any special candidate or any particular party, or in any specific manner, shall be deemed bribery, within the meaning of this act, upon the part of the person demanding the said condition.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be published and circulated with this constitution, for the information of voters, and shall be in force from after the date of its passage.

CALVIN J. COWLES,

President Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

T. A. BYRNES, *Secretary.*

J. H. BONER, *Assistant Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 7, 1868.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit by my friends J. R. G. Pitkin, esq., and Nathaniel Paige, esq., a copy of the constitution of the State of Louisiana, adopted by the late constitutional convention and duly ratified by the people of the State at the late election. The transmission is made in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress supplemental to "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867," and to facilitate restoration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President Constitutional Convention of Louisiana.

His Excellency **ANDREW JOHNSON,**
President United States.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA ADOPTED IN CONVENTION
 THIS 2D DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

PREAMBLE.

We the people of Louisiana, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

TITLE I.—*Bill of rights.*

ARTICLE 1. All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

ART. 2. All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and residents of this State for one year, are citizens of this State. The citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States; and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

ART. 3. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

ART. 4. The press shall be free; every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty.

ART. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

ART. 6. Prosecutions shall be by indictment or information. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the parish in which the offence was committed, unless the venue be changed. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; he shall have the right of meeting the witnesses face to face, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. He shall not be tried twice for the same offence.

ART. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, or unless after

conviction, for any crime or offence punishable with death or imprisonment at hard labor. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or things to be seized.

ART. 10. All courts shall be open; and every person for injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have adequate remedy, by due process of law, and justice administered without denial or unreasonable delay.

ART. 11. No law shall be passed fixing the price of manual labor.

ART. 12. Every person has the natural right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.

ART. 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business, or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish, or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color.

ART. 14. The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit or abridge other rights of the people not herein expressed.

TITLE II.—*Legislative department.*

ART. 15. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled the house of representatives, the other the senate; and both, the general assembly of the State of Louisiana.

ART. 16. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in office for two years from the day of the closing of the general elections.

ART. 17. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years; and the election shall be completed in one day. The general assembly shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law; and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

ART. 18. Every elector under this constitution shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to the senate: *Provided*, That no person shall be a representative or senator unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected.

ART. 19. Elections for members of the general assembly shall be held at the several election precincts established by law.

ART. 20. Representation in the house of representatives shall be equal and uniform; and after the first general assembly elected under this constitution shall be ascertained and regulated by the total population, each parish in the State being entitled to at least one representative. A census of the State by State authority shall be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter. In case of informality, omission, or error in the census returns from any parish or election district, the general assembly may order a new census taken in such parish or election district; but until the State census of eighteen hundred and seventy-five the apportionment of the State shall be made on the basis of the census of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

ART. 21. The general assembly at the first session after the making of each

enumeration shall apportion the representation amongst the several parishes and representative districts, on the basis of the total population, as aforesaid. A representative number shall be fixed, and each parish and representative district shall have as many representatives as the number of its total population will entitle it to have ; and an additional representative for any fraction exceeding one-half of the representative number. The number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twenty, nor be less than ninety.

ART. 22. Until an apportionment shall be made in accordance with the provisions of article twenty, the representation in the senate and house of representatives shall be as follows :

For the parish of Orleans:

First representative district.....	2	Jackson.....	1
Second.....do.....do.....	3	Jefferson.....	4
Third.....do.....do.....	4	Lafayette.....	1
Fourth.....do.....do.....	2	Lafourche.....	2
Fifth.....do.....do.....	2	Livingston.....	1
Sixth.....do.....do.....	1	Madison.....	1
Seventh.....do.....do.....	2	Morehouse.....	1
Eighth.....do.....do.....	1	Natchitoches.....	2
Ninth.....do.....do.....	2	Ouachita.....	2
Tenth.....do.....do.....	3	Plaquemines.....	1
Orleans, right bank.....	1	Pointe Coupée.....	2
Ascension.....	2	Rapides.....	3
Assumption.....	2	Sabine.....	1
Avoyelles.....	2	St. Bernard.....	1
Baton Rouge, east.....	3	St. Charles.....	1
Baton Rouge, west.....	1	St. Helena.....	1
Bienville.....	1	St. James.....	2
Bossier.....	2	St. John Baptist.....	1
Caddo.....	3	St. Landry.....	4
Calcasieu.....	1	St. Martin.....	2
Caldwell.....	1	St. Mary.....	2
Carroll.....	2	St. Tammany.....	1
Catahoula.....	1	Tensas.....	2
Claiborne.....	2	Terrebonne.....	2
Concordia.....	2	Union.....	1
De Soto.....	2	Vermillion.....	1
Felician, east.....	2	Washington.....	1
Felician, west.....	1	Winn.....	1
Franklin.....	1		
Iberville.....	2	Total.....	101

And the State shall be divided into the following senatorial districts, to wit :

The first, second, and third representative districts of New Orleans shall form one senatorial district, and elect three senators

The fourth fifth, and sixth representative districts of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth representative districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The tenth representative district of New Orleans shall form one district, and elect one senator.

Orleans, right bank, and the parish of Plaquemines shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John Baptist shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ascension and St. James shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Vermillion and St. Mary shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Pointe Coupée, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of East Baton Rouge shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Tensas and Franklin shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Jackson and Union shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Caddo shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine shall form one district, and elect two senators.

The parish of Rapides shall form one district, and elect one senator.

The parishes of Catahoula and Winn shall form one district and elect one senator.

Thirty-six senators in all.

ART. 23. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

ART. 24. Electors in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on, going to, and returning from elections.

ART. 25. At its first session under this constitution, the general assembly shall provide by law that the names and residence of all qualified electors shall be registered, in order to entitle them to vote; but the registry shall be free of cost to the elector.

ART. 26. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence, and at the election precinct in which he is registered: *Provided*, That no voter, in removing from one parish to another, shall lose the right in the former until he has acquired it in the latter.

ART. 27. The members of the senate shall be elected for the term of four years; and when assembled, the senate shall have the power to choose its own officers, except as hereinafter provided.

ART. 28. The general assembly shall divide the State into senatorial districts whenever it apportions representation in the house of representatives.

ART. 29. No parish shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, the parish of Orleans excepted; and whenever a new parish shall be created, it shall be attached to the senatorial district from which most of its territory is taken, or to another contiguous district, at the discretion of the general assembly; but shall not be attached to more than one district. The number of senators shall be thirty-six, and they shall be apportioned among the senatorial districts according to the total population of said districts.

ART. 30. In all apportionments of the Senate, the total population of the State shall be divided by the number thirty-six, and the result produced by this division shall be the senatorial ratio entitling a senatorial district to a senator.

Single or contiguous parishes shall be formed into districts having a population the nearest possible to the number entitling a district to a senator; and

if the apportionment to make a parish or district fall short of, or exceed the ratio, then a district may be formed having not more than two senators; but not otherwise. No new apportionment shall have the effect of abridging the term of service of any senator already elected at the time of making the apportionment. After an enumeration has been made, as directed in the 20th article, the general assembly shall not pass any law till an apportionment of representation in both houses of the general assembly be made.

ART. 31. At the first session of the general assembly, after this constitution goes into effect, the senators shall be divided equally by lot into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class to be vacated at the expiration of the term of the first house of representatives; those of the second class at the expiration of the term of the second house of representatives, so that one-half shall be chosen every two years successively. When a district shall have elected two senators, their respective terms of office shall be determined by lot between themselves.

ART. 32. The first election for senators shall be held at the same time with the election for representatives; and thereafter there shall be elections of senators at the same time with each general election of representatives, to fill the places of those senators whose term of office may have expired.

ART. 33. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have full power to compel the attendance of absent members.

ART. 34. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the qualifications, election, and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 35. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly conduct, and with a concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same offence.

ART. 36. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question, at the desire of any two of them, shall be entered on the journal.

ART. 37. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, for disrespect and disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings; such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days for any one offence.

ART. 38. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting, during the sessions of the general assembly, without the consent of the other.

ART. 39. The members of the general assembly shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be eight dollars per day during their attendance, going to and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. This compensation may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by which such alteration shall have been made. No session shall extend beyond the period of sixty days, to date from its commencement, and any legislative action had after the expiration of said period of sixty days shall be null and void; but the first general assembly that shall convene after the adoption of this constitution may continue in session for one hundred and twenty days.

ART. 40. The members of the general assembly, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

ART. 41. No senator or representative, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, shall be appointed to any civil office of

profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which may have been increased, during the time such senator or representative was in office.

ART. 42. No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house where the bill is pending may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

ART. 43. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in other bills: *Provided*. It shall not introduce any matter under the color of an amendment which does not relate to raising revenue.

ART. 44. The general assembly shall regulate by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may occur in either branch thereof.

ART. 45. On the confirmation or rejection of the officers to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the senators voting for and against the appointments respectively shall be entered on the journals to be kept for the purpose, and made public on or before the end of each session.

ART. 46. Returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state.

ART. 47. In the year in which a regular election for a senator of the United States is to take place, the members of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives on the second Monday following the meeting of the general assembly and proceed to said election.

TITLE III.—*Executive departments.*

ART. 48. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the State of Louisiana. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the lieutenant governor, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: The qualified electors for representatives shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives; the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officer to the secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the session of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives to examine and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, one of them shall immediately be chosen governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly. The person having the greatest number of votes polled for lieutenant governor shall be lieutenant governor; but in case of a tie vote between two or more candidates one of them shall be immediately chosen lieutenant governor by joint vote of the members of the general assembly.

ART. 49. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who is not a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State two years next preceding his election.

ART. 50. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

ART. 51. The governor shall enter on the discharge of his duties on the second Monday in January next ensuing his election, and shall continue in office until the Monday next succeeding the day that his successor shall be declared duly elected, and shall have taken the oath or affirmation required by the constitution.

ART. 52. No member of Congress, or any person holding office under the

United States government, shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

ART. 53. In case of impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal or inability to qualify, or to discharge the powers and duties of his office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term, or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or the disability be removed. The general assembly may provide by law for the case of removal, impeachment, death, resignation, disability or refusal to qualify, of both the governor and the lieutenant governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or for the remainder of the term.

ART. 54. The lieutenant governor, or officer discharging the duties of governor, shall, during his administration, receive the same compensation to which the governor would have been entitled had he continued in office.

ART. 55. The lieutenant governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided. Whenever he shall administer the government, or shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own members as president of the senate for the time being.

ART. 56. The governor shall receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 57. The lieutenant governor shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly upon his own warrant.

ART. 58. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offences against the State; and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction. In cases of treason, he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases when the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party upon being reprieved by the governor shall be released, if in actual custody, until final action by the senate.

ART. 59. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

ART. 60. He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint, all officers whose offices are established by the constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: *Provided, however,* That the general assembly shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment to all other offices established by law.

ART. 61. The governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session thereof, unless otherwise provided for in this constitution; but no person who has been nominated for office and rejected by the senate shall be appointed to the same office during the recess of the senate.

ART. 62. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 63. He shall, from time to time, give the general assembly information respecting the situation of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

ART. 64. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from epidemic; and in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding four months.

ART. 65. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

ART. 66. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented

to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if he do not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members present in that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members present in that house it shall be a law. But in such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return; in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the general assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law.

ART. 67. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor; and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 68. There shall be a secretary of state, who shall hold his office during the term for which the governor shall have been elected. The records of the State shall be kept and preserved in the office of the secretary; he shall keep a fair register of the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and when necessary shall attest them; he shall, when required, lay the said register, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative to his office, before either house of the general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

ART. 69. There shall be a treasurer of the State, and an auditor of public accounts, who shall hold their respective offices during the term of four years. At the first election under this constitution the treasurer shall be elected for two years.

ART. 70. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State; and in case of any vacancy caused by the resignation, death, or absence of the secretary, treasurer, or auditor, the governor shall order an election to fill said vacancies: *Provided*, The unexpired term to be filled be more than twelve months. When otherwise, the governor shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the office thus vacant until the ensuing general election.

ART. 71. The treasurer and the auditor shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum each. The secretary of state shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

ART. 72. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana; and shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

TITLE IV.—*Judiciary department.*

ART. 73. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, in district courts, in parish courts, and in justices of the peace.

ART. 74. The supreme court, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall have appellate jurisdiction only; which jurisdiction shall extend to all cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed \$500; and to all cases in which the constitutionality or legality of any tax, toll, or impost of any kind or nature whatsoever, or any fine, forfeiture, or penalty imposed by a municipal corporation shall be in contestation, whatever may be the amount thereof; and in such cases the appeal shall be direct from the court in which the case originated to the supreme court; and in criminal cases, on questions of law only, whenever the punishment of

death, or imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine exceeding \$300, is actually imposed.

ART. 75. The supreme court shall be composed of one chief justice and four associate justices, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. The chief justice shall receive a salary of \$7,500, and each of the associate justices a salary of \$7,000 annually, payable quarterly on their own warrants. The chief justice and the associate justices shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for the term of eight years. They shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have practiced law for five years, the last three thereof next preceding their appointment, in the State. The court shall appoint its own clerks, and may remove them at pleasure.

ART. 76. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in the city of New Orleans, from the first Monday in the month of November to the end of the month of May. The general assembly shall have power to fix the sessions elsewhere during the rest of the year; until otherwise provided, the sessions shall be held as heretofore.

ART. 77. The supreme court, and each of the judges thereof, shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, at the instance of persons in actual custody, in cases when they may have appellate jurisdiction.

ART. 78. No judgment shall be rendered by the supreme court without a concurrence of a majority composing the court. Whenever the majority cannot concur, in consequence of the recusation of any member of the court, the judges not recused shall have power to call upon any judge or judges of the district courts, whose duty it shall be, when so called upon, to preside in the place of the judge or judges recused, and to aid in determining the case.

ART. 79. All judges, by virtue of their office, shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The style of all process shall be "The State of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana, and conclude "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

ART. 80. The judges of all courts, whenever practicable, shall refer to the law, in virtue of which every definitive judgment is rendered; but in all cases they shall adduce the reasons on which their judgment is founded.

ART. 81. The judges of all courts shall be liable to impeachment for crimes and misdemeanors. For any reasonable cause the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the general assembly. In every such case the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted in the journal of each house.

ART. 82. No duties or functions shall ever be attached by law to the supreme or district courts or the several judges thereof, but such as are judicial; and the said judges are prohibited from receiving any fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries, for any official duties performed by them.

ART. 83. The general assembly shall divide the State into judicial districts, which shall remain unchanged for four years, and for each district court one judge, learned in the law, shall be elected for each district, by a plurality of the qualified electors thereof. For each district there shall be one district court, except in the parish of Orleans, in which the general assembly may establish as many district courts as the public interests may require. Until otherwise provided, there shall be seven district courts for the parish of Orleans, with the following original jurisdiction: the first, exclusive criminal jurisdiction; the second, exclusive probate jurisdiction; the third, exclusive jurisdiction of appeals from justices of the peace; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh district courts, exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, except probate, when the sum in contest is above \$100, exclusive of interest. These seven courts shall also have such further jurisdiction, not inconsistent herewith, as shall be conferred by law.

The number of districts in the State shall not be less than 12 nor more than 20. The clerks of the district courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective parishes, and shall hold their office for four years.

ART. 84. Each of said judges shall receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office, and shall never be less than \$5,000. He must be a citizen of the United States, over the age of 25 years, and have resided in the State and practiced law therein for the space of two years next preceding his election. The judges of the district courts shall hold their office for the term of four years.

ART. 85. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds \$500, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil ordinary suits when the amount in dispute exceeds \$100, exclusive of interest.

ART. 86. For each parish court one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish. He shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall receive a salary and fees to be provided by law. Until otherwise provided, each parish judge shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, and such fees as are established by law for clerks of district courts. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State.

ART. 87. The parish courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace in all cases when the amount in controversy is more than \$25, and less than \$100, exclusive of interest. They shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in ordinary suits, in all cases when the amount in dispute exceeds \$100, and does not exceed \$500, subject to an appeal to the district court in all cases when the amount in contestation exceeds \$100, exclusive of interest. All successions shall be opened and settled in the parish courts; and all suits in which a succession is either plaintiff or defendant may be brought either in the parish or district court, according to the amount involved. In criminal matters the parish courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases when the penalty is not necessarily imprisonment at hard labor or death, and when the accused shall waive trial by jury. They shall also have the power of committing magistrates, and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred on them by law. There shall be no trial by jury before the parish courts.

ART. 88. In all probate matters when the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, the appeal shall be directly from the parish to the supreme court.

ART. 89. The justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors of each parish, in the manner to be provided by the general assembly. They shall hold office for the term of two years, and their compensation shall be fixed by law. Their jurisdiction in civil cases shall not exceed one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, subject to an appeal to the parish court in all cases when the amount in dispute shall exceed ten dollars, exclusive of interest. They shall have such criminal jurisdiction as shall be provided for by law.

ART. 90. In any case when the judge may be recused, and when he is not personally interested in the matters in contestation, he shall select a lawyer, having the qualifications required for a judge of his court, to try such cases. And when the judge is personally interested in the suit, he shall call upon the parish or district judge, as the case may be, to try the case.

ART. 91. The general assembly shall have power to vest in the parish judges the right to grant such orders and to do such acts as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the administration of justice; and in all cases the power thus granted shall be specified and determined.

ART. 92. There shall be an attorney general for the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and

shall hold his office for four years. There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the State, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the judicial district. He shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

ART. 93. There shall be a sheriff and coroner elected by the qualified electors of each parish, except the parish of Orleans. In the parish of Orleans there shall be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff for the criminal court, who shall be the executive officer of said court, and shall have charge of the parish prison. There shall also be elected by the qualified electors of the parish at large one sheriff, who shall be the executive officer of the civil courts, and who shall perform all other duties heretofore devolving upon the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, except those herein delegated to the sheriff of the criminal court. The qualified electors of the city of New Orleans residing below the middle of Canal street shall elect one coroner for that district, and the qualified electors of the city of New Orleans residing above the middle of Canal street, together with those residing in that part of the parish known as Orleans, right bank, shall elect one coroner for that district. All of said officers shall hold their office for two years, and receive such fees of office as may be prescribed by law.

ART. 94. No judicial powers, except as committing magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such offices shall not extend further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction, as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action of damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer.

TITLE V.—*Impeachment.*

ART. 95. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives.

ART. 96. Impeachments of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer, superintendent of public education, and of the judges of the inferior courts, justices of the peace excepted, shall be tried by the senate; the chief justice of the supreme court, or the senior associate judge thereof, shall preside during the trial of such impeachments. Impeachments of the judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present.

ART. 97. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit in the State; but the convicted parties shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law.

TITLE VI.—*General provisions.*

ART. 98. Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disfranchised by this constitution, and persons under interdiction.

ART. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding

any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary, and persons under interdiction. All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage by abjuring their allegiance to the United States government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled "the Confederate States of America;" those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and it shall be published in the official journal: *Provided*, That no person who, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union, shall be held to be included among those herein excepted. Registrars of voters shall take the oath of any such person as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that he is entitled to the benefit of this proviso.

ART. 100. Members of the general assembly and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——— according to the best of my ability and understanding: so help me God."

ART. 101. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or in adhering to its enemies—giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court.

ART. 102. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence.

ART. 103. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

ART. 104. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. A statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall be made annually in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; and the first general assembly convening under this constitution shall make a special appropriation to liquidate whatever portion of the debt of this convention may at that time remain unpaid or unprovided for.

ART. 105. All civil officers of the State at large shall be voters of and reside within the State; and all district or parish officers shall reside within their respective districts or parishes, and shall keep their offices at such place therein as may be required by law.

ART. 106. All civil officers shall be removable by an address of two-thirds of

the members elect to each house of the general assembly, except those whose removal is otherwise provided for by this constitution.

ART. 107. In all elections by the people the vote shall be taken by ballot; and in all elections by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the vote shall be given *viva voce*.

ART. 108. None but citizens of the United States and of this State shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit in this State.

ART. 109. The laws, public records, and the judicial and legislative proceedings of the State shall be promulgated and preserved in the English language; and no law shall require judicial process to be issued in any other than the English language.

ART. 110. No *ex post facto* or retroactive law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed; nor vested rights be divested, unless for purposes of public utility and for adequate compensation made.

ART. 111. Whenever the general assembly shall contract a debt exceeding in amount the sum of \$100,000, unless, in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, it shall, in the law creating the debt, provide adequate ways and means for the payment of the current interest and of the principal when the same shall become due; and the said law shall be irrevocable until principal and interest be fully paid; or unless the repealing law contain some adequate provision for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt.

ART. 112. The general assembly shall provide by law for all change of venue in civil and criminal cases.

ART. 113. The general assembly may enact general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, and the granting of divorces; but no special law shall be passed relating to particular or individual cases.

ART. 114. Every law shall express its object or objects in its title.

ART. 115. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case the revived or amended section shall be re-enacted and published at length.

ART. 116. The general assembly shall never adopt any system or code of laws by general reference to such system or code of laws; but in all cases shall specify the several provisions of the law it may enact.

ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public.

ART. 118. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. The general assembly shall have power to exempt from taxation property actually used for church, school, or charitable purposes. The general assembly may levy an income tax upon all persons pursuing any occupation, trade, or calling. And all such persons shall obtain a license as provided by law. All tax on income shall be *pro rata* on the amount of income or business done. And all deeds of sale made or that may be made by collectors of taxes shall be received by courts in evidence as *prima facie* valid sales. The general assembly shall levy a poll tax on all male inhabitants of this State, over 21 years old, for school and charitable purposes, which tax shall never exceed one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

ART. 119. No liability, either State, parochial, or municipal, shall exist for any debts contracted for or in the interest of the rebellion against the United States government.

ART. 120. The general assembly may determine the mode of filling vacancies in all offices for which provision is not made in this constitution.

ART. 121. The general assembly shall pass no law requiring a property qualification for office.

ART. 122. All officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office, except in cases of impeachment or suspension.

ART. 123. The general assembly shall provide for the protection of the rights of married women to their dotal and paraphernal property, and for the registration of the same; but no mortgage or privilege shall hereafter affect third parties, unless recorded in the parish where the property to be affected is situated. The tacit mortgages and privileges now existing in this State shall cease to have effect against third persons after the 1st day of January, 1870, unless duly recorded. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all mortgages and privileges.

ART. 124. The general assembly, at its first session under this constitution, shall provide an annual pension for the veterans of 1814 and 1815, residing in the State.

ART. 125. The military shall be in subordination to the civil power.

ART. 126. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to make it obligatory upon each parish to support all paupers residing within its limits.

ART. 127. All agreements, the consideration of which was confederate money, notes or bonds, are null and void, and shall not be enforced by the courts of this State.

ART. 128. Contracts for the sale of persons are null and void, and shall not be enforced by the courts of this State.

ART. 129. The State of Louisiana shall never assume nor pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion; nor shall this State ever, in any manner, claim from the United States, or make any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

ART. 130. All contracts made and entered into under the pretended authority of any government heretofore existing in this State, by which children were bound out without the knowledge or consent of their parents, are hereby declared null and void; nor shall any child be bound out to any one for any term of years, while either one of its parents live, without the consent of such parent, except in cases of children legally sent to the house of correction.

ART. 131. The seat of government shall be established at the city of New Orleans, and shall not be removed without the consent of two-thirds of the members of both houses of the general assembly.

ART. 132. All lands sold in pursuance of decrees of courts shall be divided into tracts of from ten to fifty acres.

ART. 133. No judicial powers shall be exercised by clerks of courts.

ART. 134. No soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire a residence in this State by reason of being stationed or doing duty in the same.

TITLE VII.—*Public education.*

ART. 135. The general assembly shall establish at least one free public school in every parish throughout the State, and shall provide for its support by taxation or otherwise. All children of this State between the years of six (6) and twenty-one (21) shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning sustained or established by the State in common without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning established exclusively for any race by the State of Louisiana.

ART. 136. No municipal corporation shall make any rules or regulations contrary to the spirit and intention of article one hundred and thirty-five, (135.)

ART. 137. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of this State a superintendent of public education, who shall hold his office for four years. His duties shall be prescribed by law, and he shall have the supervision and the general control of all public schools throughout the State. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly on his own warrant.

ART. 138. The general exercises in the public schools shall be conducted in the English language.

ART. 139. The proceeds of all lands heretofore granted by the United States for the use and support of public schools, and of all lands or other property which may hereafter be bequeathed for that purpose, and of all lands which may be granted or bequeathed to the State, and not granted or bequeathed expressly for any other purpose which may hereafter be disposed of by the State, and the proceeds of all estates of deceased persons to which the State may be entitled by law, shall be held by the State as a loan, and shall be and remain a perpetual fund on which the State shall pay an annual interest of six per cent., which interest, with the interest of the trust fund deposited with this State by the United States, under the act of Congress approved June the twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the rent of the unsold land, shall be appropriated to the support of such schools; and this appropriation shall remain inviolable.

ART. 140. No appropriation shall be made by the general assembly for the support of any private school or any private institution of learning whatever.

ART. 141. One-half of the funds derived from the poll-tax herein provided for shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of the free public schools throughout the State and the university of New Orleans.

ART. 142. A university shall be established and maintained in the city of New Orleans. It shall be composed of a law, a medical, and a collegiate department, each with appropriate faculties. The general assembly shall provide by law for its organization and maintenance: *Provided*, That all departments of this institution of learning shall be open in common to all students capable of matriculating. No rules or regulations shall be made by the trustees, faculties, or other officers of said institution of learning, nor shall any laws be made by the general assembly violating the letter or spirit of the articles under this title.

ART. 143. Institutions for the support of the insane, the education and support of the blind and the deaf and dumb shall always be fostered by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

TITLE VIII.—*Militia.*

ART. 144. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to organize the militia of the State; and all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disfranchised by the laws of the United States, and of this State, shall be subject to military duty.

ART. 145. The governor shall appoint all commissioned officers, subject to confirmation or rejection by the senate, except the staff officers, who shall be appointed by their respective chiefs, and commissioned by the governor. All militia officers shall take and subscribe to the oath prescribed for officers of the United States army, and the oath prescribed for officers in this State.

ART. 146. The governor shall have power to call the militia into active service for the preservation of law and order, or when the public safety may require it. The militia when in active service shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers and privates as is received by officers and privates in the United States army.

TITLE IX.—*Mode of revising the constitution.*

ART. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be

published three months before the next general election for representatives to the general assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election ; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

TITLE X.—*Schedule.*

ART. 148. The ordinance of secession of the State of Louisiana, passed 26th of January, 1861, is hereby declared to be null and void. The constitution adopted in 1864, and all previous constitutions in the State of Louisiana, are declared to be superseded by this constitution.

ART. 149. All rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, contracts, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if it had not been adopted ; all judgments and judicial sales, marriages, and executed contracts made in good faith, and in accordance with existing laws in this State, rendered, made, or entered into, between the 26th day of January, 1861, and the date when this constitution shall be adopted, are hereby declared to be valid, except the following laws :

“An act to authorize the widening of the new canal and basin.” Approved March 14, 1867.

“An act to amend and re-enact the 121st section of an act entitled ‘An act relative to crimes and offences.’” Approved December 20, 1865.

“An act for the punishment of persons for tampering with, persuading, or enticing away, harboring, feeding, or secreting laborers, servants, or apprentices.” Approved December 21, 1865.

“An act to punish, in certain cases, the employers of laborers and apprentices.” Approved December 21, 1865.

“An act in relation to exemption from State, parish, and city taxes, for the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, in certain cases.” Certified March 16, 1866.

“An act granting ferry privileges to C. K. Marshall, his heirs or assigns.” Approved March 10, 1866.

“An act to authorize the board of levee commissioners, of the levee district in the parishes of Madison and Carroll, to issue bonds, &c., &c.” Approved March 28, 1867.

Section third of “An act to organize the police of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein.” Approved February 12, 1866.

ART. 150. The laws relative to the duties of officers shall remain in force, though contrary to this constitution, and the several duties be performed by the respective officers, until the organization of the government under this constitution.

ART. 151. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of causes now pending in the courts of this State to courts created by or under this constitution.

TITLE XI.—*Ordinance.*

ART. 152. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention this constitution shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State in conformity to the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled “An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,” and the acts supplementary thereto.

ART. 153. The election for the ratification of the constitution shall be held on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th days of April, 1868, at the places now prescribed by law ; and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock a. m.

to 7 o'clock p. m. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the constitution;" and those opposed to ratifying the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against the constitution."

ART. 154. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of Congress passed March 23, 1867, an election shall be held at the same time and place at which the constitution is submitted for ratification, for all State, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the general assembly and for congressional representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the reconstruction acts of Congress shall vote, and none others: *Provided*, That any elector shall be eligible to any office under any municipal corporation in this State.

ART. 155. At the election for the ratification of the constitution, and for officers of the civil government, as required by Congress, all registered electors may vote in any parish where they have resided for 10 days next preceding said election, and at any precinct in the parish, upon presentation of their certificates of registration, affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence that they are entitled to vote as registered electors.

ART. 156. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the commanding general of the fifth military district, to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall, also, at the same time and place, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered: *Provided*, They be authorized so to act by the commanding general. And in case the commanding general should not so authorize said registrars and commissioners, the committee of seven, appointed by this convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election of civil officers, shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans, counting Orleans right bank as one district, who shall, each in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of commissioners of election to hold the said election for said civil officers and representatives, at the same time and place as herein provided for.

ART. 157. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the commissioners holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter, to the registrars of the parish or district. The registrars shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the chairman of the committee of seven appointed by this convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return has been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

ART. 158. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

ART. 159. The general assembly elected under this constitution shall hold its first session in the city of New Orleans on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and passed June 13, 1866; said general assembly shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment shall have been acted upon.

ART. 160. All registrars and commissioners appointed under this constitution shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office;" the said oath of office shall be administered to each registrar by the chairman of the committee of seven and to each commissioner by the registrar appointing him.

ART. 161. All registrars, commissioners, and other officers, necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the reconstruction acts of Congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance, adopted by the convention, December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, not otherwise appropriated.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,

President, and Delegate from the Parish of Calahoula.

O. C. Antoine, of Caddo.
 L. W. Baker, of Bossier.
 Simeon Belden.
 Arnold Bertonneau.
 W. Jasper Blackburn.
 O. C. Blandin.
 Hy. Bonseigneur.
 E. Bonnefoi.
 William Brown.
 Dennis Burrel.
 Wm. Butler.
 W. R. Crane.
 R. I. Cromwell.
 Samuel E. Cuny.
 A. J. Demarest.
 Charles Depasseau.
 P. G. Deslonde.
 Joseph Deslonde.
 A. Donato, jr.
 David Douglas.
 Gustave Dupart.
 Uger Dupart.
 C. B. H. Duplessis.
 J. B. Esnard.
 L. François.
 Hy. W. Fuller.
 John Gair.
 R. G. Gardner.
 Léopold Guichard.
 Peter Harper.
 John S. Harris.
 O. H. Hempstead, jr.
 Wm. H. Hiestand.
 James Henry Ingraham.
 Robert Hamlin Isabelle.
 Thomas Isabelle.
 George H. Jackson.
 Simon Jones.
 George Y. Kelso.
 James H. Landers.
 Victor M. Lange.
 Charles Leroy.

Jas. B. Lewis.
 Richard Lewis.
 John Lynch, of Carroll.
 F. Marie.
 Thos. N. Martin.
 J. A. Masicot.
 William R. Meadows.
 Benjamin McLeran.
 W. L. McMillen.
 Milton Morris.
 S. R. Moses.
 Wm. Murrel.
 James Mushaway.
 Théophile Mahier.
 J. P. Newsham.
 Joseph C. Oliver.
 S. B. Packard.
 John Pearce.
 P. B. S. Pinchback.
 R. Poindexter.
 Curtis Pollard.
 Geo. W. Ragan.
 D. H. Reese.
 F. Riard.
 Daniel D. Riggs.
 J. H. A. Roberts.
 L. S. Rodriguez.
 N. Schwab.
 Charles Smith.
 Sosthène L. Snaer.
 H. R. Steele.
 Chas. H. Thibaut.
 Ed. Tinchaut.
 M. H. Twitchell.
 N. Underwood.
 P. F. Valfroit.
 Jno. B. Vandergrieff, M. D.
 Michel Vidal, of St. Landry.
 Rufus Waples.
 G. M. Wickliffe.
 Henderson Williams.
 David Wilson.

Attest :

WM. VIGERS, *Secretary.*

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 12th of December last, relative to the sale of public vessels since the close of the rebellion.

MAY 11, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of December last, requesting information respecting the sale of public vessels since the close of the rebellion. No report upon the subject has yet been received from the Department of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1868.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 17, 1867.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of House resolution of the 12th instant, which has been referred to this department for report, "requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives what public vessels have been sold since the close of the war, stating the time when sold, the names of the vessels, the amount received therefor, the class to which they belonged, whether they were sold at public or private sale, the amount expended upon such vessels separately since the close of the war, and by what authority such sales were made."

It is supposed that the revenue cutter vessels do not come within the purview of the resolution, as there is now pending before the department a resolution relating to the same subject.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1865.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the 12th of December, 1867:

FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
December 12, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Banks,

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby, requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives what public vessels have been sold since the close of the war, stating the time when sold, the names of the vessels, the amount received therefor, the classes to which they belonged, whether they were sold at public or private sale, the amount expended upon said vessels separately since the close of the war, and by what authority such sales have been made.

FORTIETH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
December 12, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Cook,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House, in connection with the information this day called for in relation to the number and price of the public vessels sold since the war, whether any of the vessels so sold were captured from the enemy during the war, and upon which prize money was paid by the United States, and, if so, the amount of prize money so paid, the date of payment, and the price for which the vessels were sold.

Soon after the receipt of these resolutions, the House of Representatives adopted and forwarded to the Navy Department direct, a resolution calling for substantially the same and much additional information, and the labor of gathering the data to answer each of them has been prosecuted at the same time. The accompanying tables give the statistics required. Sales of unserviceable war vessels are made under authority of an act of Congress approved April 21, 1806, entitled "An act for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States and for building gunboats."

That portion of one of the resolutions which calls for information as to "whether any of the vessels so sold were captured from the enemy during the war and upon which prize money was paid by the United States," &c., appears to have been made upon a misapprehension of the law and practice of the service and the courts. The United States acquires no title to captured vessels except by purchase from the courts and payment in the same way as if the vessels were bought of private individuals. The payment of prize money is made from the proceeds of sales of captured vessels and other prize property, whether sold to the United States or to individuals, after condemnation, and is the avails of capture, not money appropriated or "paid by the United States." In some cases, where the captured vessels were small, and would not pay the expenses of adjudication, or were unseaworthy and could not be sent within the jurisdiction of a prize court, they were taken into service and used without compensation to the captors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDENT.

No. 11.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
May 6, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the department, the information required by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th December, 1867, has been collected, and is herewith transmitted in tabular form.

This resolution requires the names of the public vessels sold since the close of the war; the time when sold; the amount received therefor; the classes to which the vessels belong; whether sold at public or private sale; the amount expended on them since the close of the war; whether any of them were captured from the enemy upon which prize money was due; the amount of prize money paid; the date of payment, and the authority by which the sales were made.

In order to obtain this information, it has been necessary to examine numerous records in the department and in the bureaus, and the limited number of persons that could be engaged in this work have prosecuted it with unremitting diligence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Statement of navy vessels sold since the close of the war and up to date, with their names, class rate, and the amount expended upon each since the close of the war, (so far as known;) whether built by or for the United States; purchased or captured; when, by what authority, and in what manner sold, and the price received for each.

Name.	Class rate.	Am't expend'd	How acquired.	When sold.	How sold.	Am't received.
Abeona	Fourth ..	None.	Purchased	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale	\$13,400 00
Abraham	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Sept. 30, 1865	do	10,000 00
Acacia	do	None.	Purchased	June 30, 1865	do	14,000 00
Adels	do	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	21,000 00
Agawam	Third	None.	do	Oct. 10, 1867	do	3,700 00
Alabama	do	\$13,723 26	Built for United States	Aug. 10, 1865	do	28,000 00
Albatross	Fourth ..	323 35	Purchased	Sept. 8, 1865	do	19,800 00
Albemarle	do	1,317 46	do	Oct. 19, 1865	do	235 00
Albemarle	do	None.	do	Oct. 15, 1867	do	3,900 00
Alexandria	Fourth ..	1,219 80	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	2,400 00
Alfred Robb	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	9,900 00
Alpha	do	None.	Purchased	Sept. 23, 1865	do	5,100 00
Althes	do	7,535 24	do	Dec. 8, 1866	Tender after auction.	5,300 00
A. Houghton	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1865	Public sale	6,650 00
A. Hugel	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	12,500 00
Amaranthus	do	10 50	do	Sept. 5, 1865	do	13,000 00
Anacostia	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	8,300 00
Anemone	do	631 25	do	Oct. 23, 1865	do	8,000 00
Antona	do	86 12	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	15,000 00
Arethusa	do	None.	do	Jan. 3, 1866	do	15,500 00
Argosy	do	25 25	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,000 00
Ariel	do	None.	do	June 29, 1865	do	1,270 00
Aries	Third	2,282 31	do	Aug. 1, 1865	do	56,500 00
Arkansas	do	2,208 65	do	Aug. 1, 1865	do	40,100 00
Arlotta	Fourth ..	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	9,000 00
Arthur	do	1,383 89	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	11,500 00
A. Dinmore	Third	1,575 83	do	Sept. 5, 1865	do	49,000 00
Avenger	Fourth ..	None.	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 29, 1865	do	5,000 00
Azalea	do	None.	Purchased	Aug. 10, 1865	do	11,100 00
Baltimore	do	2 00	Transferred by War Department	July 5, 1865	do	16,000 00
Baubeo	do	1,069 23	Purchased	Oct. 23, 1865	do	17,500 00
Bat	do	37 53	do	Sept. 25, 1865	do	29,500 00
Beaufort	do	None.	do	June 29, 1865	do	3,850 00
Belle	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	8,000 00
Ben Morgan	do	601 93	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	5,900 00
Benton	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 30, 1865	do	15,280 00
Berkley	do	907 37	Purchased	July 12, 1865	do	41,000 00
Berrville	do	None.	do	Sept. 21, 1865	do	61,000 00
Bidwell	do	30,923 71	do	July 12, 1865	do	40,500 00
Bignonia	Second ..	1,644 01	do	Sept. 20, 1865	do	52,500 00
Blument	Fourth ..	None.	do	Sept. 20, 1865	Tender	1,000 00

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

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Bollo	do	None.	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	6,900 00
Braziers	do	None.	do	June 2, 1865	do	15,700 00
Brilliant	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	8,000 00
Britannia	do	918 59	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	15,300 00
Brown	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,700 00
Cactus	do	2,958 85	do	June 30, 1865	do	10,000 00
Calhoun	do	None.	do	June 30, 1864	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal.	14,500 00
Cambridge	Third	9,943 47	do	June 30, 1865	Transferred to quartermasters' department.	17,500 00
Camella	Fourth	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	Public sale	13,900 00
Calypso	do	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	25,000 00
Carnation	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	6,400 00
Carrabesett	do	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	18,500 00
Carondelet	do	None.	do	Nov. 24, 1865	do	3,800 00
Catawba	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Apr. 2, 1867	Tender by act of Congress	380,000 00
Cayuga	do	15 50	Built for United States	Oct. 25, 1865	Public sale	11,500 00
Ceres	do	1,657 26	Purchased.	Oct. 25, 1865	do	6,800 00
Champion	do	None.	do	Nov. 29, 1865	Tender	3,900 00
Charlotte	do	None.	do	Apr. 27, 1867	Public auction.	3,800 00
Charles Phelps.	do	505 43	do	Sept. 2, 1865	do	9,300 00
Chatham	do	None.	do	Oct. 1, 1865	do	44,500 00
Cherokee	do	1,140 70	Built for United States.	Oct. 8, 1867	do	4,000 00
Chillicothe.	Third	None.	Purchased.	Mar. 29, 1866	do	1,025 00
Chippewa	Fourth	3,32 32	Built for United States.	Nov. 30, 1865	do	3,000 00
Choctaw	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Mar. 29, 1866	do	16,300 00
Choctaw	Third	8,221 32	Built by United States	Nov. 30, 1865	do	9,813 00
Circassian	Fourth	1,621 28	Purchased.	July 13, 1867	Tender after auction.	10,000 00
Cimarron	do	1,139 42	Built for United States	Nov. 6, 1866	Tender after auction.	71,000 00
Cincinnati	Fourth	3,835 72	Transferred by War Department	Mar. 29, 1866	Public sale	15,000 00
Clematis	do	3,835 02	Purchased.	Nov. 26, 1866	Tender after auction.	7,160 00
Clover	do	None.	do	Sept. 21, 1865	Public sale	10,000 00
Clyde	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	11,400 00
Collier	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	12,000 00
Columbia	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1867	do	9,250 00
Commodore Barney	Fourth	135 14	do	Oct. 10, 1867	do	13,400 00
Commodore Hull	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	13,500 00
Commodore Morris.	do	1,508 17	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	16,000 00
Commodore Perry	do	1,719 83	do	July 12, 1865	do	22,900 00
Commodore Read	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	16,900 00
Commanagh	Third	12,658 26	Built by United States.	Oct. 1, 1867	do	17,100 00
Connecticut	Second	2,004 72	Purchased.	Sept. 21, 1865	do	137,000 00
Cornelia	Fourth	2 60	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	19,000 00
Corypheus	do	5,260 34	do	Oct. 23, 1865	do	1,380 00
C. P. Williams	do	None.	do	Aug. 29, 1866	do	12,000 00
Crocket	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	7,100 00
Crusader	do	48 64	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	6,050 00
Cutwag	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	9,000 00
	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	7,600 00

† Wreck.

* Hall.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Statement of navy vessels sold since the close of the war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Class rate.	Expended.	How acquired.	When sold.	How sold.	Am't received.
Carrinck	Fourth	None.	Purchased.	Sept. 15, 1865	Public sale	\$7,300 00
Daffell	do	None.	do	Mar. 14, 1867	do	5,450 00
Dalla	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	4,100 00
Daily	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	3,675 00
Dandelson	do	\$1,500 00	Purchased.	Aug. 15, 1865	do	7,800 00
Dan Smith	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	7,100 00
Daylight	do	12 03	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	12,600 00
Dawn	do	368 27	do	Nov. 1, 1865	do	20,000 00
Declar	do	458 88	Built by United States	Aug. 15, 1865	do	8,800 00
Delaware	do	1,713 67	Purchased.	Sept. 15, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal.	40,000 00
Delta	do	408 12	do	Sept. 5, 1865	Public sale	5,700 00
Donagel	do	None.	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	89,000 00
Dragon	do	None.	do	July 29, 1865	do	6,750 00
Dumbarton	do	7,521 32	Built for United States	Oct. 25, 1867	Tender after auction.	17,000 00
Dunderberg	Fourth	None.	do	July 3, 1867	Tender by act of Congress	1,092,887 73
E. B. Hale	do	None.	Purchased.	June 20, 1865	Public sale	4,600 00
Ellis	do	None.	do	Sept. 23, 1865	do	26,500 00
Ellen	do	None.	do	Sept. 2, 1865	do	26,363 00
Elik	do	72 90	do	Aug. 24, 1865	do	9,000 00
Emma	do	1,939 40	do	Nov. 1, 1865	do	9,500 00
Eolus	do	266 68	do	Aug. 1, 1865	do	27,500 00
Epiloun	do	None.	do	Aug. 1, 1865	do	6,600 00
Esex	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 1, 1865	do	4,000 00
Ethan Allen	do	31,380 46	Transferred by army	July 24, 1865	do	7,500 00
Eureka	do	None.	Purchased.	Oct. 9, 1867	Tender after auction.	20,000 00
Euwax	do	None.	do	Sept. 15, 1865	Public sale	90 00
Exchange	Third	1,269 17	Built for United States	Oct. 15, 1867	do	15,000 00
Fab-tue	Fourth	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	7,100 00
Fair-lee	do	478 29	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	69,000 00
Fairplay	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	5,150 00
Fairy	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	9,600 00
Farrington	do	791 99	do	May 14, 1867	Private sale	15,000 00
Fawn	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale	gold, 15,000 00
Fearnot	do	13,321 30	do	Oct. 3, 1866	do	7,300 00
Fern	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	19,500 00
Fernandina	do	35 06	Purchased.	June 9, 1865	do	4,250 00
Flag	Third	None.	do	July 14, 1865	do	8,900 00
Flambeau	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	50,000 00
Flower	do	None.	do	Sept. 23, 1865	do	43,500 00
Forest E.	Fourth	None.	Captured	Aug. 17, 1865	do	750 00
Forest D.	Third	2,759 81	Purchased.	Oct. 25, 1865	do	8,900 00
Fort Duclon	do	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	24,500 00
Fort Gaines	Fourth	1,350 14	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	9,500 00
Fort Henry	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	18,500 00
Fort Madison	do	None.	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	12,500 00
Fort Jackson	Harriet	9,520 18	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	119,000 00

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

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Fort Morgan.	Fourth.	None.	do	Sept. 5, 1865	do	70,000 00
Fox.	do	None.	do	June 28, 1865	do	2,015 00
Fuchita.	do	None.	do	Sept. 23, 1865	Tender	11,000 00
Galata.	Third	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	Public sale	54,000 00
Gama.	Fourth.	56 96	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	4,100 00
Gama.	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	11,000 00
Gaselle.	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,350 00
Gem of the Sea.	do	None.	do	May 6, 1865	Tender after auction.	6,500 00
Gembok.	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	Public sale	20,500 00
General Bragg.	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	22,100 00
General Lyon.	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	26,250 00
General Pillow.	do	None.	do	Nov. 24, 1865	Tender after auction.	2,000 00
General Price.	do	None.	do	Oct. 3, 1867	Public sale	14,000 00
Genesee.	Third	8,695 52	do	Sept. 27, 1865	do	7,500 00
George Mangham.	Fourth.	None.	do	Oct. 16, 1865	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	15,000 00
Gerardum.	do	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	Public sale	13,100 00
Gertrude.	do	392 92	do	Sept. 15, 1865	do	7,300 00
Gladiolus.	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	62,000 00
Glaucus.	Third	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	18,000 00
Glide.	Fourth	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	38,000 00
Gov. Buckingham.	Third	4,850 80	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	86,000 00
Grand Gulf.	do	1,870 91	do	Nov. 29, 1865	do	4,300 00
Great Western.	Fourth.	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	11,000 00
Groesbeck.	do	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	2,200 00
G. W. Hunt.	do	None.	do	Sept. 8, 1865	do	6,400 00
George W. Rodgers.	do	None.	do	July 30, 1865	do	10,100 00
Henry James.	do	70 42	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	12,700 00
Hastings.	do	None.	do	Apr. 16, 1867	do	3,655 00
Harcourt.	do	963 23	do	June 30, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	6,000 00
Heliotrope.	do	None.	do	July 30, 1865	Public sale.	5,200 00
Henry Brinker.	do	None.	do	Sept. 12, 1865	do	28,500 00
Hendrick Hudson.	do	None.	do	Oct. 5, 1865	do	6,500 00
Hollyhock.	do	576 19	do	Sept. 5, 1865	do	35,000 00
Hona.	Third	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	27,000 00
Honduras.	Fourth	16 80	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	21,300 00
Honesyunkie.	do	None.	do	May 20, 1865	do	11,050 00
Hope.	do	4 00	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	15,900 00
Horse Beals.	do	194 01	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	2,100 00
Howquah.	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	16,500 00
Hutchback.	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	8,100 00
Hunter.	Fourth	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	33,000 00
Huntsville.	Third	3,874 75	do	Oct. 17, 1865	do	4,350 00
Hudson.	Fourth	None.	do	Aug. 5, 1866	do	15,300 00
Hylasus.	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	10,300 00
Hydrangea.	do	3 25	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	19,000 00
Ilex.	Fourth	None.	do	Sept. 25, 1865	do	3,000 00
Ida.	do	537 57	do	Nov. 24, 1865	Tender after auction	12,500 00
Indiana.	do	None.	do	Mar. 13, 1867	Public sale	63,000 00
Ino.	Third	818 95	do	July 12, 1865	do	15,900 00
Isonomia.	Fourth	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	15,900 00
Izaca.	do	82 16	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	15,900 00

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Statement of navy vessels sold since the close of the war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Class rate.	Expended.	How acquired.	When sold.	How sold.	Am't received.
Iuka	Third	\$715 90	Purchased	Aug. 1, 1865	Public sale	\$57,000 00
Ivy	Fourth	1,908 75	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 7, 1865	do	5,850 00
Ira	do	None	Purchased	Oct. 1, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	12,100 00
J. N. Seymour	do	157 62	do	June 30, 1865	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	8,000 00
James Alder	Third	None	do	Oct. 1, 1866	Tender after auction	32,000 00
James Davis	Fourth	2,635 95	do	June 12, 1866	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	8,000 00
J. L. Davis	do	None	do	June 12, 1865	Public sale	12,500 00
John Adams	Third	5,344 50	Built by United States	Oct. 5, 1867	do	10,000 00
J. L. Cockwood	Fourth	316 50	Purchased	Sept. 22, 1865	do	6,300 00
John Griffin	do	316 50	do	Sept. 6, 1865	do	10,500 00
John Hancock	do	242 57	Built by United States	Aug. 15, 1865	do	22,333 33
Juliet	do	4 00	Purchased	Aug. 17, 1865	do	6,150 00
J. P. Jackson	do	None	do	Oct. 21, 1865	do	6,300 00
J. S. Chambers	do	121 06	do	Oct. 2, 1865	do	13,500 00
Judge Torrence	do	None	Transferred by War Department	Sept. 27, 1865	do	20,200 00
Juniper	do	None	Purchased	Aug. 17, 1865	do	9,100 00
Kalmia	do	None	do	Nov. 9, 1865	Transferred to Light-house Board at appraisal	7,000 00
Kanawha	do	175 50	Built for United States	Oct. 25, 1865	Public sale	9,900 00
Kastadin	do	772 55	do	June 13, 1866	do	12,050 00
Kato	do	None	Purchased	Nov. 30, 1865	do	15,400 00
Kenbec	do	None	do	Mar. 29, 1866	do	10,350 00
Kensington	Third	1,005 55	Built for United States	Nov. 30, 1865	do	13,500 00
Kenwood	Fourth	3,656 66	Purchased	July 12, 1865	do	81,500 00
Key-stone State	do	None	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,100 00
King Philip	Third	1,793 50	do	Sept. 22, 1865	do	56,160 00
Kino	Fourth	4,860 17	Transferred by War Department	Sept. 15, 1865	do	9,750 00
Kitaldny	do	11 35	Built for United States	Oct. 9, 1866	do	14,100 00
Lexington	do	None	Purchased	Sept. 27, 1865	do	20,600 00
Laburnum	do	None	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	6,000 00
Lafayette	do	None	Purchased	Mar. 16, 1866	Tender after auction	16,300 00
Larkspur	Third	None	Transferred by War Department	Mar. 28, 1866	Public sale	11,050 00
Laurel	Fourth	None	Purchased	Aug. 10, 1865	do	8,100 00
Leaping	do	None	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	3,700 00
Lifesc	do	None	Captured	Aug. 5, 1865	do	400 00
Lillian	do	1,671 44	Purchased	July 12, 1865	do	9,200 00
Little Ada	do	2,051 96	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	26,500 00
Little Rebel	do	None	do	Nov. 30, 1865	Transferred to War Department at appraisal	21,000 00
Lodona	do	None	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 30, 1865	Public sale	9,500 00
Louisville	do	None	Purchased	Nov. 30, 1865	do	35,900 00
Lupin	do	None	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 30, 1865	do	3,000 00
Madison	do	35,407 50	Built by United States	Oct. 25, 1865	do	5,500 00
Magnum	Third	7 40	Purchased	Oct. 2, 1867	do	17,000 00
Malvern	do	None	do	Oct. 2, 1867	do	45,000 00
						1,100,000 00

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

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Maria A. Wood.....	do	4, 231 67do	Sept. 6, 1865	Tender after auction	5,000 00
Marigold.....	do	None.do	Oct. 5, 1865	Public sale	6,200 00
Marmora.....	do	None.	.....do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	8,650 00
Martin.....	do	None.	.....do	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	2,600 00
Mary Sanford.....	Fourth	None.	.....do	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	44,000 00
Massachusetts.....	Fourth	92 79	.....do	Oct. 1, 1867	.....do	60,000 00
Massachusetts.....	Fourth	92 79	.....do	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	7,300 00
Mathew Vassar.....	Third	76 57	Built for United States	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction	15,000 00
Massachusetts.....	do	92 62	Purchased	Oct. 25, 1865	Public sale	35,000 00
Matthias.....	do	3, 723 70	Built for United States	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction	15,000 00
Matthias.....	do	None.	Purchased	Oct. 5, 1865	Public sale	6,000 00
Meteor.....	Fourth	228 58	Built by United States	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	19,900 00
Miami.....	Third	1, 101 90	Purchased	Nov. 1, 1865	.....do	13,500 00
Midnight.....	Fourth	8, 192 61	Built for United States	Oct. 3, 1867	.....do	2,100 00
Mingoe.....	Third	None.	Captured	Nov. 24, 1865	.....do	11,500 00
Missouri.....	Fourth	None.	Purchased	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	2,950 00
Mist.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 24, 1865	.....do	25,000 00
Mulleoe.....	do	None.	Purchased	Apr. 3, 1865	.....do	39,500 00
Mobile.....	Third	2, 058 49	do	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	12,600 00
Monongomery.....	Fourth	3, 059 04	do	Oct. 5, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	19,500 00
Moccasin.....	do	3, 718 34	do	Nov. 1, 1865	Public sale	10,100 00
Monticello.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	7,967 50
Moose.....	do	None.	Captured	Dec. 11, 1865	.....do	25,500 00
Morgan.....	Fourth	1, 500 54	Purchased	July 20, 1865	.....do	3,700 00
Morse.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 24, 1865	.....do	38,000 00
Mount City.....	do	None.	Purchased	July 12, 1865	.....do	9,100 00
Mount Vernon.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	June 21, 1865	.....do	5,650 00
Mount Washington.....	do	249 50	do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	9,500 00
Myrtle.....	do	None.	Purchased	July 5, 1865	.....do	8,100 00
Myrtle.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	20,000 00
Nad.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 12, 1865	Public sale	8,100 00
Nansemond.....	do	46 15	do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	67,000 00
Nantuxkeag.....	Fourth	None.	do	July 12, 1865	.....do	73,000 00
Neptune.....	Third	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	5,000 00
Nereus.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 8, 1865	.....do	9,000 00
New Era.....	Fourth	None.	do	Apr. 17, 1865	.....do	18,250 00
New London.....	do	1, 795 21	do	May 25, 1865	.....do	3,000 00
Nippon.....	do	376 84	Captured	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	9,100 00
Nita.....	do	None.	Purchased	Oct. 1, 1867	.....do	30,000 00
Norfolk Packet.....	do	None.	Built by United States	Aug. 10, 1865	.....do	12,300 00
North Carolina.....	do	None.	Purchased	Aug. 15, 1865	.....do	34,000 00
Norwich.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	.....do	9,000 00
Nyanza.....	do	35 00	do	Nov. 22, 1867	.....do	7,100 00
Nymph.....	do	None.	Captured	Nov. 9, 1866	Tender after auction	6,000 00
Nashville.....	do	None.	Purchased	Aug. 10, 1865	Public sale	7,100 00
Octorara *.....	Third	59 35	Built by United States	Sept. 5, 1865	.....do	16,400 00
O. H. Lee.....	Fourth	None.	Purchased	Apr. 2, 1868	Tender by act of Congress	8,200 00
Oleander.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale	375,000 00
O. M. Pettit.....	do	None.	Built for United States	.....do	.....do	17,000 00
Onicola.....	do	None.	Purchased	Aug. 13, 1865	.....do	8,400 00
Orion.....	do	None.	do	.....do	.....do	.....do
Orvetta.....	do	None.	do	.....do	.....do	.....do

* Hull.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Statement of navy vessels sold since the close of the war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Class ratr.	Expended.	How acquired.	When sold.	How sold.	Am't received.
Oacoola.....	Third	\$30,281.58	Built for United States.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Public sale	\$16,000.00
Ottawa.....	Fourth	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	13,200.00
Ouchita.....	do	91.50	Purchased.	Sept. 25, 1865	do	35,000.00
Owasco.....	do	49.60	Built for United States.....	Oct. 25, 1865	do	11,900.00
Ozark.....	do	None.	do	Nov. 24, 1865	do	3,300.00
Osage.....	do	6,045.75	do	Nov. 22, 1867	do	7,100.00
Onondaga.....	Third	16,837.05	do	July 10, 1866	Tender by act of Congress	759,673.08
Onola.....	Fourth	25.50	do	Nov. 30, 1865	Public sale	17,000.00
Panpero.....	do	3,392.11	Purchased.	Oct. 1, 1867	do	6,000.00
Para.....	do	439.86	do	Sept. 8, 1865	do	10,300.00
Paul Jones.....	Third	3,044.28	Built for United States.....	July 13, 1867	Tender after auction.	10,000.00
Paw-paw.....	Fourth	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale	5,850.00
Pawtuxet.....	Third	672.23	Built for United States.....	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction.	15,000.00
Pembina.....	Fourth	4,543.19	Built for United States.....	Nov. 30, 1865	Public sale	14,100.00
Penguin.....	do	407.41	Purchased.	Sept. 18, 1865	do	92,500.00
Peony.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 1, 1865	do	16,200.00
Poesia.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 17, 1865	do	8,350.00
*Percy Drayton.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 2, 1865	do	370.00
Peri.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	7,200.00
Perry.....	do	None.	Built by United States.....	Aug. 10, 1865	do	5,600.00
Philadelphia.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department.	Sept. 15, 1865	do	31,000.00
Pittsburgh.....	do	None.	do	Nov. 24, 1865	do	3,100.00
Pocahontas.....	do	574.93	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	18,600.00
Pontiac.....	Third	None.	Purchased.	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction.	15,000.00
Pontoonco.....	do	2,408.76	Built for United States.....	Oct. 3, 1866	Public sale	6,800.00
Poppy.....	Fourth	1,013.33	Purchased.	Nov. 30, 1865	do	7,700.00
Potomaca.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	4,500.00
Port Royal.....	Third	13,804.97	Built for United States.....	Oct. 3, 1866	do	8,500.00
Prairie Bird.....	Fourth	507.79	Purchased.	Nov. 30, 1865	do	17,200.00
Preston.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	13,000.00
Princeton.....	Third	512.96	Built by United States.....	Oct. 9, 1866	do	54,175.00
Princess Royal.....	do	None.	Purchased.	Sept. 12, 1865	do	75,500.00
Proetus.....	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	16,800.00
Parusit.....	Fourth	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	35,000.00
Quaker City.....	Second.	28.53	do	June 30, 1865	do	51,200.00
Queen.....	Fourth	None.	do	Oct. 17, 1865	Tender after auction.	9,500.00
Racer.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 27, 1865	Public sale	4,500.00
Red Rover.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department.	Nov. 30, 1865	do	12,200.00
Reindeer.....	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	14,800.00
Reliance.....	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	713.21
Renalaw.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 6, 1865	do	6,400.00
Roadster.....	do	None.	do	July 6, 1865	do	70,100.00
Rhode Island.....	Fourth	4,753.14	do	July 1, 1867	do	14,000.00
Shoshone.....	Fourth	None.	do	July 1, 1867	do	70,100.00

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

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Roman	do	96 37	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	4,600 00
Romeo	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	7,100 00
Roselle	do	None.	do	June 28, 1865	do	1,610 00
R. R. Cuyler	Third	5,427 83	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	81,000 00
Rachel Seaman	Fourth	None.	do	May 30, 1865	do	13,500 00
Safron	do	637 18	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	7,500 00
Sagamore	do	14 00	Built for United States.	June 13, 1866	Tender after auction.	12,300 00
St. Clair	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale.	9,000 00
Santiago de Cuba	do	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	8,300 00
Sam, Houston	Second.	None.	do	Sept. 21, 1865	do	108,000 00
Samon	Fourth	None.	Captured.	Apr. 25, 1866	do	1,998 70
Sarah Breen	do	None.	Transferred by War Department.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	16,100 00
Schoia	do	46 00	Purchased.	Aug. 15, 1865	do	7,250 00
Sea Bird	do	None.	Built for United States.	Oct. 25, 1865	do	16,000 00
Sebago	Third	142 85	Purchased.	June 24, 1865	do	2,510 00
Sea Foam	Fourth	210 37	Built by United States.	Jan. 19, 1867	Tender after auction.	16,000 00
Selma	do	17 00	Purchased.	June 12, 1865	Public auction.	10,000 00
Silver Cloud	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	4,325 00
Silver Lake	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	11,000 00
Siren	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	9,500 00
Sirona	Third	None.	Built by United States.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	9,050 00
Spiraea	Fourth	None.	Purchased.	Oct. 1, 1867	do	16,900 00
Shokom	do	28 50	do	Oct. 5, 1866	do	15,100 00
Somerset	do	None.	do	Oct. 23, 1865	do	22,400 00
Sonoma	do	248 70	do	July 12, 1865	do	15,000 00
South Carolina	Third	7,648 94	do	Sept. 8, 1865	do	8,700 00
Springfield	do	None.	Transferred by War Department.	Oct. 5, 1866	do	71,000 00
Sovereign	Fourth	None.	Purchased.	Nov. 24, 1865	do	9,900 00
State of Georgia	do	13 72	do	Aug. 10, 1865	do	4,500 00
Stepping Stones	Third	147 66	do	Oct. 23, 1865	do	30,000 00
Stetlin	Fourth	681 64	do	July 12, 1865	Tender	50,000 00
Stockdale	do	1,517 45	do	June 22, 1865	Public sale	6,000 00
Stonewall	do	None.	do	Aug. 24, 1865	do	33,750 00
Sunflower	Fourth	16,344 25	Surrendered.	June 28, 1865	do	13,910 00
Sully	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 5, 1867	Tender	400,000 00
Susan Ann Howard	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	Public sale	11,000 00
Sweetwater	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,100 00
T. A. Ward	do	None.	do	Sept. 15, 1865	do	90 00
T. A. Ward	do	None.	do	Oct. 23, 1865	do	8,100 00
Talbot	do	None.	do	Aug. 8, 1865	do	6,600 00
Talladula	do	12,243 13	Built for United States.	Sept. 25, 1865	do	19,600 00
Talladula	do	73 33	Purchased.	Oct. 1, 1867	do	13,000 00
Tamper	do	None.	Captured.	Aug. 13, 1865	do	16,500 00
Tamper	do	None.	Purchased.	June 23, 1865	do	2,500 00
Tamper	Third	970 25	Captured.	Nov. 24, 1865	do	12,300 00
Texas	Fourth	None.	do	Nov. 22, 1867	do	7,100 00
Thistle	do	None.	Transferred by War Department.	Oct. 15, 1867	do	3,900 00
Thos. Freeborn	do	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 17, 1865	do	8,050 00
	do	None.	do	July 20, 1865	do	13,000 00

* Hettigman. Hull; Sarah and Caroline.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Statement of navy vessels sold since the close of the war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Class rate.	Expended.	How acquired.	When sold.	How sold.	Am't received.
*Thunder.....	Fourth..	None.	Purchased.	Aug. 8, 1865	Public sale	\$50 00
Texas.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	6,200 00
Toga.....	Third..	\$3,533 80	Built by United States	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction	15,000 00
Tucumbla.....	Fourth..	None.	Built for United States	Nov. 29, 1865	Public sale	3,200 00
Trefoil.....	do	4,926 67	Purchased.	May 28, 1867	Tender after auction	11,500 00
Tritionia.....	do	2,318 86	do	Oct. 5, 1868	Public sale	12,300 00
Tyler.....	do	None.	Transferred by War Department	Aug. 17, 1865	do	6,000 00
Two Sisters.....	do	None.	Purchased.	June 28, 1865	do	2,500 00
Union.....	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	39,500 00
Unit.....	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	6,750 00
Valley City.....	do	1,155 68	do	July 12, 1865	do	8,000 00
Valparaiso.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 15, 1865	do	8,000 00
Verbeas.....	do	None.	do	Sept. 2, 1865	do	625 00
Victoria.....	do	None.	do	July 20, 1865	do	8,950 00
Vicksburg.....	do	2,390 27	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	5,400 00
Vincennes.....	Third..	1,769 98	do	July 12, 1865	do	50,500 00
Vindicator.....	do	6,968 62	do	Oct. 5, 1867	do	8,600 00
Virginia.....	do	None.	Built by United States	Nov. 24, 1865	do	5,000 00
Volunteer.....	Fourth..	91 25	Transferred by War Department	Nov. 30, 1865	do	20,000 00
Victory.....	do	None.	Purchased.	Nov. 30, 1865	do	9,100 00
Watch.....	do	None.	do	Aug. 17, 1865	do	10,900 00
Wando.....	do	None.	do	July 5, 1865	do	2,600 00
Wamatta.....	do	None.	do	Nov. 30, 1865	do	30,300 00
Wanderer.....	do	None.	do	July 20, 1865	do	14,500 00
William Bacon.....	do	None.	do	June 28, 1865	do	2,760 00
William Badger.....	do	None.	do	July 20, 1865	do	5,600 00
W. G. Anderson.....	do	None.	do	Oct. 17, 1865	do	1,650 00
W. G. Putnam.....	do	2,108 38	do	Aug. 28, 1866	Tender after auction	12,600 00
Western World.....	do	None.	do	June 20, 1865	Transferred to Treasury Dept. at appraisal	8,000 00
Whitehead.....	do	145 77	do	June 23, 1865	Public sale	24,500 00
Wild Cat.....	do	None.	Captured.	Aug. 10, 1865	do	4,300 00
Wilderness.....	do	None.	do	July 28, 1865	do	1,500 00
Winona.....	do	670 49	Built for United States	Sept. 9, 1866	Transferred to Treasury Department	31,000 00
Wyandotte.....	do	None.	Purchased.	Nov. 30, 1865	Public sale	20,500 00
Wyandotte.....	do	None.	do	Oct. 25, 1865	do	13,000 00
Wyandotte.....	do	None.	do	July 12, 1865	do	10,000 00
Yankoe.....	Fourth..	None.	Built for United States	Oct. 15, 1867	Tender after auction	15,000 00
Young America.....	do	None.	Purchased.	Sept. 15, 1865	Public sale	6,400 00
Young Rover.....	do	338 41	do	July 12, 1865	do	7,900 00
Zeta.....	do	None.	do	June 28, 1865	do	19,250 00
Zouave.....	do	None.	do	June 23, 1865	do	4,450 00
	do	do	do	July 12, 1865	do	9,000 00

* Originally Ancho Irons.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND COMMERCIAL POLICY OF GREAT
BRITAIN.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

*A resolution of the House of the 14th ultimo, relative to the mercantile marine
and commercial policy of Great Britain.*

MAY 11, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 14th ultimo, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 9, 1868.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 14th ultimo, requesting him to communicate to that body "the report of the Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States consul at London, on the mercantile marine and commercial policy of Great Britain, recently made to the State Department, and also a copy of the despatch of Mr. Morse, numbered 325, (375,) dated May 12, 1866," has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the papers referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

No. 464.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

London, January 22, 1866.

SIR: I forward in roll by the despatch bag of to-day the report on the foreign commerce of the United States, to which I referred in my despatch of Saturday last, the 18th instant, and numbered 463. Allow me to remark that it contains a great many facts and statistics in regard to the international commerce of all leading maritime countries, as well as the United States, but especially of Great Britain, which are not to be found elsewhere, and which I trust may be of some interest, and perhaps of use, in legislating on the subject. I have been careful in their preparation, and believe they can be relied on.

I am aware that so general a report may hardly be expected of me, and perhaps not desired, but the subject is, at this time, one of such general interest in the United States, that I thought you would not object to receive such facts, applicable to the case, as might be here collected. If my course in this particular meets your approval, after a despatch on the port and trade of London, I should like to forward an occasional paper or report on other general subjects, not strictly limited to this consulate, but connected with the trade and commerce of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE, *Consul.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE FOREIGN MARITIME COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS PAST,
PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

London, January 1, 1868.

SIR: The following table shows the number of American ships which arrived in the port of London during the two years which preceded the late rebellion, during the four years of its continuance, and the two years which immediately followed it. It also shows whether they came from American or from foreign ports.

Arrivals of American vessels from American ports and from foreign ports during the years following.

Year.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1859	87	140	227
1860	156	72	228
1861	208	264	472
1862	183	154	337
1863	90	115	205
1864	54	62	116
1865	33	65	98
1866	49	22	71
Total.....	860	864	1,724

The four first years named in this table appear to me very fairly to indicate the trade which gave employment to the registered tonnage of the United States when it was in its highest state of prosperity, unchecked by sea-rovers and by

the greatly increased cost of ships, caused by the heavy taxation of materials for their construction. It was not anticipated by our ship-owners that rebel corsairs would make such relentless war on peaceful commerce, as they could not fit and send out a single cruiser from their own ports, nor take to them a solitary prize for condemnation. After the meeting of the Paris convention, through which all the leading maritime nations of Europe declared against privateering, and agreed, so far as they were concerned, to set the example of abolishing it, as a practice unworthy of being longer upheld by civilized nations, it was not supposed that mere sea-rovers, intended only for the destruction of private property, could be constructed in and permitted to leave the ports of countries represented in that convention, for such a barbarous work. But after they got to sea, and their true character became unmistakably known by their fiery track, we were disappointed to find they received shelter and protection in such ports, and were allowed to repair and take in supplies preparatory to further depredations. Our foreign commerce therefore did not receive a decided check until the latter part of the year 1862. In the early part of that year American ships were to be seen in nearly all the commercial ports of the globe, performing their avocation of transferring the material of commerce from port to port. During that year 337 American ships arrived in the port of London, nearly one-half of which were in the employment of foreign merchants, bringing foreign cargoes to this port.

If we take the four years from 1859 to 1862, both inclusive, we shall see by the preceding table that 1,264 American ships arrived during this time in the port of London, averaging 316 per year. Their average tonnage was about 1,000 tons each. Of these 1,264 ships 630 were from foreign ports, with foreign cargoes, and were employed by foreigners, and 336 were from American ports, freighted mainly with the products of the United States. These facts show that nearly 50 per cent. of all the American ships which came to London during the four years before the rebellion produced its disastrous effects on our commerce were in foreign employ.

If it be said the percentage of arrivals from foreign ports to the port of London exceeds that of similar arrivals into other ports in the United Kingdom, because London is a large distributor of foreign products, and does not therefore afford any criterion by which an opinion may be formed as to the proportion of our registered tonnage in the foreign carrying trade. It must also be remembered that London is one of the principal ports to which the exports of the United States are sent, and is a distributing port for American as well as for other foreign products. More American ships came directly to London from American ports than to any other port in Europe except to Liverpool, yet nearly one-half of all that came were employed by foreigners in the foreign carrying trade. The effect of the rebellion on our tonnage in the foreign carrying trade was more plainly seen in the years 1863 and 1864. During the year 1863 the entries were—

From American ports.....	90
From foreign ports.....	115
Total.....	205
<hr/>	
In 1864 from American ports.....	54
In 1864 from foreign ports.....	62
Total.....	116
<hr/>	

For the two years following the close of the war it will be seen from the fore-

going table that the falling off in arrivals at this port was still greater. During the year 1865 the number of arrivals was—

From American ports.....	33
From foreign ports	65
Total.....	98

In 1866 from American ports.....	49
In 1866 from foreign ports.....	22
Total.....	71

We here see that during the year 1865 only 98 American ships arrived in this port, and in 1866 only 71.

But to ascertain the true relation of the shipping interests of the United States to the international carrying trade of the commercial world, the inquiry must be extended beyond the statistics of a single leading port to the entire field of international commerce. To understand this relation we must know, as nearly as it can be ascertained, the number of tons of shipping belonging to each maritime nation usually employed in the international carrying trade; the amount of American tonnage generally engaged in such trade before the war, and the amount thus employed since its close; the tonnage required to carry on the usual export and import trade of the United States, that we may therefrom learn the amount left at liberty to go into foreign employ before and since the war, and how the rebellion and increased taxation have operated in this branch of our national industry. A precise answer to all these inquiries cannot be given, because there are no exact and recognized facts to work from; but results near enough to precision for the purpose in view can be reached.

The following is a statement of the tonnage of all maritime nations which have any claim to be so ranked. It has been gathered from official documents, and its general accuracy has been substantially confirmed from various sources of information :

Total tonnage of all maritime nations.

Nation.	Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steam vessels.		Total.		Average tonnage of the vessels of each nation.
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Russia.....	1859					1,416	172,805	121
Sweden.....	1863					3,236	302,414	92
Norway.....	1864					5,678	634,910	111
Denmark and Schleswig.....	1863					4,297	300,792	71
Prussia.....	1865	1,330	364,846	113	9,770	1,443	374,616	260
Oldenburg.....	1864					650	65,678	102
Hanover and Lubeck.....	1863					841	120,286	143
Hamburg.....	1864					530	228,140	429
Bremen.....	1864	288	187,632	10	19,148	298	206,800	694
Holland.....	1863	2,191	525,830	40	13,994	2,231	539,844	241
Belgium.....	1864	99	30,902	8	4,075	107	34,977	327
France.....	1864	14,820	900,635	364	97,824	15,184	998,579	65
Spain.....	1863	4,732	356,210	127	39,080	4,859	395,370	81
Austria.....	1864	3,223	229,983	63	24,065	3,286	314,048	94
Italy.....	1864					13,223	678,386	51
Greece.....	1863	4,451	262,381	1	180	4,452	262,561	59
Chili.....	1862					268	59,739	222
England.....	1866	*41,330	7,322,604	12,808	11,270,240	41,330	7,322,604	180
United States.....	1866		4,310,778				4,310,778	
Estimate for countries not above named.....							220,000	
Total.....							17,434,149	

* Sail and steam. † United Kingdom.

The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Hayti, Mecklenburg, Mexico, New Granada, Portugal, Venezuela, Turkey, and a few other independent powers, have a small amount of tonnage employed in international trade. But as I have not been able to gather from the representatives of those nations any statement of the actual amount owned by each, I have credited all countries not specified in the above table with 220,000 tons of shipping, which, I think, will more than cover whatever amount they may have in both foreign and domestic or coastwise trade. This gives a total of the entire tonnage of all nations except the United States and Great Britain, of 5,800,767 tons of shipping, sailing and steam, numbering 45,600 of all kinds, averaging about 127 tons each. It will be observed that the vessels of Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, and Chili, the tonnage of which amounts to 1,454,116 tons, average 365 tons each. The tonnage of these vessels, with the position and trade of the countries to which they belong, indicates, without more specific information, that much the largest portion of it is employed in international trade. The remaining 4,246,251 tons average only 86 tons to each vessel, sailing and steam, which shows that they are much more extensively employed in fishing and the home trade, and probably in short trips to ports of neighboring nations, in a trade whose large sea-going ships cannot be employed to advantage and profit.

If this analysis be carried still further it will be seen that the vessels of France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece, united, amount to 3,152,172 tons, and average but 70 tons to each vessel. The small size of these vessels, and the want of maritime experience in most of the nations to which they belong, together with our general knowledge of their ocean commerce, bring us to the sure conclusion that not over one-third of this whole tonnage is employed in foreign commerce, and, no doubt, less than one-fourth of it in that ocean commerce which came in competition with our American freight-ships.

The whole tonnage of the United States at the beginning of the war in 1861 was 5,539,813 tons, of which 2,642,628 tons were registered and engaged in foreign trade. It will be noticed that at this time the tonnage of the United States was nearly as large as the entire tonnage of all maritime nations, except Great Britain, and that we had more tonnage engaged in the international carrying trade of the world than all of them united exclusive of England.

The entire tonnage of the British empire in 1861 amounted to 5,895,369 tons. The number of vessels of all classes, sailing and steam, was 38,868, and averaged about 152 tons each. This average is more than twice as large as the average size of the vessels of France, Austria, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and Greece, united, indicating that a larger percentage of the whole amount is employed in the international carrying trade. We accordingly find that of this gross tonnage 3,179,683 tons, sailing and steam, were employed in foreign trade. Outside of the United States, Great Britain, France, and part of Germany, the amount of tonnage afloat has not varied much for several years. If we set down the tonnage of all maritime nations, except the United States and Great Britain, as given in the foregoing table, the tonnage of the whole was, in 1861, distributed as follows :

	Tons.
Belonging to the United States.....	5, 539, 813
Belonging to Great Britain and dependencies.....	5, 895, 369
Belonging to all other nations.....	5, 800, 767
Total	17, 235, 949

Of which the United States owned nearly one-third, Great Britain over one third, and all other maritime nations the remaining third. Of this entire ton-

nage of the world not over 8,000,000 tons were employed in the international carrying trade, and it was distributed nearly as follows :

	Tons.
The United States.....	2, 642, 683
Great Britain	3, 179, 628
All other nations, say.....	2, 177, 689
Total	8, 000, 000

Such was the sagacity and intelligence of our merchants, the capability and adventurous spirit of our mariners, and the taste and skill of our shipwrights, that in open competition with the old maritime nations of Europe, who had been for centuries contending for ocean supremacy, they won for our young republic, not yet a century old, nearly one-third of the international ocean carrying trade of the civilized world.

The exports of the United States at that time gave employment to more ocean-going ships in the foreign carrying trade than the exports of any other nation, because so large a portion of them were made up of raw and bulky material, such as cotton, grain, rice, lumber, tobacco, flour, provisions, &c. Yet had all her export and import trade been done by her own ships she would have had a large surplus tonnage for an extensively foreign trade, outside of her own territory and trade, because less than fifty per cent. of her registered tonnage could have done all her own foreign carrying trade. If trade had taken such a course some 1,300,000 tons of American shipping would then have been left in a trade with which the United States have no connection otherwise than as a carrier. But a much larger amount than this was actually employed by foreigners outside of and remote from the United States, because more than twenty-five per cent. of the foreign trade with the United States was done by foreign vessels. The percentage of foreign tonnage in the export and import trade of the United States has been gradually increasing for some years past. Such is the natural result of the course of trade, and could hardly have been avoided under any fair and reciprocal system of trade with other nations. This employment of foreign vessels in the American international trade left a still larger percentage of her registered tonnage than that above named, continually in foreign employment. An American ship coming to Europe takes an American cargo, or a cargo of deals from the British provinces to some port in Europe. Such ships, in a majority of cases, obtain charters for long voyages, such as to India, China, some port on the Pacific or elsewhere, and back to Europe. In this foreign trade American ships were often kept for years without once returning to the United States, because their owners found such employment for their vessels more profitable than confining them to the short Atlantic voyages between Europe and America, even if our foreign trade were sufficient to afford business for all our tonnage at the same rates of freight.

It would be an interesting statistical fact could I state in this connection with tolerable exactness the amount of tonnage required to carry on the export and import trade of the United States, but, with the materials at my command here, I can only reach an approximation towards the exact quantity.

Suppose this trade to be confined entirely to American ships; those carrying cargoes to Europe could not all be employed in taking back return cargoes, because the bulk of our exports is much greater than that of our imports, and the space required to carry them proportionably greater; consequently many ships would have to return to America in ballast or with only parts of cargoes. This fact alone was a strong inducement for many to go into foreign employment; besides, they generally found it paid better. The trade with the West Indies and the British North American Provinces was better balanced, and vessels, though of a much smaller class than the European trader, usually found employment both ways. The same may be said of the small number of ships trading

directly between American ports and India, China, South America, and ports on the Pacific ocean.

The average number of bales of cotton exported per annum for the five years from 1856 to 1860, both inclusive, was 2,966,515 bales. Freight- ing ships will average about three bales to the ton measurement. It would, therefore, require 988,838 tons of shipping, making but one outward trip per annum, to bring to Europe the yearly cotton crop for the five years preceding the rebellion. As a ship can easily make over two and a half voyages per annum from our cotton ports to Europe, presuming that none of the crop was sent through northern ports, the cotton trade gave constant employment to 395,536 tons of shipping for outward cargoes, two-thirds of which was American.

The average number of hogsheads of tobacco exported per annum for the same period was 153,520 hogsheads. Tobacco hogsheads vary in size, but freight- ing ships will average at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheads to the ton. To take out the annual export of tobacco, then, required 115,190 tons of shipping on one outward trip for each ship per annum. But, if kept in the tobacco trade and they averaged only $2\frac{1}{2}$ voyages per annum, 46,076 tons of shipping would take out the tobacco exported in hogsheads, and 1,000 tons the annual export in bales and cases.

The average quantity of rice exported during the same period was 70,482 barrels and 61,280 tierces, and would require about 30,000 tons.

The average export of wheat for the same period was about 20,000,000 bushels per annum. Of corn about 10,000,000. A ship will carry about 60 bushels to the ton, and the export of wheat and corn required 500,000 tons of shipping. As these exports were sent principally through northern ports, ships made about three voyages per annum, and constantly employed about 167,000 tons of shipping.

The average number of barrels of flour exported during these five years was 3,740,000 barrels per annum. A ship will carry about 11 barrels of flour to the ton. It would therefore require 340,000 tons of shipping to bring it out. Allowing but three voyages a year, the export of flour gave constant employ- ment on the outward trip to 113,333 tons of shipping.

The export of corn meal for the same period was 250,000 barrels, and gave outward freight to 7,600 tons of shipping.

The average exports of butter, cheese, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, candles, soap, and fish for the same time were 337,442,400 pounds, equal to 1,227,063 barrels of 275 pounds each, and gave employment to about 58,000 tons.

On this principle of calculation, which I think correct, the export trade of the United States gave constant employment on the outward voyage to about 1,200,000 tons of shipping, as follows :

The export—

	Tons.
Of cotton required	395, 536
Of tobacco required	47, 076
Of rice required	30, 040
Of wheat required	167, 000
Of flour required	113, 333
Of cornmeal required	7, 600
Of butter, cheese, hams, bacon, lard, tallow, candles, soap, and fish required	58, 000
Of beef and pork required	32, 000
Of iron and steel required, say	1, 000
Of lumber of all kinds required	50, 000
Of cotton goods, spirits, and manufactures of wood required	25, 000
If to these statements in detail we add for the export of miscellaneous unenumerated articles	273, 415

1, 200, 000

I am quite sure we shall include all the tonnage required to carry on the export and import trade of the United States.

This calculation gives us for our foreign trade alone about one-seventh part of the entire tonnage of the world engaged in international trade. When we consider the vast population throughout the civilized world, which gives employment to the other six-sevenths, we see that the United States employ, in their own foreign trade, export and import, greatly more tonnage than any other people employ in the export of their own indigenous products, and the imports required for their own consumption. England employs more tonnage in her import and export trade than the United States, but she is a distributing nation, and besides goods of various kinds from the continent, she brings the products of India and China here to be resold to other nations, and vast quantities of raw material from other countries to be here manufactured into goods and distributed the world over.

In the above estimates I have endeavored to give as near an approximation to the actual amount of tonnage employed in the export and import trade of the United States as my sources of information here will permit. To reach tolerable accuracy, full details of the trade to South America, around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and to Central America, the West Indies and the British North American provinces are necessary. On account of the frequency of these short voyages a more close calculation would reduce the amount of tonnage required to conduct our foreign trade. But as the amount of tonnage which arrived from foreign countries during these five years was about 30 per cent. foreign, we may safely assume that 25 per cent. of our export and import trade was done under foreign flags. We must therefore deduct 25 per cent. from the amount estimated to be employed in our export and import trade, which, being done, would give 900,000 tons as the amount of American tonnage employed in such trade.

To be on the safe side we will call the amount of registered American tonnage constantly employed in our export and import trade, in round numbers, 1,000,000 tons. As our registered tonnage in 1851 was 2,642,628 tons, 1,642,628 tons or more than 63 per cent. of this class of our tonnage was in foreign employ, carrying cargoes from foreign ports to foreign ports for foreigners to be used by foreigners, and in which Americans had no direct interest but to receive in cash their freight money to be sent home and added to the productive industry of the country. In this foreign carrying trade for some years preceding the rebellion American ships were generally preferred as freighters to the ships of all other nations, and we probably at that time had more tonnage in an extensively external trade than even Great Britain, then our only commercial rival.

This large and splendid mercantile marine, the recent creation of our young republic, was of truly national influence and importance. It traversed every sea and carried our flag and nationality, our produce and enterprise, our skill and energy as merchants, as citizens, and seamen to all climes and nations, and gave us a name and prestige among the nations of the earth, a position in the world of commerce which no other nation ever before so rapidly acquired. While it aided so largely in winning for us a name and standing among all civilized states, it helped to enrich the nation, and gave us that mercantile experience and knowledge of the trade and productions of foreign lands which practical business intercourse with them alone could give. This great branch of our national industry is in both a political and economical sense the commerce of the whole nation, and as such should receive the watchful care and guardianship of all sections of the republic, the west as well as the east, the south as well as the north. Though of necessity its home is on the sea, its resting places the harbors of the sea, and it cannot always be observed by those not dwelling on its coasts and around its harbors, yet its influence and benefits are continually with them and extend over all. It is constantly receiving the products of the west and south, conveying them to the great marts of commerce across the ocean, as if ships were but winged

freight cars, with the ocean for a railroad, taking up the products of the whole country from the places where railroads, canal boats, coasting vessels, or other modes of conveyance place them, and transporting them wherever the best returns can be obtained. Though from its character its ownership is mainly limited to the seacoast, it breaks over all local barriers and becomes national by the strength and high standing it has aided in giving the American name in all civilized countries, by the freedom it gives us from utter dependence on other nations for means of transportation, and its absolute necessity as the main foundation on which our naval skill and strength must depend—a skill and strength which has added so largely to our national respectability and renown.

Such was the condition and importance of American commerce when rebel corsairs, which should have been outlawed by all maritime states instead of being protected by some of the most powerful, were let loose and began their work of devastation upon it. Although some ports of shelter from capture and for repairs and supplies were open to them and what plunder they took from the ships they left burning on the ocean, no port within the pale of civilization could receive their captures. All prize courts were closed against them, and they were driven to lie in wait for their prey midst the solitudes of the sea, where they gave to the flames the vessels and the cargoes they could not protect.

Now, after four years of spoliation by plunder and fire, and two years of the healing influences of peace have tried their restoratives, what is the condition and prospects of this great national interest?—an interest which was fostered with so much care through all the years of its infancy and growth towards maturity, and was regarded with so much pride in the strength and vigor it had attained, and with so much hope in the still greater future it was expected to reach. A few figures will answer but too plainly the inquiry as to its condition. The remedies for its present discouraging state, and to give it a cheerful and confident prospect in the future, will require more careful investigation, and the serious and earnest attention of both government and our merchant ship-owners. It has already been stated that when the rebellion broke out in 1861 the entire tonnage of the United States, coasting and registered, was 5,539,813 tons; that of this amount 2,642,628 tons were registered and employed in foreign trade, and much the largest part of it by foreigners, to carry foreign cargoes from foreign ports to foreign ports for the use of foreigners. At the close of the rebellion, in 1865, although our coasting tonnage had considerably increased and was greater than ever before, our registered tonnage had fallen from 2,642,628 tons to 1,602,528 tons, being a loss during the four years of war of 1,042,582 tons, about 40 per cent. of our foreign commerce.

During the same four years the total tonnage of the British empire, including the Channel islands, the British North American possessions, and the British plantations, increased from 5,895,369 tons to 7,322,604 tons, the increase being almost entirely that engaged in foreign trade. At the close of the year 1865 the people living under the British government had about 4,500,000 tons of shipping, sailing and steam, engaged in foreign trade, while at the same date the American tonnage engaged in foreign trade had fallen to 1,642,628 tons; and this disproportion continues quite as large to this date. As to the cause of this great reduction of American and the increase of British registered tonnage, there can be no room for question or doubt.

Conceding to the rebels the belligerent rights of the sea, when they had not a solitary war ship afloat, in dock, or in the process of construction, and when they had no power to protect or dispose of prizes, made their sea-rovers, when they appeared, the instruments of terror and destruction to our commerce. From the appearance of the first corsair in pursuit of their ships, American merchants had to pay not only the marine, but the war risk also on their ships. After the burning of one or two ships with their neutral cargoes, the ship-owner had to pay the war risk on the cargo his ship had on freight, as well as on the ship.

Even then, for safety, the preference was, as a matter of course, always given to neutral vessels, and American ships could rarely find employment on these hard terms, as long as there were good neutral ships in the freight markets. Under such circumstances there was no course left for our merchant ship owners but to take such profitless business as was occasionally offered them, let their ships lie idle at their moorings or in dock, with large expense and deterioration constantly going on, to sell them outright when they could do so without ruinous sacrifice, or put them under foreign flags for protection. Many were destroyed by rebel sea rovers, many sold to foreigners, and when sales could no longer be effected, even at great sacrifice, as a last resort for security, many were no doubt put under foreign flags. This process of diminution went on, until at the close of the war we found our registered tonnage reduced to the amount above stated, and, in comparison with former years, but few American ships in the foreign carrying trade, the export and import carrying trade of our country fast passing into the hands and under the control of foreigners, and a heavy tax on all the materials which go into the construction of ships and on the income derived therefrom. This tax is now so heavy as to prevent American merchants from putting a ship afloat and running her as cheaply as the nations we have to compete against for a portion of the foreign carrying trade.

This is not a home competition like that in our coasting trade, from which all foreign competition is shut out, excluded by our navigation laws, but when our ships go out on the great highway of nations and seek business in the foreign carrying trade, they have all maritime powers for rivals. They must go out on these international highways of commerce to win success by superiority of model and construction, by skilful seamanship and economical sailing, by the business capacity which controls all their movements, and by the *limited amount of capital invested in them*. Without careful attention to this last point we can never expect to win back our old position as a maritime power. If we cannot continue to put ships afloat without investing a much larger capital in them than our competitors do in theirs, and if we cannot sail them as cheaply and deliver cargoes in as good condition as they do, we must in time retire from the contest and leave foreign seas and the international carrying trade to our rivals. Capitalists will not go into such investments and carry on such a one-sided contest at a sacrifice from mere national pride, when so many more profitable opportunities for investment are open to them. If a foreign ship which costs but \$50,000 can do the same work, and earn as much money as an American ship can which costs from \$75,000 to \$100,000, it is clear that American capital will turn to other branches of trade where larger returns can be secured.

Our foreign commerce stands on a different footing from either of our other industrial interests, and requires a different mode of treatment if we intend to sustain it. Taxation on importations is necessary for revenue and to encourage and strengthen the growth of some of our industries by limiting foreign competition in our home markets; but it seriously cripples and may fatally wound an interest, the position and value of which cannot be determined by ourselves. As long as our ports are wisely kept open to the reception of cargoes from foreign ships, as long as the freedom of the seas is maintained and we send our ships out thereon to seek business in its harbors and commercial ports, we must go into the freight markets of the world as nearly on an equality with all maritime powers as possible. In those markets the true practical value of American ships must be determined, whatever nominal or fictitious value our legislation may attempt to force upon it within our limits. This legislation can give a high comparative value to our coasting tonnage, because of that we have, and can hold, the monopoly, and admit no foreign competition. But when we go beyond the reach of the local laws which secured this monopoly—and all maritime nations practically secure to themselves this home trade in some way—the true value of such outgoing ships is in reality controlled by the contestants for the prizes of commerce.

and not by ourselves. If by means of excessive taxation we place a cost value on American tonnage so far above that of our competitors, and continue the use of perishable materials instead of iron in its construction, we, by our own voluntary action, will in time exclude ourselves from this most desirable and honorable international competition, acknowledge ourselves unequal to the contest, disperse our keels, call home our flag, and circumscribe that commerce which but so recently led all rivals in the race of the seas to the comparatively narrow limits of our own coasts, rivers and lakes.

We have not only to carry on a struggle to hold our present diminished interest in the foreign international carrying trade, but to recover what we lost during the rebellion of our own export and import freighting business. But while the rebellion was the direct and sole cause of our present restricted commercial position, it is well that we should now understand and keep in mind the fact that there were causes at work which lay further back, imperceptible to many, yet surely at work, before southern discontent had ripened into rebellion, and which, even now, are more seriously felt than is supposed, and which will, in time, if we do not *prepare to meet them*, have a more enduring effect on our mercantile marine than even the piratical cruisers which the rebellion brought forth.

These causes are:

1. The commercial intelligence, sagacity and enterprise of the merchants and ship-builders of this country, urged on to energetic action by a still more imperious necessity of maintaining their own leading position on the sea, than can possibly be applicable to our present position.

2. The application of iron to the construction of the hulls of ships of all kinds ; and,

3. To the use of steam vessels in the freight as well as the passenger trade, and their gradual substitution for sailing vessels in some important branches of maritime trade.

The first two of these causes we have hardly recognized, and the last we have greatly neglected. For some time after the repeal of the English navigation laws, say from 1850 to 1860, American ships, for the general carrying trade, were preferred to the ships of any other nation. Owing to the great beauty of their models, their perfect construction, the rapidity with which they made their passages, and the good order in which cargoes were delivered from them, they were preferred for freight or charter, even by English merchants, to any other ships. This was a startling and rather a mortifying fact to a people having so few internal natural resources of their own to rely on, and who have been so largely dependent on the commerce of the seas for their power and wealth. England had long been the ruling maritime power and had won her greatness and strength by being the merchants, carriers, and bankers, as she still is, for a large portion of the civilized world. Comprehending her position, she clearly foresaw the absolute necessity of great, prompt, and persevering efforts to recover and maintain her maritime prestige, or she might almost calculate the time when her lead on the ocean would pass permanently to other hands. She therefore went into a more close and thorough investigation, practical and theoretical, of the whole question of her commercial future, and without delay set about the application of such remedies as the nature of the case seemed to require. She made no serious attempt to revive restrictions on foreign commerce, but sought to obtain advantages for her own by great improvements in the models and construction of her ships by removing, as far as practicable, all restrictions against it, and by giving it all the encouragement which favorable legislation can afford. The whole nation watched its commercial marine with care and anxiety, for it contained the ark of their safety, and the government performed its duty of guardian and protector with more vigilance, perhaps, than ever before. The government board of trade, the local boards, parliamentary committees, intelligent merchants, ship-builders, engineers, and men of commercial knowledge, all con-

tributed their quotas of investigation and thought to unfolding its deficiencies and remedies, while the representatives of the government in foreign countries explained the resources of the countries to which they were accredited, and how English trade could be expanded therein. Though all taxation of materials which go into the construction of ships of any kind has been removed, and every facility for sailing them with economy has been given, "light dues" and some two or three other small burdens, claimed as the right of an ancient "guild," the "Trinity House," have not yet been wholly removed. The "merchant shipping act" was framed with great care, and has been amended, as experience has proved the expediency of change, until it combines intelligent mercantile experience with legislative wisdom. While all interested in vessels and freight are well guarded by it, seamen also receive from it the best protection that law and its faithful administration can afford. The government, merchants, capitalists, and citizens have acted in harmony, and by the aid of government subsidies and postal arrangements established lines of first-class steamships to the commercial centres of all important commercial countries. An enlargement of trade and commerce with England has invariably followed the establishment of these lines, to which I may refer more fully hereafter. After securing the most favorable legislation possible for the shipping interest and the extension of trade, British merchants and capitalists did not cease their exertions to draw to themselves and their country as large a portion of the trade of all other countries as they could control or influence by great sagacity and enterprise, and by liberal outlays of capital in foreign countries.

To accomplish so great a good for their country, but mainly to add to their individual profits, mercantile houses and branches of such firms, banking-houses, local steamboat lines, canals, railroads, factories for various purposes, mining, and other enterprises, have been established on both continents at various points; in fact, in whatever part of the world a favorable opening for trade and commerce is discovered, there we find British energy and British capital generally seeking to turn as much of that trade and commerce into British channels as possible. Very frequently where the British colonies are made the theatre of these enterprises, they are carried on under the encouragement and protection and with the pecuniary aid of the government. The interest which the home government has taken and is now taking in the railways of India is a good illustration of this fact. The cotton manufactures of this country are so vitally important to it that the necessity of not being entirely or chiefly dependent on a single source of supply was readily seen. The East India possessions of this country contain an abundance of soil and people well adapted to the culture of cotton, but the most of such land lies at a distance from shipping ports or navigable waters, and could only be made available to any great extent for cotton culture by railroads. To reach these lands and insure a more abundant supply of cotton from them than by the old mode of transportation by mules, the home government took up the question of India railroads, projected several extensive lines, and guaranteed to the shareholders in them the prompt payment of a fixed rate of interest on their investments in such roads. Under this plan of government protection and guarantee of interest 3,637 miles of railroad are already open and doing business, and 2,005 miles more are in process of construction under this government guarantee, making 5,642 miles of railroad which are now nearly completed by English investments under government guarantee, mainly for opening up the cotton lands of India. The amount already expended on these roads has reached near £70,000,000 sterling, or \$338,800,000. The entire cost of the 5,642 miles, when completed, will be about £90,000,000 sterling, or \$435,000,000.

All this foresight and commercial enterprise is commendable in the highest degree, and we have only ourselves to complain of if we do not meet them in a friendly and generous competition, with equal sagacity and greater energy and

industry to make up for the want of equal capital. An expansion of trade with England has almost or quite invariably followed, to a greater or less extent, the establishment of such lines of steamers, railroads, mercantile and banking-houses, and other English enterprises in foreign countries. To such a policy is due, to some extent, the expansion of British exports, until for the year 1866, the last officially reported, they reached the unprecedented amount of £238,806,900, or \$1,153,825,396. Of this amount, £188,827,785, or \$913,926,189, were the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and £49,979,115, or \$240,898,916, foreign and colonial merchandise. The exports of Great Britain have more than doubled within the last ten years, and consisted almost entirely of manufactured articles, a very small amount being products indigenous to this country. There is but little raw material of any kind exported from this country, except coal, fish, unwrought copper and tin, and a little chalk. The value of the exports of these articles in their raw state is very small. The products of agriculture are all wanted and are consumed here. Besides exchanging and distributing the products of various countries for a large portion of the commercial world, the chief business and source of the wealth of this country is to manufacture for the consumption of other countries, and of course it is of the utmost importance to her that her manufactures be admitted into foreign countries with the least possible restriction, and that she hold the control of those markets as long as possible. Her commerce is the companion, and to an extent the servant, of her manufactures. They have grown to their present strength and progress hand in hand together, supporting and sustaining each other. We have seen how her tonnage has increased within the past five or six years, and that the unusual increase was due mainly to the rebellion of the southern States, during which a large amount of American tonnage passed under her flag. Her exports have more than doubled within the last twelve years, and the British and foreign tonnage which entered and cleared at her ports in the year 1866 was 31,262,450 tons, 21,255,726 tons of which was British, and in all the entrances and clearances were about one-third greater than for the year 1856.

Practical men of thought and observation foresaw the position which iron and steam must occupy in the commerce of the future, and to the development of these questions into practical realities they gave the most careful attention. An experience of some years has now not only fully tested the value of iron as a material for the construction of the hulls of ships, but has proved its absolute superiority in nearly all respects for such purposes over all other substances. It is also used in sparring and rigging vessels, and except the running rigging, the sails and wood work about the deck for cabins, &c., the ship is almost entirely metallic. The average of wooden ships is short in comparison with iron, and during their existence more or less annual expenditures are always necessary to keep them in order, and these expenditures are often very heavy. After a few years most wooden ships can be insured only as second class, and when they go into the second class cannot always command first-class business. Then they go to the third class at a still higher rate of insurance, and in most cases a less remunerative business, then beyond the reach of insurance, and soon disappear from the records of shipping.

A new iron ship can now be bought in this country in complete order, ready for sea, with stores on board for a long voyage, for about £15 10s., or \$75 20, per ton, not much over the price in gold of wooden ships in the United States at this time. Although iron ships have been running over twenty-five years, their durability has not yet been tested for want of time. If well constructed and properly taken care of, there is no reasonable doubt but that they can be kept good for fifty years, and perhaps for double this length of time. When new, if good, they go into the first class for fourteen years, and if materials and workmanship prove good and they are kept in good condition, can be continued in that class for an indefinite time. It is said that all parts of them,

both above and below water, can be kept entirely free from corrosion, and their bottoms from becoming foul from barnacles and sea-weed by the use of a newly discovered composition applied to them like paint with a brush. This preparation was applied to the bottoms of several ships bound on long voyages for the purpose of thoroughly testing it, and with such satisfactory results that it is fast coming into use.

The cost of keeping a well-constructed iron ship in repair is far less than that required for one of wood; in fact it is so small as to become insignificant in comparison. For the India trade and general business, iron ships are here preferred to all others; but for the China trade, where they do not lie in fresh water, composite ships, that is, ships with iron frames covered with wood planking, generally teak, are at present, from a prejudice in their favor, generally most sought after.

The simple fact that nearly all the steam and sailing vessels of any considerable magnitude now built in this country are constructed of iron proves the preference given to iron over wood for ship-building purposes. This remark applies not only to large sea-going vessels, but in some degree to those of every class, such as river steamers, colliers, lighters and barges. So general is now the use of iron for the construction of all classes of sea-going ships that the building of a wooden vessel over 300 tons, out of Aberdeen and Dundee, Scotland, has come to be an exception to a general rule. Iron and composite, principally iron vessels, are preferred for every kind of trade. Such are the conclusions to which men of experience in this country have come, and in these conclusions all the parties interested seem to concur, and to work harmoniously and energetically to maintain and strengthen the present maritime position of their country.

The following figures show how many sailing and steam vessels were built in the British empire during the year 1866; how many of them were of wood, how many of iron, and how many composite, and the average tonnage of each class.

Sailing vessels built in England and Wales.

Of wood, 690; tonnage, 87,207; average, 126 tons each.
Of iron, 69; tonnage, 43,880; average, 636 tons each.
Composite, 23; tonnage, 11,218; average, 488 tons each.

Sailing vessels built in Scotland.

Of wood, 116; tonnage, 24,524; average, 211 tons each.
Of iron, 31; tonnage, 21,679; average, 700 tons each.
Of composite, 19; tonnage, 14,881; average, 783 tons each.

Sailing vessels built in Ireland.

Of wood, 9; tonnage, 309; average, 34 tons each.
Of iron, 12; tonnage, 3,963; average, 330 tons each.

Sailing vessels built in British Possessions.

Of wood, 984; tonnage, 176,215; average, 279 tons each.

It seems that no iron sailing vessels were built out of the United Kingdom and nearly all the wooden ones were built in British North America. It will be noticed that the number of vessels constructed of wood was large, but that the vessels themselves were very small, averaging in England only 126 tons each. In Scotland 211 tons each. These wood vessels were mostly for the coasting and fishing business and for special service. With hardly an exception all the large sea-going ships were built of iron.

Steamers built in England and Wales in 1866.

Of wood, 46 ; tonnage, 1,564 ; average, 34 tons each.
 Of iron, 218 ; tonnage, 97,861 ; average, 449 tons each.

Steamers built in Scotland.

Of wood, 4 ; tonnage, 1,463 ; average, 366 tons each.
 Of iron, 143 ; tonnage, 64,707 ; average, 452 tons each.

*Steamers built in Ireland.*

Of iron, 10 ; tonnage, 3,794 ; average, 397 tons each.
 Number, 421 ; tonnage, 169,389.

Perhaps there is no one feature in the whole history of British trade and commerce that is of more interest to the present generation of Americans, or one that they should observe with more care, than the growth and *present condition* of British steam navigation. While this branch of industry has in America remained almost stationary for the last ten years, it has, within the same space of time, risen to an influence and power in this country that was hardly anticipated by the most far-seeing and sanguine of its advocates. I need but advert to the speed, safety and regularity, as to time, with which long and short ocean passages are now made. All this is well understood by people of ordinary intelligence. The screw propeller, which ten years ago it was said never could be made applicable, for want of sufficient speed, for mail and passenger boats, is now come to be the favorite mode of propulsion for sea-going steamers. The quickest passage yet made across the Atlantic has been made by a screw-steamer. They are at least equally safe, burn less coal, their machinery occupies less space, leaving more room for freight, and they are run with more economy than paddle-wheel steamers. All the steamers in the Inman lines between Liverpool and New York are screws ; and all the new steamers put on the Cunard line since the Scotia commenced running are screw steamers. Steam navigation has already not only effected an entire change in the carrying of passengers of all classes and is absorbing the transport of all the light and valuable goods, but has begun rather seriously to contend with sailing vessels, in certain lines of trade, for the carrying of raw materials and heavy and bulky articles of commerce. To America steamers now take nearly all the emigrant passengers, all the dry, light, and valuable goods sent there, and occasionally abroad and other descriptions of iron, and a similar class of goods, as cheap as they can be carried by sailing ships. If they depended entirely on the freight of this latter class of goods for their profits, they could not compete with sailing vessels ; but with cabin and steerage passengers, and the large amount of quite regular valuable and well-paying freight constantly going forward, they can well afford to fill up with heavy freight at moderate rates.

The application of steam to navigation has already reached such a point in its onward progress that if all steamers were constructed on the best plans now known, except for long voyages, on which they cannot now be used profitably as freighters, it would not take one-fourth the tonnage of steam vessels that it now takes to do the same work with sailing vessels. Even if freight and passage were somewhat higher, they would be willingly paid to secure so much greater despatch, safety and lower rates of insurance. But great and astonishing as has been the advancement in the mode of applying steam as a propelling power to vessels, it has by no means completed its destined course, and become satisfied to rest on past achievements, and to glory only in what has been accomplished. The wants and demands of this age of intelligence and commercial enterprise still call loudly for greater perfection, and thousands of inventive minds on both continents are active in working out new means of gaining speed

and space, with less expense than the modes now used. If the very encouraging experiments now being made under government direction, both in America and England, to generate steam by means of petroleum and coal oil prove a complete success, as we have reason to hope they may, a new and most important era in steam navigation will have been reached. By the great savings such a success will make in the space now required for coals, the ship will be enabled to carry fuel for the longest voyages, and have a large portion of her carrying space left for freight, and also be enabled to run with much less cost than with coals. But whatever may be the conclusion of the petroleum experiments *now* in progress, we may confidently look forward to a time when greater results than we now expected to be reached through petroleum and coal oils will be fully realized through some satisfactory means. America has justly gained a name for being among the foremost in all useful improvements and great enterprises, and it will be a check to her maritime prosperity and a stain on her commercial fame if she be not a more active participant in the progress which she has helped to make and which is now going forward at such a rapid pace in ocean navigation. What she has heretofore accomplished without any direct government aid, she can easily do again, and recover her old, ascendent position, if only the same freedom and encouragement is given the navigating interest in the United States that is now so readily given this interest in other leading maritime countries.

To show the change which steam has already effected in the maritime commerce of Great Britain, let a moment's attention be directed to the following statement of facts in reference to its amount and the mode of using it. As previously stated, the whole amount of tonnage, sailing and steam, which arrived at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign ports, and which cleared for foreign ports, that is, such entrances and clearances united, amounted in the year 1866 to 31,262,450 tons. Of this amount 10,761,413 tons net were steam tonnage. If the gross tonnage were given instead of net, that is, if the space allowed for the machinery had been measured, it would have added about one-third to the amount and made it about 16,000,000 tons. If we compare this amount of steam tonnage, which entered from and cleared to foreign ports, with the whole tonnage, sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports in the United States, it will enable us to obtain a clearer idea of its magnitude and the extent to which steam communication between this country and all parts of the world is now carried on.

The coastwise entrances and clearances of steam tonnage are not contained in any official papers known to me, but so far as I have been able to form an opinion from the most reliable information I can obtain, I judge that full one-half the tonnage which enters and clears coastwise in the United Kingdom is steam tonnage, and yet that tonnage now forms only about one-fifth part of the tonnage of the United Kingdom. The gross steam tonnage, exclusive of the British possessions in North America and the East and West Indies, was on the 1st of June, 1867, 1,270,240 tons. Deducting the space occupied by machinery and boilers, the carrying space, or net tonnage, was 869,502 tons.

The number of steamers belonging to the United Kingdom at that time, 2,808.

The number of steamers built—

Of iron	1, 896
Of wood	877
Of steel	28
Of iron and steel	4
Of composite	3
	<hr/>
	2, 808

The number propelled by—

Paddle-wheels.....	1,564
Screws	1,244
	<hr/>
	2,808
	<hr/>

Ports to which they belong:

London	721
Liverpool	424
Shields	145
Newcastle	139
Sunderland	106
Hull	104
Various other ports	514
	<hr/>
	2,153

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow	267
Leith	71
Greenock	29
Dundee	24
Other ports	75
	<hr/>
	466

IRELAND.

Dublin	58
Waterford	44
Cork	39
Belfast	16
Other ports	32
	<hr/>
	189
	<hr/>
	2,808
	<hr/>

If we add to this the number and tonnage of steamers belonging to British North America, her East and West India possessions and the Channel islands, we shall make the number about 3,200, and swell the gross tonnage to about 1,400,000. Some of these steamers are tug-boats, some river boats, some colliers, and a large number from numerous lines, carrying passengers and freight coast-wise from port to port, almost encircling these islands with lines of steamers, and in some instances, as might be expected, several lines run over the same ground.

But the largest, most carefully built and best appointed of this great fleet of steamers form many well established lines, and run from this country to most of the leading commercial ports throughout the globe. It has long been the policy of this country to connect herself by lines of steamers and postal arrangements with all ports of the world wherever she sees a prospect of drawing trade and profits to herself. To show in detail precisely what has been accomplished in this direction I have collected from reliable sources a list of all the lines of steamers running from this to foreign countries.

Lines of steamers running from England and Scotland to foreign countries.

From London to Algoa bay and Cape Town; Alexandria and Malta; Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, &c.; Amsterdam; Antwerp; Australia; Bilboa; Boulogne and Calais; Bordeaux; Buenos Ayres; Brussels; Caen; Calais, the Canaries and Algiers; Charente; Christiania; Constantinople and Odessa; Constantinople, Galatz, and Corfu Patmos and Venice; Dantzic; Dieppe; Dunkirk, 2 lines;

Galatz; Genoa, Leghorn, &c., 3 lines; Ghent; Gibraltar and Cadiz; Gottenburg, 2 lines; Hamburg; Harlingen; Henbury; Havre; Konigsburg, 3 lines; Lisbon; Lisbon and Marseilles, second line; Medemblik; New York; Nieudeip; Oporto; Ostend, Toulon, &c.; Rotterdam, 2 lines; Santander; St. Petersburg, 3 lines; Stettin; Stockholm; Tauming, Vigo—58 lines.

Lines running from Liverpool to Africa; Alexandria, Malta, &c., 4 lines; Bahia, Montevideo, &c.; Bahia, Rio, &c.; Barbadoes, &c.

From Liverpool to Bordeaux; Bayonne; Constantinople, Odessa, &c., 2 lines; Corunna, &c., 2 lines; Genoa, Leghorn, &c., 2 lines; Hamburg; Havre; Lisbon; Mauritius, Penang, and China; New York, Cunard line; New York, Inman line; New York, Guion's line; New York, International line; New Orleans, 2 lines; Oporto, 2 lines; Portland and Quebec; Pernambuco; Rotterdam; Rouen; Santander; Smyrna; St. Nazaire; Valparaiso; Vigo; Montevideo, 2 lines—38 lines.

From Hull to Amsterdam; Antwerp, 2 lines; Bergen; Bordeaux; Christiania; Copenhagen and Konigsburg, 2 lines; Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, 7 lines; Dantzic; Dunkirk; Gottenberg; Hamburg, 3 lines; Harlingen; Gestemunde; Havre; Lubeck and Rostock; Riga; Rotterdam, 2 lines; Stettin, 2 lines; Stockholm—31 lines.

From Hartlepool to Antwerp, Cronstadt, Gottenberg, Hamburg—4 lines.

From Belfast to Cadiz—1 line.

From Dover to Calais, Ostend—2 lines.

From Edinburgh (Leith) to Hamburg, Havre—2 lines.

From Folkstone to Boulogne—1 line.

From Southampton to West Indies, &c., Cape Town, &c., East Indies, China, &c., Havre—5 lines.

From Grimsby to Antwerp, Dieppe, Hamburg, Rotterdam—4 lines.

From Glasgow to Bordeaux; Cadiz; Havre; Lisbon, &c.; New York; Trieste and Venice; Malta, Alexandria, &c.—7 lines.

From Sunderland to Hambro—1 line.

From Goale to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam—3 lines.

From Harwick to Antwerp, Rotterdam—2 lines.

From New Haven to Dieppe—1 line.

From New Castle to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam—3 lines.

From Poole to Cherbourg—1 line.

Here are 164 lines running from this to foreign countries, requiring an immense fleet of steamers, and a great number of them of large size, in all respects of the first class. The Cunard Company have 24 such steamers on their New York lines, and the Inman lines, running to the same port, have 16. I have not ascertained the number on the South American and West India lines, the India and China and Mediterranean lines; but they are numerous, large, and well appointed. On some of the continental lines a boat departs and arrives daily; on others all the way from daily to monthly. On the Guian and International lines good steamers runs weekly to New York and back. In addition to the lines of steamers mentioned in the foregoing list, many boats are sent to distant stations, and are run on local routes in connection with the main lines from this country.

The influence of these numerous lines of steamships, starting out from this common centre to all points of the compass, and running from the short trips, across the English channel, to the most distant voyages through all known seas, several of them mail lines, and helped on by government subsidies, on the trade and commerce of this country, can easily be understood. They are directly and intimately connected with its industry, and no doubt constitute an important part of the system of sustaining it.

France, seeing what the commerce of the seas has done for England, has also become ambitious for a more widely extended mercantile marine. To give greater encouragement to build it up, in the year 1866, she removed customs

duties from all materials necessary to the construction of ships and gave liberty to her citizens to purchase foreign built vessels. Her line of steamers to America and her lines on the Mediterranean have proved very successful, and there is every indication that she means to make a strong effort to secure for herself a larger interest in steam navigation and international commerce than she has heretofore enjoyed.

In the year 1858 there were eight American steamers running to Europe, with an aggregate of 20,798 tons, and an average of 2,600 tons each, good-sized steamers for that day, with a fair prospect that America would, at least, hold her own in ocean steam navigation. On our present position it would serve no good purpose to comment. It is already but too well known and *felt* by all intelligent Americans, but more especially by the hosts of American travellers in Europe, who, when bending their steps homeward, seek in vain, and with no little mortification, through all the ports of Europe for an American deck on which they can stand and feel at home, and an American flag under which they can realize that the strong arm of their country is still stretched over the waters, giving a stronger feeling of nationality as well as of protection and security.

The commerce of a nation may be enlarged, diminished, or kept in a stationary condition from various causes. Venice once had the greatest maritime commerce of any city in Europe, but the growth of other commercial states changed her position as a maritime state, and consequently the great currents of trade took other directions, which, with the want of sufficient energy in her people to adapt themselves, as far as practicable, to the change which was going on around her, or make a great effort to hold what they had won, soon left her but little better than a land mark in the history of commerce by which to trace its upward progress. Spain and Portugal too were once leading commercial nations, and were among the foremost in the maritime enterprises of former years; but institutions and a national policy uncongenial with thriving industry, and the more rapid rise of great industrial states, soon forced them to the rear of nearly all commercial powers. Holland, two and a half centuries ago, had more tonnage than all other European states united, but her political position, small territory and population, her want of a great and powerful government to give it encouragement, expansion and protection, the absence of extensive manufactures and large exports to give it support, and the more rapid growth of rival commercial states with organized industries and under more favorable circumstances, have kept the tonnage of that remarkably industrious and enterprising people back, so that it now forms only three or four per cent. of the mercantile tonnage afloat.

England has risen to be the greatest maritime and commercial state of ancient or modern times. She has not won this position by her locality alone, or by her natural resources, but she has *created* it by the steady and enlightened attention of all branches of her government at home and abroad, for two or three centuries, to the subject of trade and commerce, aided and urged on to action by an intelligent and enterprising people, who seem to take naturally to trade and all commercial pursuits, especially to ocean navigation. Next to the United States, this country up to the present time has certainly afforded the highest living example of the fact that the best and greatest resources of nations are in the character of their people and government. A prosperity thus created may seem forced and artificial, because mainly wrought out by operating on materials outside of herself, and with the exception of coal and iron, not of her own native production, and therefore liable to partially cease, and to no little extent terminate at any decided change in the great currents of trade on important discoveries and that readjustment of the world's industry which great eras in the world's progress sometimes bring forth. But as long as the English race maintains its vigor on its present native soil, the world will need its capital and bold enterprise, and give to both room for action and merited reward.

It is true there is not the same necessity for the American people to seek their

prosperity, wealth, and power, from outside external commerce that there is for the people of Great Britain. They could not maintain their position in the front rank of European states if reduced to a second place in the commerce of the seas and the markets of the world, and were obliged to lean on the internal resources which their own confined territory affords. The United States possesses within their own limits immensely greater sources of wealth and all the productions necessary for every branch of trade and international commerce than any other portion of territory on the globe under one government. These resources are so vast that scores of years, and perhaps centuries must run out before they can be well and fully developed. In carrying on the great internal enterprises continually necessary for the development of American resources, great energy, business capacity and intelligence, are indispensable, and large amounts of capital and labor are constantly required. All minds are not therefore so exclusively directed to the study of external trade and commerce as of necessity they are in this country. A hundred fold more attention and capital are now given to opening up the wealth and providing for the internal trade of America, than to maintaining and strengthening our maritime commerce and international trade. While all this is necessary and of the soundest policy, yet the shipping interest, as one of the great and necessary national interests, should not be overlooked, nor in any particular important to its support and full success be neglected, but it should, as of old, be watched over and sustained as the worthy handmaid and partner of our agriculture and manufactures.

It is of great national importance, as well as of direct interest to all having a personal concern in agriculture and commerce, that the products of our soil should have the cheapest possible transit to the best foreign markets. In connection with and to aid in giving employment to our international commerce, give greater stability to our currency, provide foreign exchange, to aid the producers of the country, especially of the west, and add to the agricultural products of the country, it seems but just to all interests that under government encouragement and direction some ample, cheap, and reliable transit for the products of agriculture to good shipping ports on the Atlantic should be provided. A large portion, often over one-half the value of grains, and even meats from distant agricultural districts, are consumed in the expense of carriage from the farm to the ports of shipment on the Atlantic coast. This heavy cost of transportation is a serious burden on the farmer and greatly diminishes the agricultural products and the wealth of the country. If the food of the west in nearly all its forms, but especially wheat and corn, could be delivered at our shipping ports at reasonable rates, Europe would give us a market for double the quantity she now receives from us, for we could then successfully compete for the control of her great grain markets against all comers. We are informed there are at this time millions of bushels of grain, and millions of dollars worth of other provisions frozen up in the Erie canal, on their way to the east, and that all the railroads are blocked, as they usually are at this season of the year, with freight on its way to the seaboard. The west is being peopled with great rapidity, its products are increasing from year to year, travel and freight are multiplying, railroads are shooting across the continent, steamers will increase on the Pacific, and soon we may expect to see the teas, the coffee, the spices, silks, and other valuable goods from the far east, joining those from our States on the Pacific and mingling with the vast products of the west, all struggling for precedence and first delivery at our chief Atlantic ports. To prepare to meet and invite this coming trade, which within three or four years will surely be rolling back and forth from east to west, and west to east, will it not be a wise, national policy, if not even an imperious necessity, that the same governmental hand that is guiding the riches of the "far east" through the "Golden Horn," and, joined by those of the "Pacific slope," across the Rocky mountains, should continue to invite, guide, and protect, to the journey's end on the Atlantic coast, that the

advantages anticipated by projecting and aiding the roads to the Pacific may be fully realized? What England thinks it politic and wise to do for railroads in India to encourage the production of cotton, and France to draw the trade of the east through the Suez canal, surely America ought to do to guide trade and commerce from and between two great oceans across a continent over her own territory. Roads which join the two great seas of commerce are almost international in character, and should be under the direction and control of one head, and managed for the benefit and convenience of the public. The necessities of trade and commerce already demand a first-class, double track *freight* road running from some point on the Atlantic sea-board to some desirable point in the valley of the Mississippi, perhaps to join one of the roads to the Pacific. The time, it is to be hoped, is close at hand when two or three such freight roads will be required, as well as a canal from the Ohio river to Norfolk, Virginia, if the face of the country will admit of its construction. The fertile west is and will continue to be the principal grain-growing region of our country, and now that the export of cotton has so greatly diminished, without any very encouraging hope that it will ever recover its former importance as an article of export, the produce of the west can and must be made to supply the deficiency, or our imports will be running ahead of our exports, and adding to the causes of irregularity in our trade and currency. These products then, taken as one of the chief means of regulating international trade and exchange, to say nothing of other important considerations, should have as cheap and ready a transit to the sea as can be provided for them. If they have to continue to run their chance through several different States, over half a dozen, more or less, roads, under as many different charters, before they reach a port of shipment, and subject as they are to frequent delays, much uncertainty and high rates of freight, it will be a long time before they are forwarded with that promptness and economy necessary to promote large exports. The efficient and lasting remedy for this evil is in the hands of the central government, and so far, experience has taught that such remedy can be applied by no other authority.

For the shipping interest, the last two years has been almost universally dull and profitless. It is true that trade generally has for a long time been passing through a period of depression, encountering financial disturbances and heavy bankruptcies, which have most unfavorably affected the maritime interests of all leading commercial countries. England and the United States have, in particular, suffered in this respect. It is thought by many experienced observers that the shipping interest, engaged in international commerce, was so greatly stimulated by the large amount of tonnage required as transports during the Crimean war, by the extent to which trade was excited by the gold discoveries in California and Australia, and by the general activity of trade and commerce at and for a few years subsequent to those years of intense action, that ship-building was forced beyond its natural growth, and a much larger amount of tonnage put afloat than the international commerce of the world has at any period required. Therefore, when the stimulating causes disappeared, and business had settled down in its regular channels, there was found to be more tonnage seeking employment than the wants of commerce required. Notwithstanding this disproportion of tonnage to the wants of commerce, ship-building went on, until within the last two years, almost as briskly as ever in all maritime countries, except in the United States, where it has, to a large degree, suspended, except for the purposes of war, since 1862. There is, without doubt, more tonnage, including both sailing and steam, now seeking business than there has been at any former period, and probably more than enough to supply the demands of commerce when trade is in its most healthy state. Consequently, any great and sudden increase would have the effect of exciting a more active competition and diminishing profits. In the present relation of the quantity of tonnage afloat to the wants of business, sound economy would not advise any considerable and immediate

increase of the means of doing a freighting business, which can be promptly and well done with the means already at our command. But of the expediency and desirability of an increase of tonnage much beyond its annual loss, ship-builders, ship-owners, and merchants must judge for themselves; they take the risk and must mainly bear the loss, should loss follow. The policy of government, however, should be, not to prohibit the construction of vessels by adverse legislation, but, on the contrary, to lighten their burdens, and, as far as practicable, leave them free to run the race for success against all foreign competition. To win, or even hold our own in such a contest, we must be able to build and fit out ships for sea, ready to enter the lists against all who may appear against them, at as low a price as an equally good ship can be sent to sea for by our rivals in the international carrying trade. This our ship-owners are unable to do with the present taxation on iron, sheathing copper and metal, wire and hemp, rope and cordage, canvas, and other taxes on ship property. To encourage the construction of iron vessels, whether sailing or steam, the duty on all iron plates, and on the pieces for the frames of iron ships, whether rolled into angle iron or other parts of the frame or not, in fact, on every kind of iron, in whatever form or condition, necessary to the completion of the vessel, may, for a time at least, be removed or suspended.

It may also be thought expedient to permit the purchase, by American citizens, of such foreign-built steamers, of not less than 2,000 tons burden, as may, at any time within a given day, be immediately wanted to put on any established and regular line between the United States and any foreign country.

In connection with the subject of sustaining our mercantile marine, permit me again to suggest the importance of some revision of the law in regard to merchant seamen, especially as to the mode of their shipment, and the medium through which it is done. Some of the defects of the present mode, and of other portions of the law, are pointed out in some detail in my despatch on the subject, No. 375, and dated May 12, 1866, to which I respectfully ask attention.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE, *Consul*.

Mr. Morse to Mr. Seward.

No. 375.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
London, May 12, 1866.

SIR: Some time ago you called my attention to the large sums disbursed by the government in foreign ports for the relief of destitute seamen, and requested me to examine the subject and report to you whether or not such expenditures can be diminished, and if so in what manner. The subject is environed by so many difficulties that a full and clear explanation, such a one as can be made of any remedial value, can only be made after much observation, experience, and careful attention to the working of existing laws in reference to seamen, the usages in regard to their shipment, both at home and abroad, their custom of leaving ships on entering port, their treatment on shipboard, and all facts and circumstances connected with their condition as seamen which bear on the subject, as well as a comparison of our laws and usages with those of other leading maritime nations. I cannot hope to cover all the ground necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject in its entire details, but will endeavor to direct attention to its leading features.

I take it for granted there is no intention of disturbing the principle of affording relief to American seamen when in a distressed condition in foreign ports. The humanity and expediency of the measure seem to have been long approved and

established as a part of our maritime policy. The question now, is how best and most economically can this policy be carried into effect.

The number of seamen who apply at the consulate for relief in consequence of impaired health, or physical inability to perform the duties of ordinary seamen is very small. It is also unusual for a well man, capable of performing a seaman's duty and willing to do it, to apply for relief, and when such do apply, I generally find but little trouble in getting him a ship and out of port without expense to the consulate. I should judge that at least *two-thirds* of all who have applied to this consulate for relief during the last four years, excluding wrecked seamen and those sent to this from other consulates, were incompetent from want of experience, and sometimes from want of faculty, to perform the duties of ordinary seamen.

The practice is quite general for crews to leave their ships on arrival in port, and generally as soon as the ship is moored or secured to a pier, especially if the crew come from an American port by the run or on monthly wages, and two or three months' advance was paid on each, for a run of about thirty days. These deserters, if competent seamen, soon join other ships and go to sea. It is very seldom that one of these men seeks to throw himself on the consulate. Should he attempt to do so while his ship remains in port he would be immediately sent back to her. The incompetent sailor will often manage to live along for a few weeks or months, until the ship in which he came has left port, and until want and distress overtake him, when he is compelled to come and ask relief. The large expenditure for the relief of seamen in foreign ports, and many of the difficulties connected with them on shipboard and in such ports, may be traced in most cases to the way in which crews are obtained. They are not always shipped regularly, and frequently involuntarily, and are delivered on board ship like a bale of goods, sometimes by force and sometimes in a state of stupidity from intoxication. These evils grow mainly out of permitting duties so important to ship-owners, masters, and freighters, to be performed and controlled by men, the most of whom seem to be hardened and selfish, and without legal or moral restraint. Masters and owners rarely see or know anything of the crews put on board their vessels until they are got underway in our harbors, or until steamers part from them and they go out to sea. On the system which now prevails, and in which ship-owners and masters are obliged to acquiesce, because they cannot overturn it without the aid of law, they are compelled, as a choice of evils, to receive such men as are sent to their ships by the shipping masters, and very often they are not the men who were shipped for them and whose names were given in to the custom-house on the shipping articles. It frequently happens that not one-third of a crew are good helmsmen or to be trusted at the wheel, and many are not able to perform the duties required of ordinary seamen. It sometimes occurs that a portion of a crew never before crossed the Atlantic, never before sailed in a square-rigged vessel, or had seen much coastwise service in small vessels. Yet they were sent to the ship by shipping masters for "able seamen." Quite often men not sailors are shoved on board in a state of intoxication or stupefaction, and to their great surprise and alarm, as reason returns, find themselves shipped as "able seamen" without their knowledge or consent, and on the ocean and under a ship's discipline for the first time in their lives, without money, and with only such clothing as they happened to have on when they fell into the hands of those who thus abuse them and the ship which gives them employment. When a ship is short half a dozen men, more or less, when seamen are scarce, to supply the deficiency and make up her crew, shipping masters, or those in their employ, will seize upon any men they can, by fair means or foul, get under their control and pass off as seamen, whether they are soldiers, laborers, or whatever calling they may follow, and ship them as able or ordinary seamen according to the wants of the ship they send them to. They cannot perform the duties for which they were involuntarily obtained

and shipped. The officers scold, fret, and sometimes are harsh and abusive to them, while the "able seamen" of the crew, having to labor the harder in consequence of their incompetency, are kept in a discontented and grumbling state of mind, and the voyage is made uncomfortable for all on board.

Since I have had charge of this consulate two men have applied for relief, being at the time clad in the uniform of the United States army. We have frequently had men to apply for relief in the same dress, but they were deserters or such as had no claim to it. These men said they were not sailors, were never before at sea in such capacity, and were brought away against their will; that while on leave of absence from their companies for a short time, some persons, runners for sailor boarding-houses or for shipping masters, made their acquaintance, invited them to drink, after which they soon became stupefied and almost insensible, and on regaining possession of their faculties found themselves at sea or proceeding down the harbor as a portion of the ship's crew, without a change of clothing, a bed to lie on, or a cent of money, their advance wages having been all taken by those who shipped them, and nothing due them on arrival here. Such is the story of many victims to like impostures, which careful inquiry of officers and men has often enabled me to confirm. They generally desert their ships on arrival here, entirely destitute of means and without a change of clothing. They are sensible of their incapacity to perform the duties for which they were placed on board; often think the officers they came out with hard and prejudiced against them, and leave their ships without any definite purpose, other than a speedy escape from a disagreeable position. These remarks refer to the time preceding and during the two or three first years of the war. During the last year or two the ships wanting crews have been much less in number, and in consequence of discharges from our navy men have been more plenty. Therefore the evils referred to do not exist to the extent they did formerly, or that under our present system may be expected when our commerce gets back to the position it held before the war.

The mode and conditions of shipping seamen for American ships in this and probably in other ports of this country are but little preferable to those existing in some of our principal American seaports. While seamen for English ships are all shipped at *government shipping offices*, at a fee to the office of *one shilling*, twenty-five cents, per man, and then only after the sailor produces a certificate of discharge, capability and good conduct, signed by the master of the last ship in which he sailed; the crews for American ships are hunted up and shipped by a class of men whose business is almost exclusively confined to obtaining crews for American ships, and at a fee varying from about \$4 to \$12 per man, the shipping fee being dependent on the length of the voyage and the amount of advance wages paid. The shipping fee, whatever it may be, comes out of the sailor and is deducted from his advance. The shipping masters in this port have long acted in concert, on the principle of taking for themselves, in the form of shipping fees, the largest amount possible from the advance wages of the sailor. The result is that between the landlord and the shipping master, the sailor is often trafficked away for a voyage and delivered on board ship like an article of merchandise, despoiled of a part or perhaps all the earnings of his last voyage, and a portion of the earnings, in anticipation, of that on which he has just entered. Many of those who thus control him and trade on his ignorance, his helpless and friendless condition, grow rich on the product of the sailor's toil and become callous and indifferent to the low condition in which they have aided in reducing him. As evidence of the profits realized from the shipment of seamen for American vessels in this port, I am informed and believe that several persons who are not known to have followed any other business have accumulated handsome fortunes within the last ten and fifteen years by levying such exorbitant and unjust taxes on seamen. These men, some of them, are known to have *purchased* the privilege of paying off one crew on the arrival of a ship

in port and of shipping another for her on her departure, and to make both operations pay to all concerned in them. This custom was in operation when I came here, and I have made some effort to break it up; but the combination of interest in its support is so strong that I see no sure way to overthrow it but to do away with their services altogether by establishing a new system of shipping men in British ports.

It often occurs that the men whose names are reported to the custom-house as the men composing the crew of a certain ship, and as having signed her shipping articles, never did sign them, do not know that their names are on the articles, and do not go in the ships; or, after signing one set of articles and having been reported at the custom-house as the crew of a certain ship, they are sent by the shipping master to another ship, and a crew sent to the first ship as she is about leaving port whose names are not on the articles, and who go as substitutes for the crew first reported, and perhaps under their names. After getting to sea the captain finds himself with a crew or part of a crew whose real names are not on the articles and who have not been regularly shipped. This fabrication of a false crew list, or substitution of one crew for another, is the act of the shipping master or his agents and not of the captain or owners. It is true that sometimes one or more of a crew may desert, fall sick, or from some other cause be obliged to leave the ship, thus creating a necessity to fill their places just on the eve of commencing the voyage. Unless his name is on the ship's articles a seaman can claim the highest rate of wages given for a specified time in the port from whence he sailed and his discharge on reaching his port of destination. But seamen get no benefit from this, and in practice it is found to be no check to the evil.

It seems both just and expedient that some change should be made in the law governing the time at which subordinate officers, seamen, stewards, and cooks have a legal right to claim their wages after their arrival in port and claim their discharge under their contract with the ship. The practice is almost universal for crews to leave their ships immediately on arrival at the ports where their contracts terminate, and they claim their discharge. Under the law as it now stands, if operative here, they cannot compel payment of their wages until ten days after the cargo has been discharged. A ship is often in port four or five weeks before the cargo is discharged. If for any cause, as sometimes happen, a merchant declines to pay any portion of the freight money until after the discharge and delivery of the cargo, a captain having no other means is compelled to pay his broker from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. for advancing him money to meet his port charges. I have known instances in this port where masters have put off paying their crews to save commissions on advances. The sailors in the mean time, being entirely destitute of money, are taken in charge by some sailor boarding-house keeper, boarded, furnished with a few clothes and a little spending money, and when paid off the landlord, too often having managed to make his bill equal the amount due the sailor or to bring him in debt, takes the earnings of the voyage or such portion as the sailor may have due him, and ships him off on the first ship that offers, or turns him pennyless into the streets. These remarks apply only to seamen coming in from long voyages. As sailors will generally leave the ship by desertion or otherwise, and the number who stay on board and make another voyage in her are so very small, I think it would be expedient to make the wages due say in from three to six days after arrival in port of discharge. It has been decided by the British courts that a sailor, of whatever nationality, can on his arrival in an English port commence an action of debt for the wages due him. I have known several suits of this kind brought against masters by sailors for wages due them since I have been in this office. As a general rule, masters pay off their crews soon after arrival in ports where they are entitled to their discharge. The rule therefore is of no legal value in ports of this country, and probably of but little practical value any-

where, and as it is occasionally the cause of annoyance and injustice to seamen, had better be changed.

It seems but just to the shipping interest that some change should be made in the law regulating the discharge of seamen on sale of a ship in a foreign port before the termination of the voyage for which they shipped, and under some other circumstances, and in cases where seamen and the lowest grade of officers, or in fact any officer or seaman, is promoted from one ship to another. Nearly all officers in our mercantile marine once served as hands before the mast, and are graduates of the forecabin. It often happens that one ship in a foreign port may have a likely young sailor in her forecabin well qualified to fill the position of second or third officer, and may be wanted for such a post by another American ship in the same port. Yet the ambitious young seaman cannot go from the forecabin of the one to the cabin of the other for his own good unless his captain forfeits the "three months' extra wages"—no portion of which the sailor desires. Nor can an officer be promoted from a low grade in one ship to a higher grade in another without the same forfeiture by the captain of the ship to which he is attached, and which he desires to leave for a higher post in another.

American ships are often sold in foreign countries before the termination of the voyage for which her officers and crew were shipped. Under the present law no mate, carpenter, seaman, steward, or cook, can be legally discharged from such vessel without the payment by her of three months' extra wages for each man so discharged, not even should a chance be offered them to ship for wages on board another American ship returning directly to the United States, or going on some other voyage agreeable to the man, and they be quite as well off in all respects as if they remained on board the ship they came on and completed their contract with her. Under the law as it now stands, seamen, cooks, and stewards, in health, and when legally entitled to extra wages, do not often get them when the ship is sold, or when they leave before the completion of the voyage for which they shipped. They either desert in reality soon after the ship arrives in port—and here this is almost universally the case with those who are not young American seamen—or are induced to leave the ship without complaint on their part or the knowledge of the consulate, and are reported as deserters. However good, therefore, in this respect the existing law may be in theory, or might be made under a different system of shipment and care of seamen, it is not generally practicable and is often injurious to seamen, because in many cases its manifest injustice to the ship leads to skilful evasions of the law, and may sometimes deprive sailors of the benefit of a milder and more just system of relief when they need it.

The provision in regard to extreme wages was adopted in 1803, when our commerce was in its infancy, and voyages to European ports were few in number, consumed much time, and were regarded as important and hazardous undertakings. This provision of law was for many years, no doubt, advantageous to both ship-owners and seamen. Our tonnage was then comparatively insignificant and European voyages very few in number, so that when a sailor left his ship it was difficult and expensive for him to return home. Voyages across the Atlantic are now of daily occurrence, and the faithful seaman who stays by his ship and becomes entitled to extra wages can easily secure a return voyage to suit him without expense or loss to any one but to the shipping master. In most cases, therefore, except where it is paid to the sick, disabled, or incompetent, the extra wages paid is but a gift from the ship to the sailor. I think this provision for extra wages can be changed for the benefit of both seamen and ship-owners. While the ship is made the prey of landlords and shipping masters, is made to suffer from incompetent and vicious crews, and to support the sick and disabled in foreign ports, returns to their homes the helpless and useless imposed on them, and pays to the well and able seamen extra wages under certain circumstances, and is heavily taxed for all the materials which go into her construc-

tion, it seems both just and expedient, viewed as a question of commercial policy, that she should have such remedy and protection as wise and encouraging legislation is able to afford without injuriously affecting any other interest.

On account of the necessity for heavy taxation the construction of ships in the United States has now become very expensive, more so than in most if not in *every other* commercial country, and the power of successfully competing with foreign ships in the carrying trade of the world rendered much more difficult. Besides allowing its citizens the free purchase of foreign ships, this country has taken taxation from every article that goes into the construction of a ship, and permits all bound on foreign voyages to purchase stores in bond from her warehouses without the payment of duties, so as to relieve, encourage, and extend her mercantile marine and render competition against all foreign commerce more easy and successful. France, anxious to enlarge her commerce, has within the present year adopted the same encouraging policy. It seems to be pressingly necessary, if we intend to hold our position as a maritime nation, that the condition and prospect of our commerce, especially that portion engaged in foreign trade, should be carefully and practically reviewed, with a view of affording it such encouragement and relief as may be found necessary for its success in its present relation to the commerce of other leading maritime powers. I hope to remark more fully on the condition and prospects of our commerce in a future paper.

I have endeavored to direct attention to a few of what appear to me the most prominent defects and requirements of our present law in reference to the regulation and government of seamen in our mercantile service. Though the law needs a thorough revision from men who know practically something of its working, it seems evident that no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure for the relief of American seamen abroad may be traced to the want of suitable homes for seamen when in port, to the bad custom of shipping men which prevails in several of our cities, to paying large advance wages on demand of shipping masters, and to the want of regular discharges, and certificates of capacity and good conduct for the men on leaving their ships. I see no way to effect any considerable reduction in our expenses for the relief of seamen abroad but by a thorough reform, not only in the cases herein named, but in nearly our whole code in relation to merchant seamen. Effect such revision, and a marked change for the better would soon be visible, not only in diminished expenditure, but in the character of the American sailor, the improved order and discipline of the ship, in the good feeling and harmony, not only between the crew but between officers and crew, and in the security of property on the ocean.

In this country much attention has been given to the best modes of improving the condition of seamen, and if permitted to indicate remedies in our own system, I would suggest the system established for this country by the merchant shipping act as a good foundation to build upon, or as one from which many useful hints may be taken. It has had the benefit of a fair trial, works well, and is certainly very beneficial to this country, especially to its maritime interests, and it improves and raises the character and condition of her seamen. In all the leading seaports in the United Kingdom there are what are called local marine boards. A portion of the members of each board is elected by a department of the government, the boards of trade and the other members by the merchants of the port actually owning a given amount of tonnage. This local marine board establishes the shipping offices for the port where such board is located, and appoints one or more shipping masters as may be required, with such deputies, clerks, &c., as may be needed by the wants of the port. It also regulates the mode of conducting business at the shipping office. The doings of these boards and of the shipping masters are at all times under the direction of

the board of trade. Marine boards have been established at 17 different ports in this country, viz :

Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Cork, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock, Hull, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Plymouth, Dublin, Leith, North Shields, South Shields, and Sunderland.

At the less important ports where boards have not been established it is provided that the business and duties which would fall to them be transacted at the custom-houses, which in such cases are made shipping offices, and by custom-house officers who act as shipping masters. The shipping masters at all the ports where seamen are shipped are required to register the names of all seamen shipped therein and sailing therefrom; and the names of all the seamen in the United Kingdom are registered at the register general's office in London. The shipping masters are constantly under the eyes of the local marine boards, and the acts of these boards are subject to the disapproval of the board of trade and may be set aside by said board, and any member of a local marine board can also be removed by the board of trade.

Seamen for British ships are well secured by law against imposition from shipping masters, landlords, runners, or any other class of men who would willingly impose on them. The legal fee for shipping a seaman is one shilling, and should any person take more he would be liable to punishment for so doing. While in port registered English sailors usually live in Sailors' Homes. These houses are not established and controlled by the government, though strongly encouraged and patronized by it. They are a better class of sailor boarding-houses, generally aided in the start by the liberality of commercial men and always watched over and encouraged by them, and by direction of the board of trade, shipping offices are located in and attached to them. There are three of these houses for English sailors in London, two for the native English and one for Asiatics. Shipping offices are located in the two former, and they will conveniently accommodate about 1,000 boarders. Each man has his sleeping apartment by himself, in which are conveniences for washing, &c. Play-grounds, a reading-room, a library, and a savings bank form a part of the establishment. A doctor is also always in attendance.

Seamen for English ships cannot be shipped at any other place than at a government shipping office, and before shipment he must produce his discharge from the last ship he served in, on which can be seen his conduct and capacity as a seaman. While British sailors are well protected, where protection is needed, they are punished by imprisonment for desertion, and get no regular discharge or recommendation. Thus losing their standing as British sailors, they find it very difficult, if not impossible, to be again regularly shipped into the British mercantile marine or naval service, and consequently usually resort to foreign service. The largest part of this small class find their way into American ships. Under a system so well regulated and watched over desertions are not frequent. But for more full details of the whole subject I must refer you to the merchant shipping act, a copy of which, with an introductory analysis, I forward with this despatch. I forwarded to you last year, in two large folio volumes, all the commercial forms now used in every branch of the treasury department of the English government, with three or four volumes of explanations and instructions.

British seamen also receive great encouragement to be loyal, to be good seamen, and to conduct themselves well, by the inducements held out to them to become members of the naval reserve. The number of the naval reserve is unlimited, and any able seaman can join it by producing his discharge and recommendation. It may therefore include the entire body of able seamen in the British isles who can produce the required testimonials of capacity and good conduct. It now numbers over 17,000 men, all of whom are now in the merchant service, but are obliged, in case of war, to enter on active naval duty. Naval reserve

men receive from the government a compensation, as a retainer, of £6 sterling per annum. In return they are only required to spend four weeks in each year, under instructions, at gun drill. For this service they are paid one guinea per week in addition to their retainer of £6 per annum. They are obliged to report themselves at the end of every six months, if in the country, at some local marine board. By obtaining leave of absence they can go on long voyages, but must, if possible, report to some British consul in a foreign port twice a year. After serving 15 years in the naval reserve, and performing the required four weeks' drill regularly, unless on leave of absence they are allowed a pension of £12 per annum after they become 60 years of age. After serving seven years on the naval reserve and three years on active naval duty, they are also entitled to the £12 pension at the same age. They are also pensioned if disabled by sickness, wounds, or other causes, when in active service and while in the line of their duty. No pensions or retainers are paid out of England, nor to men who leave the country. All seamen in the naval service, whether attached to the naval reserve or not, after 15 years of ordinary service and on reaching 60 years of age, are allowed a pension; or if disabled from any cause while in the line of their duty they are entitled to a pension, or a living at Greenwich hospital, at their option.

There are no national institutions in this country for relieving aged, worn-out, or destitute seamen from the merchant service. There are a few hospitals for such, supported by private charity, but enough only to supply but a small portion of the want. Except by the seamen too old to join the naval reserve, and those who cannot gain admission to it, their want will not hereafter be so much felt.

Should legislation on this subject for our mercantile marine be thought advisable, the chambers of commerce in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Mobile, and a few other commercial cities, in connection with some department of the national government, the Treasury or Navy, may be authorized by law to establish, under stringent regulations, shipping offices, and perhaps license sailors' houses, elect shipping masters, and adopt such regulations and rules of government as may be necessary. Regular discharges, on which may be indorsed the seamen's conduct and rating as seamen, or some practice answering to it, should form part of any system which may be adopted.

I would also suggest the expediency of providing for the examination and for commissioning masters and other officers in our merchant service, by competent boards established for that purpose. Could an improved system for the shipment and government of our merchant seamen be adopted, an arrangement may probably be made with this country by which the shipping offices of each country can be used by the other, and thus be made mutually beneficial. At present, while British ships in British ports enjoy great advantages from their well digested and carefully guarded system, outside shipping offices are in operation, which do no business for British vessels, but on which all American ships have to depend for procuring crews, as hereinbefore explained. I have thus noticed some of the prominent defects in our laws and customs in regard to seamen, and suggested a few remedies which appear to me desirable. Should you require me to examine the subject further, I shall be happy to do so to the extent of my ability.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. H. MORSE, *Consul.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

VOTES CAST FOR NEW CONSTITUTIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 11th instant, relative to the number of votes cast for several constitutions mentioned.

MAY 12, 1868.—Referred to the committee on Reconstruction, and ordered to be printed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with resolution of the House of Representatives of May 11, 1868, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the number of votes cast for and against the constitutions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama, as reported by the several district commanders:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Votes for constitution	92, 590
Votes against constitution	71, 820

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Votes for constitution	70, 758
Votes against constitution	27, 288

GEORGIA.

Votes for constitution	89, 007
Votes against constitution	71, 309

LOUISIANA.

Votes for constitution	66, 152
Votes against constitution	48, 739

ALABAMA.

Votes for constitution	69, 807
Votes against constitution	1, 005

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SPECIAL AGENTS POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of March 19, relative to the appointment of special agents.

MAY 12, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 19, 1868, upon the motion of Mr. Henry D. Washburn, I herewith transmit the names of all the special agents of this department, and the place where each is employed, together with the amount paid to each, as shown by the enclosed list marked A. Also, the names of all persons to whom special agents' commissions have been issued, without compensation, and the reasons for granting such commissions, since the 1st of January, 1867, as shown by the list marked B. In some of these cases no reasons are given; they were issued upon some application which satisfied me at the time, but which I do not now remember.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

A.—List of special agents in the service of the Post Office Department, 1868.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Annual pay.	Per diem.	Where employed.
1861.				
March 21	Abel Humphrey	\$1,600	\$3 00	Northern Pennsylvania and southern and western New York.
July 20	James J. Miller	1,600	3 00	Kentucky.
1862.				
Dec. 1	William A. Davis	1,000	.....	Western Missouri and Kansas.
•1863.				
July 1	Benjamin K. Sharretts ..	1,600	3 00	Western New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
Dec. 29	William C. Hammatt ...	1,600	4 00	New England States, except Rhode Island and Connecticut.
1864.				
May 19	James Gayler	1,600	4 00	New York city.
June 29	David B. Parker	1,600	3 00	Virginia.
August 12	Joseph W. Briggs	1,600	3 00	Sup't of free delivery at large.
1865.				
March 14	Nathaniel C. Deering	1,600	3 00	Iowa and Minnesota.
May 19	George B. Armstrong	1,600	4 00	Sup't postal railway service western States.
May 26	Harrison Reed	1,600	3 00	Florida.
August 24	Harrison Park	1,600	4 00	Sup't postal railway service east.
Sept. 5	P. H. Woodward	1,600	3 00	Georgia.
23	William M. Daily	1,600	4 00	Louisiana.
Nov. 22	Frederick Depro	1,200	3 00	Detective at large.
1866.				
Jan. 9	Charles P. Johnson	1,600	2 00	New England States.
Feb. 1	Joseph S. Beard	1,600	2 00	Illinois, in charge of money-order business.
27	Abraham Jobe	1,600	2 00	North Carolina.
May 1	Horace A. Tenney	1,600	2 00	Wisconsin and Michigan.
15	Marshall Smith	1,600	3 00	At large.
June 1	Quincy A. Brooks	2,500	5 00	Oregon Territ'y and northwest coast.
August 27	Francis Keyser	1,600	3 00	Pennsylvania.
27	David Murphy	1,600	4 00	Missouri.
Sept. 24	S. M. Penn	1,600	3 00	Ohio.
29	John A. Wickizer	1,600	3 00	Illinois.
Nov. 2	Benj. C. Truman	2,500	5 00	California and Pacific coast.
21	H. H. Packard	1,600	3 00	Northern New York.
Dec. 6	L. D. H. Currie	1,600	2 00	In charge of mails San Francisco, Cal., to Hong Kong, China.
1867.				
July 20	M. A. Daily	1,600	2 00	Wisconsin and Michigan, (temp'ry.)
22	S. Isadore Bradley	1,600	2 00	In charge of mails San Francisco, Cal., to Hong Kong, China.
August 13	John W. Clappitt	1,600	4 00	Western Territories.
March 8	Augier M. Hobbs	1,600	3 00	Texas.
22	J. J. Giers	1,200	2 00	Alabama.
April 20	James F. Legate	1,600	2 00	Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.
27	William A. Ingram	1,600	.....	In charge of post office Jeffersonville, Ind.
May 2	Tilgham H. Gentry	1,200	.....	In charge of post office Bloomington, Ind.
2	Samuel Neel	1,200	.....	In charge of post office Van Wert, Ohio.
2	James M. Nibbling	1,600	.....	In charge of post office Finley, Ohio.
18	William C. Kyle	1,600	3 00	At large, southern division.
June 1	Levi Beardsley	1,200	3 00	Pennsylvania.
July 24	John B. Maher	1,200	.....	In charge of post office Old Point Comfort, Virginia.
August 5	William E. McArthur ...	1,600	2 11	In charge of mails Yokohama, Japan, to Shanghai, China.
21	Elias D. Brown	1,100	.....	In charge of post office Seymour, Ind.
22	J. F. Wagner	1,600	2 00	Maryland and Delaware.

A.—List of special agents, &c.—Continued.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Annual pay.	Per diem.	Where employed.
1867.				
Sept. 5	Hayden McClellan	\$1,600	\$2 00	In charge of mails San Francisco. Cal., to Honolulu, S'wich Islands.
14	Elliott Aubury	1,600	2 00	In charge of mails San Francisco, Cal., to Hong Kong, China.
Oct. 5	L. F. Ward	1,200	2 00	To superintend erection of mail catches U. S.
7	C. H. Gowan	1,600	2 00	Mississippi.
17	James White	1,600	2 00	Eastern Tennessee.
Nov. 9	H. Ray Myers	1,600	2 00	Alabama, temporary.
23	Thomas P. Shalcross	1,600	2 00	At large.
1868.				
Jan. 2	Samuel Smith	1,600	.....	New York.
3	George W. Summers	1,600	3 00	In charge of post office Augusta, Ga.
8	Richard H. Taylor	1,600	2 00	Kentucky, temporary.
21	James L. Robbins	1,600	2 00	In charge of post office Penn Yan, N.Y.
24	Fred. W. Schaurte	1,200	2 00	Arkansas.
Feb. 19	Hiram J. Ramsdell	1,600	.....	At large, temporary.
29	William R. Bowes	1,600	4 00	Indiana.
April 14	A. H. Barnes	1,100	.....	In charge of post office Delavan, Wis.

B.—List of persons receiving special agents' commissions, without compensation, from January 1, 1867, until April 20, 1868.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Time of service.	How employed.
1867.			
Jan. 3	Edward Stabler	1 year ..	Postmaster at Sandy Springs, Md.
3	J. Harry Magee	7 days	Route agent to reach his route.
3	J. Whitcomb	7 days	Do.
7	James W. Meade	10 days	Do.
14	Leban H. Litchfield	1 year	
15	F. I. Seybolt	30 days	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office; for Sixth Auditor.
15	E. B. Olmsted	June 1, 1867 ..	Disbursing clerk and superintendent post office building.
15	John Hough	14 days	Route agent to reach his route.
19	Levi Bradt	10 days	Do.
22	R. W. Laurie	Feb. 8, 1867 ..	Clerk in finance office; for Third Assistant Postmaster General.
Feb. 12	James Kelly .....	.....	Postmaster at New York.
13	Henry Bradshaw	8 days	Clerk in contract office; for Second Assistant Postmaster General.
15	Thos. D. Anderson	30 days	For Sixth Auditor.
15	Geo. H. Upham	5 days	Route agent to reach his route.
16	John W. Van Hook .....	.....	Postal clerk.
16	Theo. M. Davis	30 days	For Secretary of Treasury.
22	John W. Claryoe	do	For Secretary of Treasury, detective.
27	James McDevitt	do	Do.
27	William Van Vleck .....	.....	Clerk in appointment office.
March 1	E. W. Dennis	60 days	On General Sickles's staff.
4	Samuel Ward	90 days	For Secretary McCulloch.
9	Joseph H. Manly	July 1, 1867 ..	For Hon. J. G. Blaine.
27	J. B. Will	10 days	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office; for Sixth Auditor.

B.—List of persons receiving special agents' commissions, &c.—Continued.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Time of service.	How employed.
1867.			
April 2	H. F. Nettleton.....	June 30, 1867.	
5	Capt. Samuel Lauffer.....	15 days.....	
6	Hon. W. A. Burleigh.....	6 months.....	To look after post office matters in Montana.
11	T. C. Peters.....	90 days.....	For Commissioner of Agriculture.
12	Robert A. Crawford.....	30 days.....	For Hon. D. T. Patterson.
12	Thos. M. Cook.....	do.....	
13	S. V. Boyd.....	60 days.....	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
15	Ward H. Lamon.....	90 days.....	
15	Clinton Rice.....	do.....	
23	James Lawrenson.....	60 days.....	Postmaster General's office, journal clerk.
23	Hon. Green Adams.....	30 days.....	
23	Hon. Alex. Ramsey.....	Dec. 2, 1867.	
29	C. Wendell.....	90 days.....	
29	J. W. Bell.....	do.....	
May 1	Hon. W. E. Robinson.....	do.....	
1	Geo. W. Kessler.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
2	Thomas Harland.....	90 days.....	Internal revenue office.
2	Isaac Harvey.....	do.....	Do.
2	F. P. Cuppy.....	30 days.....	Clerk appointment office.
4	J. Zeigler.....	Dec. 1, 1867.	
7	K. W. Sheed.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
8	H. H. Doubleday.....	60 days.....	Clerk in city post office.
9	R. S. Chilton.....	90 days.....	State Department.
14	W. L. Burt.....	do.....	Postmaster at Boston, Mass.
14	C. M. Davis.....	30 days.....	
15	Lucien O'Brien.....	do.....	
15	Horace Anderson.....	60 days.....	For chief clerk Sixth Auditor's office.
18	Henry D. Barron.....	Dec. 1, 1867.	
18	William Stowe.....	.....	Postmaster Springfield, Mass.
23	James Freeborn.....	.....	For Hon. Charles O'Neil.
23	A. E. McDaniel.....	6 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
24	David Lennox.....	.....	Clerk in finance office.
27	G. W. Clarke.....	Jan. 1, 1867.	U. S. marshal Iowa, for Hon. J. T. Wilson.
27	D. W. C. Wheeler.....	.....
27	Benj. E. McGrew.....	July 5, 1867.	For Sixth Auditor.
29	Geo. C. Whiting.....	60 days.....	Interior Department.
29	E. D. Webster.....	.....	Deputy surveyor port of New York.
June 1	R. T. McLain.....	90 days.....	For Hon. J. Dixon.
4	C. Hazlet.....	July 1, 1867.	For Sixth Auditor.
4	Gen. Thos. Kilby Smith.....	14 days.....	By First Assistant Postmaster Gen'l.
10	A. B. Mullett.....	Dec. 31, 1867.	Supervising architect of Treasury Department.
10	John Wanless.....	Sept. 10, 1867.	For Hon. A. C. Hunt.
13	Chauncy Smith.....	July 4, 1867.	Clerk in appointment office.
14	Thos. C. Nisbet.....	30 days.....	
14	H. C. Edminson.....	5 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
17	J. B. Hutchinson.....	90 days.....	
19	Doct. Wheeler.....	30 days.....	For Third Assistant Postmaster Gen'l.
20	William P. Dole.....	60 days.....	
20	J. A. Ware.....	Dec. 31, 1867.	Solicitor of Post Office Department.
July 1	Edwin Higgins.....	3 months.....	Clerk in contract office.
3	B. Rixford.....	20 days.....	Interior Department.
6	James H. Moe.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
9	James M. Turner.....	do.....	Do.
10	Chas. H. Branscomb.....	6 months.....	Late special agent Missouri.
17	Joseph H. Manley.....	90 days.....	For Senator Morrill, of Maine.
18	C. G. Wilson.....	30 days.....	
18	Robert Murphy.....	do.....	Clerk in appointment office.

B.—List of persons receiving special agents' commissions, &c.—Continued.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Time of service.	How employed.
1867.			
July 24	Daniel O'Connor.....	4 days.....	By First Assistant Postmaster Gen'l.
26	Joseph M. Parke.....	Aug. 31, 1867.	Clerk in contract office.
29	H. Ray Myers.....	90 days.....	Afterward appointed temporary agent.
30	Charles Rothrock.....	40 days.....	Messenger in contract office.
31	K. S. Derickson.....	90 days.....	
Aug. 1	A. S. H. White.....	do.....	Interior Department.
3	Van Cleve Coonrad.....	4 days.....	Clerk in money order office.
3	John R. Philips.....	do.....	Route agent to reach his route.
5	Geo. H. Thomas.....	Sept. 15, 1867.	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
6	H. W. Whiting.....	6 months.....	Cashier New York post office for Third Assistant Postmaster Gen'l.
8	David Haynes.....	4 days.....	Chief clerk money order office.
8	Theo. M. Davis.....	30 days.....	
9	Gen. C. W. Blair.....	.....	Postmaster Fort Scott, Kansas, to make collections for Auditor.
13	Bradley Barlow.....	.....
16	L. J. Farwell.....	6 months.....	Patent Office.
17	Alfred Gilmore.....	90 days.....	Philadelphia, Penn.
17	E. L. Childs.....	.....	Chief clerk contract office.
19	V. W. Duval.....	5 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
19	G. G. Capron.....	30 days.....	Clerk finance office.
21	S. A. Johnson.....	Oct. 1, 1867..	Clerk Sixth Auditor's office.
22	R. J. Powell.....	3 months.....	For Second Ass't Postmaster General.
26	John R. Dodge.....	90 days.....	For Commissioner of Agriculture.
27	William Saunders.....	60 days.....	
30	William Kinnear.....	Oct. 1, 1867..	Clerk in contract office.
31	Col. James Gleason.....	90 days.....	For Commissioner of Agriculture.
Sept. 4	Charles Lyman.....	Oct. 10, 1867.	Clerk in finance office.
5	James L. Elliott.....	Oct. 15, 1867.	Clerk in contract office.
7	Clarence Eyttinge.....	90 days.....	
9	R. W. Latham.....	do.....	
9	Fitch Shepard.....	.....	To investigate various modes and processes used in the manufacture of postage stamps for the European postal service.
9	M. Mitchell.....	10 days.....	For Thacker Rich.
10	F. A. Holden.....	Oct. 1, 1867..	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
11	Warren Choate.....	60 days.....	
11	Gordon Granger.....	30 days.....	
16	Lambert Tree.....	Dec. 31, 1867.	Clerk in city post office.
16	Geo. G. Coffin.....	.....	New York post office.
18	A. D. Hazen.....	Oct. 21, 1867.	Clerk in finance office.
18	H. Bradshaw.....	Sept. 28, 1867.	Clerk in contract office.
20	William M. Ireland.....	.....	Chief clerk finance office.
23	W. B. Burnett.....	60 days.....	For Third Auditor.
25	T. C. Theaker.....	30 days.....	Commissioner of Patents.
25	Daniel R. Shaffer.....	40 days.....	For T. C. Theaker.
26	L. Lottridge.....	60 days.....	Postmaster at La Crosse, Wis.
30	Chas. W. Banes.....	Nov. 1, 1867..	Clerk Sixth Auditor's office.
Oct. 2	R. C. Law.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
2	A. Kaga.....	Oct. 20, 1867.	For S. S. Wales.
4	Samuel Birdsall, jr.....	Dec. 1, 1867..	Clerk in post office.
5	E. H. Reed.....	30 days.....	Postmaster Jacksonville, Fla.
5	Hugh Nisbet.....	Nov. 1, 1867..	Clerk in appointment office.
7	C. Eaton Creecy.....	Dec. 1, 1867..	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
12	Thos. F. Wilson.....	90 days.....	For Thos. C. Cox, State Department.
15	J. F. Kinney.....	30 days.....	
15	J. H. H. Doty.....	Nov. 1, 1867..	Clerk in finance office.
21	H. C. Hobart.....	60 days.....	
28	Revere W. Gurley.....	.....	Clerk in appointment office.
29	Alfred D. Jessup.....	1 year.....	Service of department abroad, under instructions of department.

B.—List of persons receiving special agents' commissions, &c —Continued.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Time of service.	How employed.
1867.			
Oct. 30	Benj. Lippencott.....	Dec. 1, 1867..	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
31	Jessie B. Ferguson.....	60 days.....	Late special agent.
Nov. 1	A. Park Winchester.....	Jan. 1, 1868..	Postal clerk.
1	James A. Morgan.....	Dec. 21, 1867.	For Commissioner of Patents.
2	S. S. Benedict.....	60 days.....	State Department.
4	W. J. Ketchum.....	Dec. 15, 1867.	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
6	John W. Hiltz.....	Nov. 15, 1867.	Clerk in finance office.
8	C. Hughes.....	Dec. 1, 1867..	Clerk in dead letter office.
9	William T. Post.....	Jan. 18, 1868.	Postmaster at Elmira, N. Y.
12	J. S. Fullerton.....	Jan. 10, 1868.	Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo.
13	E. S. Cleveland.....		Postmaster at Hartford, Conn.
18	Geo. H. Plant, jr.....	4 days.....	Clerk in city post office.
18	James E. Bell.....	do.....	Do.
18	A. F. Randall.....	6 days.....	Of Treasury Department.
18	C. Parsons.....	3 months.....	
19	J. Frank Smith.....	10 days.....	
21	Nelson McNeil.....	do.....	Route agent to reach his route.
21	G. B. McCartee.....	30 days.....	Superintendent treasury building.
23	J. A. Noonan.....	90 days.....	
23	Moses N. Wisewell.....	do.....	
25	Chase Andrews.....	60 days.....	Clerk in finance office.
25	E. R. Stewart.....	30 days.....	
27	J. O. Wilson.....	do.....	
Dec. 2	Richard Kelly.....		Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
3	W. H. Johnson.....	Dec. 16, 1867.	Clerk at foreign desk.
7	L. C. Gury.....	90 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
11	A. C. Randall.....		Clerk in contract office.
12	H. C. Kleiber.....	10 days.....	Postal railway clerk.
13	Theo. C. Peters.....	3 months.....	To reach New Orleans for service in post office.
14	Silas H. Crounse.....	90 days.....	For Commissioner of Agriculture.
20	Louis Watkins.....		Principal clerk inspection division contract office.
23	S. D. Farnsworth.....	Feb. 1, 1868..	
28	Peter F. Wilson.....	June 30, 1868.	
28	Chas. V. Kelly.....	Feb. 1, 1868..	Clerk in finance office.
1868.			
Jan. 4	Edward Bawsell.....	30 days.....	
4	Geo. P. Gifford.....	90 days.....	To go to Florida.
16	S. D. Bradford.....	do.....	
17	Wm. W. Lander.....	3 months.....	Postmaster at Salem, Mass.
22	J. B. Atherton.....	do.....	For Hon. Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents.
28	Thos. L. Wilson.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach Washington.
30	Leban H. Litchfield.....	6 months.....	
Feb. 5	Chas. C. Hood.....	4 months.....	
5	Isaac E. Eaton.....	90 days.....	
7	Edgar R. Beach.....	60 days.....	Local agent at St. Louis, Mo.
7	Samuel D. Bradford.....	6 months.....	For Hon. E. D. Morgan.
8	Hiram W. Robbins.....	60 days.....	
12	William W. Ross.....	30 days.....	
13	W. E. Newell.....	60 days.....	
15	John L. Lake.....	Mar. 20, 1868.	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
17	James M. Freeman.....	60 days.....	
18	James G. French.....	6 months.....	For Hon. F. E. Woodbridge.
18	S. Brintnell.....	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
19	J. H. Noteware.....	90 days.....	
24	John Lawlor.....	7 days.....	Applicant for route agency.
25	W. F. N. Aray.....	90 days.....	For Second Asst Postmaster General.
25	W. A. Waller.....	60 days.....	Railway postal clerk.
26	B. H. Peterson.....	90 days.....	For Hon. F. Blair.
29	J. S. Dorsett.....	2 weeks.....	

B.—*List of persons receiving special agents' commissions, &c.*—Continued.

Date of appointment.	Name of agent.	Time of service.	How employed.
1868.			
March 1	E. B. Petit	25 days.....	For Hon. James Johnson, Cal.
1	N. B. Clark	9 days.....	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
13	Samuel Thomas, Jr.....	2 weeks.....	Clerk in finance office.
19	Henry B. Truitt	July 1, 1868..	For Hon. J. M. Cavanaugh, M. T.
30	Alfred A. Taylor.....	30 days.....	For Commissioner Indian Affairs and Colonel Cooper, Ass't Secretary Treasury.
30	Frederick Carlisle.....	6 months.....	
April 2	J. L. Culver	10 days.....	Route agent to reach his route.
3	W. H. Andrews	60 days.....	For cashier First National Bank.
6	Hon. Thos. W. Ferry ...	30 days.....	Post Office Committee.
6	Dr. C. Robb	April 15, 1868.	Clerk in Sixth Auditor's office.
9	John K. Rankin.....	90 days.....	
9	W. W. Cox	May 15, 1868.	Messenger in Sixth Auditor's office.
13	Chas. H. Davis	21 days.....	
13	F. C. Foster	14 days.....	For Third Ass't Postmaster General
20	William H. Corkhill ...	3 months.....	For Hon. James Harlan.

EXPENSES OF COAST SURVEY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

Statement of expenses of the coast survey for the year ending June 30, 1867.

MAY 13, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 8, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1853, a report from the disbursing agent of the Coast Survey, Samuel Hein, esq., forwarded to this department by the superintendent of that work, showing the number and names of persons employed in the survey during the last fiscal year, the compensations paid, occupation, and length of time during which the persons were employed, together with a statement of all the expenditures for field and office work.

Your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List showing the number and names of the persons employed in the coast survey during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, with the amounts of compensation and time of employment.

Names and offices.	Am't of comp'n.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
A. D. Bache.....	\$3,800 00	7 mos. and 17 days..	Died February 17, 1867.
Benjamin Peirce.....	2,066 67	4 mos. and 3 days ..	Feb. 26 to June 30, 1867.
<i>Hydrographic inspector.</i>			
C. P. Patterson	2,825 00	1 year	
<i>Assistants.</i>			
Edmund Blunt.....	602 77	2 mos. and 2 days ..	Died September 2, 1866
J. E. Hilgard	3,500 00	1 year	
F. H. Gerdes	2,500 00	do.....	
C. O. Boutelle	2,500 00	do.....	
Richard D. Cutts.....	2,500 00	do.....	
H. L. Whiting	2,100 00	do.....	
John Farley.....	2,000 00	do.....	
Samuel A. Gilbert	2,000 00	do.....	
Henry Mitchell	2,000 00	do.....	
George Davidson	1,738 83	10 mos. and 10 days.	
W. E. Greenwell.....	1,700 00	1 year	
George W. Dean.....	1,700 00	do.....	
A. F. Rodgers	1,700 00	do.....	
James S. Lawson	1,400 00	do.....	
George A. Fairfield.....	1,300 00	do.....	
A. W. Longfellow.....	1,200 00	do.....	
A. M. Harrison	1,200 00	do.....	
Hull Adams	1,200 00	do.....	
R. M. Bache.....	1,200 00	do.....	
Edward Goodfellow	1,200 00	do.....	
Charles M. Bache	1,200 00	do.....	
S. C. McCorkle	1,200 00	do.....	
J. G. Oltmanns	1,200 00	do.....	
P. C. F. West	1,200 00	do.....	
Edward Cordell.....	1,200 00	do.....	
W. S. Edwards.....	1,200 00	do.....	
F. P. Webber	1,200 00	do.....	
F. W. Dorr.....	1,200 00	do.....	
W. H. Dennis.....	1,200 00	do.....	
<i>Sub-assistants.</i>			
C. T. Iardella	1,000 00	do.....	
Clarence Fendall.....	1,000 00	do.....	
J. S. Bradford.....	1,000 00	do.....	
C. Rockwell	1,050 00	do.....	
C. H. Boyd	1,000 00	do.....	
J. A. Sullivan	1,000 00	do.....	
R. E. Halter.....	837 63	10 months	
Julius Kincheloe.....	886 98	10 mos. and 20 days.	Died May 20, 1867.
Charles Hosmer.....	1,000 00	1 year	
A. T. Mosman	1,000 00	do.....	
John M. Donn	1,000 00	do.....	
Charles Junken	1,000 00	do.....	
Charles Ferguson	900 00	do.....	
Fred. F. Nes	800 00	do.....	
Thomas C. Bowie	400 00	6 months	To December 31, 1866.
W. W. Harding	400 00	do.....	To December 31, 1866.
Horace Anderson	800 00	1 year	
H. Wood Bache	266 68	4 months	From March 1, 1867.
G. Farquhar.....	500 00	6 months	From January 1, 1867.

List showing the number and names of persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Am't of comp'n.	Time employed.	Remarks.
<i>Artificer.</i>			
Thomas McDonnell	\$1,200 00	1 year.....	
<i>Hydrographic draughtsmen.</i>			
E. Willenbacher.....	1,400 00	..do.....	
A. Balbach.....	1,200 00	..do.....	
W. B. McMurtrie.....	340 00	4½ months	
H. Hammerschlag.....	350 00	.....	Contract.
<i>Computers.</i>			
Charles A. Schott	2,200 00	1 year	
Theo. W. Werner	1,565 00	..do.....	
Eugenius Nulty	1,200 00	..do.....	
G. Rumpf.....	1,400 00	..do.....	
R. S. Avery.....	1,200 00	..do.....	
E. H. Courtenay.....	900 00	..do.....	
D. Schooley.....	294 00	4 months	To November 17, 1866.
J. Sprandel.....	924 00	11 mos. and 22 days.	
James Main	966 00	8 months	
David Murray	60 00	1 month	
Cleveland Abbe	106 50	2 months	
<i>Tide computers.</i>			
L. F. Pourtales	1,200 00	9 months	From October 1, 1866.
John Downes.....	720 00	1 year	
M. Thomas.....	720 00	..do.....	
F. R. Pendleton	250 00	10 months.....	To April 30, 1867.
A. Gotthiel.....	334 84	5 mos. and 18 days ..	From January 14, 1867.
<i>Draughtsmen.</i>			
M. J. McClery	566 13	3 mos. and 24 days ..	Died October 24, 1866.
E. Hergesheimer.....	1,800 00	1 year	
A. Lindenkohl.....	1,600 00	..do.....	
F. Fairfax.....	936 00	..do.....	
W. Fairfax.....	780 00	..do.....	
B. Hooe, jr.....	780 00	..do.....	
F. Blake, jr.....	300 00	6 months	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
E. Molkow	858 00	1 year.....	
L. Karcher	1,002 00	..do.....	Part on contract.
Jos. Hergesheimer	100 00	2 months	May and June, 1867.
Charles McDermot	15 00	1 month	May, 1867.
James Welch.....	80 00	..do.....	Dec., 1866—contract.
W. T. Bright, (clerk).....	1,200 00	1 year.....	
<i>Engravers.</i>			
John Knight.....	1,800 00	..do.....	
A. Rolle.....	1,800 00	..do.....	
A. Sengteller.....	1,589 00	..do.....	Part on contract.
A. M. Maedel.....	1,326 00	..do.....	
H. S. Barnard.....	1,471 27	..do.....	Do.
J. C. Kendrup.....	1,648 75	..do.....	Do.
A. Petersen	1,226 00	..do.....	
E. A. Maedel.....	1,248 00	..do.....	
R. F. Bartle.....	1,176 25	..do.....	Do.
W. A. Thompson	998 40	..do.....	
T. W. Benner	858 00	..do.....	
J. G. Thompson	936 00	..do.....	
A. Buckle	858 00	..do.....	

List showing the number and names of persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Am't of comp'n.	Time employed	Remarks.
Edward H. Sipe	\$858 00	1 year.....	
W. H. Davis	624 00	do.....	
H. Lindenkohl.....	1,837 50	do.....	Contract.
H. C. Evans.....	1,696 95	do.....	Do.
J. Enthoffer	2,069 10	do.....	Do.
C. T. Klakring.....	126 33	2 months.....	Do.
George McCoy.....	256 00	do.....	Do.
Edward Wharton, (clerk)....	1,400 00	1 year.....	
<i>Copyists.</i>			
George C. Schaeffer.....	215 00	3 months.....	Part on contract.
T. H. Rich.....	165 00	do.....	From Dec. 1, 1866, to Feb. 28, 1867.
<i>Copperplate printers.</i>			
T. V. Durham.....	1,092 00	1 year.....	
J. Fries.....	624 00	do.....	
<i>Lithographic printers.</i>			
Charles G. Krebs	981 50	11 mos. and 14 days.	
A. Brown	874 25	10 mos. and 8 days..	
Wm. Young, (laborer).....	598 00	11 mos. and 13 days.	
<i>Map room.</i>			
H. Nissen, (bookbinder).....	858 00	11 months.....	From August 1, 1866.
<i>Electrotype division.</i>			
George Mathiot	2,000 00	1 year.....	
A. F. Pearle.....	275 00	5 months.....	To November 30, 1866.
Frank Ober, (laborer)	720 00	1 year.....	
<i>Carpenters.</i>			
A. Yeatmann.....	994 50	1 year.....	
H. Trine.....	690 25	9 mos. and 18 days..	To April 30, 1867.
George Plimley	236 50	3 mos. and 10 days..	Contract.
<i>Instrument makers.</i>			
Wm. Wurdermann.....	300 00	6 months.....	From January 1, 1867.
Thomas J. Hunt.....	510 25	do.....	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1866.
John Foller.....	780 00	1 year.....	
C. W. Black.....	740 75	do.....	
Wm. Jacobi.....	816 75	11 mos. and 12 days.	
M. F. Keys.....	312 00	1 year.....	
<i>Archives library.</i>			
A. Zumbrock	720 00	do.....	
<i>Clerks.</i>			
W. W. Cooper.....	2,000 00	do.....	
John T. Hoover.....	1,400 00	do.....	
V. E. King.....	1,400 00	do.....	
<i>Messengers and Watchmen.</i>			
Daniel Flynn	840 00	do.....	
Thomas Kenney	730 00	do.....	

List showing the number and names of persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names and offices.	Am't of comp'n.	Time employed.	Remarks.
W. B. Ingram.....	\$602 25	1 year.....	
Sampson Nutter.....	602 25	do.....	
John H. Diggs.....	602 25	do.....	
Dennis Orme.....	602 25	do.....	
Samuel Orme.....	117 42	2 mos. and 29 days..	March 1 to May 31, 1867.
W. H. Butler.....	80 00	2 months.....	May 1 to June 30, 1867.
B. Neff.....	730 00	1 month.....	
<i>Disbursing agent.</i>			
Samuel Hein.....	3,000 00	1 year.....	
<i>Clerks.</i>			
R. L. Hawkins.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. I. Parsons.....	583 33	8 months.....	Aug. 1, 1866, to Mar. 31, 1867.
W. A. Herbert.....	492 00	11 mos. 20 and days..	July 10, 1866, to June 30, 1867.
<i>Tide observers.</i>			
R. T. Bassett.....	876 25	1 year.....	
T. E. Ready.....	150 00	3 months.....	To September 30, 1866.
E. F. Krebs.....	255 00	1 year.....	
W. R. Wood.....	80 00	4 months.....	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1866.
<i>Publication.</i>			
F. Hudson.....	900 00	11 mos. and 14 days..	
A. Davies.....	600 00	1 year.....	
George M. Kraft, (watchman)..	102 30	2 months.....	July and August, 1866.
M. Lanmann, (watchman)...	530 25	10 months.....	Sept. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.
<i>Extra observers.</i>			
Benjamin Peirce.....	983 33	7 mos. and 25 days..	July 1, 1866, to Feb. 25, 1867.
B. A. Gould.....	1,375 00	11 months.....	To May 31, 1867.
Charles S. Peirce.....	720 00	1 year.....	
Joseph Winlock.....	80 00	1 month.....	From June 1, 1867.
<i>Copyists.</i>			
Daniel Leech, jr.....	138 00	1 mo. and 19 days..	To May 31, 1867.
E. Nicholson.....	131 87	3 months.....	To January 31, 1867.
(All assistants, sub-assistants, and office employes have received an allowance of 20 per cent on their salaries, for the fiscal year 1866-'67.)			
<i>Engineers.</i>			
W. H. Mapes.....	1,433 00	1 year.....	
James Smith.....	1,415 00	do.....	
P. F. Callahan.....	1,036 75	do.....	
Andrew Blass.....	326 33	2½ months.....	To September 22, 1866.
George E. Lee.....	289 00	2½ months.....	To September 22, 1866.
James Bopp.....	135 00	1½ month.....	To October 15, 1866.
Samuel Fowler.....	948 00	9 months.....	From October 1, 1866.
T. L. Churchill.....	737 00	7 months.....	From December 1, 1866.
A. Bayles.....	446 00	5 months.....	From February 1, 1867.
H. L. Oliver.....	413 00	5 months.....	From February 1, 1867.
Isaac Freeburger.....	54 00	½ month.....	From June 15, 1867.

Statement of expenditures for survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast in fiscal year 1866 and 1867, in order of sections of the coast and of operations in each section.

	1866.		1867.			
	3d quarter—July, August, Septem- ber.	4th quarter—Octo- ber, November, December.	1st quarter—Jan- uary, February, March.	2d quarter—April, May, June.	Total, year.	Total, section.
Section I.						
Triangulation	\$3,795 84	\$3,528 90	\$2,522 90	\$3,550 66	\$13,398 39	
Topographical	13,040 88	9,401 28	1,986 00	3,500 20	27,928 36	
Hydrography	9,849 22	6,123 61	682 33	1,462 06	18,117 22	\$59,443 97
Section II.						
Triangulation	1,755 44	842 91	600 00	1,282 33	4,480 68	
Topographical	1,655 18	954 54	27 94	421 60	3,059 26	
Hydrography	253 13	254 07	257 11	255 10	1,019 41	8,559 35
Section III.						
Triangulation and As- tronomical	2,914 16	1,967 63	1,313 00	2,850 44	9,045 23	
Topographical	360 00	360 00	1,832 47	1,793 92	4,346 39	
Hydrography	742 34	1,952 23	310 00	513 33	3,517 90	16,904 53
Section IV.						
Triangulation	2,107 06	2,143 68	1,981 43	1,632 27	7,914 44	
Topographical	1,808 62	1,610 00	5,462 94	3,190 18	12,071 74	
Hydrography	2,016 22	3,560 03	2,259 73	2,460 55	10,296 53	30,282 71
Section V.						
Triangulation	1,931 20	10 00	.....	.....	1,941 20	
Topographical	959 31	2,267 71	6,548 11	5,377 79	15,152 92	
Hydrography .....	.....	1,112 50	3,134 79	2,367 68	6,614 97	23,709 09
Section VII.						
Triangulation	1,619 55	2,505 57	4,004 01	4,415 58	12,544 71	
Topographical .....	.....	.....	730 60	90 10	820 70	13,365 41
Section VIII.						
Topographical	923 83	.....	2,184 84	2,308 74	5,417 41	
Triangulation and Hydrography	2,336 32	1,986 63	4,345 50	3,657 90	12,416 35	17,833 76
Section IX.						
Triangulation .....	.....	1,267 12	3,254 72	1,486 70	6,008 54	
Topographical	1,330 12	1,051 86	1,893 52	1,796 22	5,971 72	
Hydrography	2,133 34	905 48	2,133 18	2,050 85	7,222 85	19,203 11

EXPENSES OF COAST SURVEY.

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RECAPITULATION OF FIELD EXPENDITURES.

Section I	\$59,443 97
Section II	8,559 35
Section III	16,909 52
Section IV	30,282 71
Section V	23,709 09
Section VII	13,365 41
Section VIII	17,833 76
Section IX	19,203 11
Longitude and telegraphic operations	5,187 68
Longitude across Atlantic telegraph cable	9,330 28
Purchase of steamer Endeavor	20,467 47
Instruments	956 93
	<hr/>
	225,249 28
	<hr/>

Work of reducing observations, drawing, engraving, printing maps, electrotyping, materials, and general office work.

Assistant in charge of office	\$4,100 00
Computation, tidal and other	8,282 50
Drawing and materials	7,024 72
Engraving and materials	14,135 40
Electrotyping and materials	3,370 13
Copperplate printing and materials	1,322 24
Lithographic printing and materials	1,687 95
Instrument makers and materials	2,779 65
Carpentry and materials	1,359 07
Archives and library	817 30
Recording	1,930 00
Messengers and watchmen	1,782 25
Map room	1,200 00
Disbursing	3,000 00
Rent of offices	2,000 00
Fuel, wood, coal, oil, and candles	855 38
Stationery and drawing materials	2,028 69
Express transportation and telegraphing	1,019 59
Travelling expenses	873 23
Contingent repairs of offices, water pipes, cleaning chimneys, and all others not above enumerated	2,414 18
	<hr/>
	61,982 28
	<hr/>

GENERAL RECAPITULATION SURVEY OF ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST.

Field expenditures	\$225,249 28
Office expenditures	61,982 28
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	287,231 56
	<hr/>

Expenditures for continuing the survey of the western coast in fiscal year 1866-'67.

SECTIONS X AND XI.

Field expenditures.

One astronomical party part of season	\$3,453 30
One triangulation party	15,662 64
One triangulation topographical party	25,585 87
One topographical party	15,115 28
One hydrographical party	20,559 23
One hydrographical party part of season	8,716 15
Tidal operations	5,721 64
New instruments	2,193 81
	<hr/>
Total field expenditures	97,067 92
	<hr/>

EXPENSES OF COAST SURVEY.

Office expenditures.

Computing, tidal and other	\$7,041 83
Drawing and materials	7,342 54
Engraving and materials	10,571 88
Electrotyping and materials	2,497 09
Copperplate printing and materials	1,052 96
Lithographic printing and materials	2,019 91
Instrument makers and materials	2,160 24
Carpentry and materials	1,618 81
Archives and library	786 19
Messengers and watchmen	1,924 17
Map room	858 00
Disbursing	1,800 00
Rent of offices	1,350 00
Fuel, wood, coal, oil, and candles	334 00
Stationery and drawing materials	1,291 15
Express transportation and telegraphing	785 82
Travelling expenses	501 86
Contingent repairs of office, water pipes, cleaning chimneys, and all others not above enumerated	1,382 91
Total office expenditures	45,319 36
Total expenditures	142,327 28

*Expenditures for continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys in the
fiscal year 1866-'67.*

SECTION VI.

Field expenditures.

Two topographical parties	\$10,206 45
Two hydrographical parties	13,304 61
Total field expenditures	23,511 26

Office expenditures.

Computations	\$2,970 00
Drawing	1,105 00
Engraving	1,448 00
Disbursing	733 33
Rent of office	300 00
Express transportation	83 40
Contingencies	81 58
Total office expenses	6,721 31
Total expenditures	30,232 57

*For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey for the
fiscal year 1866-'67.**Expenditures.*

Schooner Varina	\$2,872 71
Schooner Stevens	4,990 41
Schooner Dana	4,323 69
Schooner Arago	3,781 67
Schooner Agassiz	3,481 07
Schooner Jos. Henry	2,647 38

EXPENSES OF COAST SURVEY.

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Schooner B. Peirce.....	\$1,519 60
Schooner Caswell	958 62
Schooner Hassler.....	790 78
Schooner Bailey.....	657 79
Schooner Torrey.....	474 42
Schooner Bowditch	348 50
Schooner Meredith.....	209 72
Steamer Bibb	114 07
Transportation expenditures, supervision, &c	307 13
Total expenditures.....	<u>33,483 96</u>

The following expenditures for special survey, &c., have been made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey in the fiscal year 1866-'67.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast	\$5,357 42
For pay and rations of engineers used in the hydrography of the coast survey no longer supplied by the Navy Department	<u>7,136 42</u>

SAM'L HINE,

General Disbursing Agent, Coast Survey.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY OFFICE, October 1, 1867.

CLERKS IN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the 11th instant, transmitting a list of clerks appointed since April 1, by whom recommended, &c.

MAY 13, 1868.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, May 13, 1868.

SIR: Agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a list showing the number and names of clerks appointed in this department since the 1st of April last, and by whom recommended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of clerks appointed in the Department of the Interior since the first of April last.

Land Office.—Major B. G. Daniels, (until June 1, 1868,) temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by Hon. C. C. Washburn.

Secretary's Office.—None.

Patent Office.—E. M. C. Hinman, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by William A. Hinman. V. D. Stockbridge, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by John McGinnis, jr. J. Tretler, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by B. F. James, J. M. Blanchard and T. A. Cook, examiners in the Patent Office. F. U. Stitt, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by Hons. J. S. Fowler, T. A. Hendricks, D. T. Patterson, J. R. Doolittle, and W. E. Niblack. Frank Wilmarth, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General U. S. A.; C. H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A.; J. S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.; Thomas Antisell, M. D.; and B. F. James. Isaac Newton, temporary clerk, salary \$1,200 per annum; recommended by Hons. F. P. Blair and M. C. Kerr.

Pension Office.—None.

Indian Office.—None.

JUDGMENTS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 4th instant, relative to judgments in the Court of Claims, when paid, &c.

MAY 14, 1868.—Referred to the Committee of Claims and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1868.

SIR: In answer to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to "inform the House what judgments of the Court of Claims have been paid by the Treasury Department; the amount of each judgment paid, in whose favor, and at what time paid, and to whom paid, either principal or attorney," I have the honor to transmit herewith statements showing such payments, together with the names of the parties or their attorneys, which are believed to contain the information requested.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount and dates of payments, by warrants on the Treasurer, to certain parties or their attorneys, in liquidation of judgments of the Court of Claims, excepting those paid out of the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property.

Date of payment.	In whose favor.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1864.			
July 2	Daniel Loomis, deceased ..	Aug. Kingsbury, administrator	\$4,190 00
5	David King	David King	1,204 83
1865.			
April 5	Theodore Adams	Theodore Adams	93,760 00
25	Moore & Boice	Moore & Boice	24,559 06
May 17	W. S. Grant	W. S. Grant	41,530 00
22	C. Reeder, deceased	C. Reeder & J. Shekells, executors.	3,054 59
29	Lester & Redington	Lester & Redington	1,918 43
1866.			
Jan. 9	P. A. Brinsmade	J. G. Smith, administrator	451 55
26	H. Savage	H. Savage	21,625 00
March 2	S. A. Morse, deceased	F. Parlin, executor	2,327 50

Statement showing the amount and dates of payments, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	In whose favor.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1866.			
July 24	A. H. Jones & Co	T. J. D. Fuller, attorney.....	\$6,501 00
25	R. M. Blackburn	* R. M. Blackburn and others	9,731 75
25	O. H. P. Blackburn		
25	M. Wetmore		
25	C. H. Wolff		
25	G. I. Duff	* J. B. Corry and others	12,969 25
25	T. H. Lane		
25	J. B. Corey		
25	D. Shaw		
25	G. M. Bowman	J. S. Tyson, attorney of R. Shan- ghan, administrator.	1,096 00
25	I. H. Peterson		
25	T. Mellon		
26	A. Brown	A. Brown	14,100 00
26	A. Cross	A. Cross	43,607 63
26	E. L. Norfolk	E. L. Norfolk	10,371 99
26	D. Wormer	D. Wormer	538 00
26	J. Shanghan, deceased	J. S. Tyson, attorney of R. Shan- ghan, administrator.	1,096 00
27	J. W. Parrish	J. W. Parrish	5,790 00
28	A. Kelsey	A. Kelsey	4,000 00
28	J. W. Powell	J. W. Powell	344 74
31	D. B. Martin	D. B. Martin	2,000 00
31	H. McKee	* H. McKee and others	1,500 00
31	F. Haun		
31	H. C. F. Hackbush		
31	J. Gould		
31	W. Patterson	J. Gould and others	2,000 00
August 8	J. Holmes		
8	J. Eldridge		
8	R. Miller		
8	B. Riley, deceased	Arabella Riley, executrix	4,425 52
8	E. Poucher	E. Poucher	800 00
8	C. H. Adams	C. H. Adams	3,477 04
8	H. Graham	H. Graham	1,338 50
1867.			
March 5	T. Donahue	T. Donahue	306 25
19	F. J. Brooke	W. S. Huntington, cashier, attorney	2,008 72
22	T. E. Sickles	T. E. Sickles	8,126 60
April 11	J. W. Parrish and others ..	* W. S. Huntington, cashier, attor'y	11,230 50
May 1	T. Smith	do	2,344 50
2	J. R. Curtis	S. H. Huntington, attorney	2,345 90
July 10	D. H. Burr	D. H. Burr	3,210 00
May 11	G. W. Lane	W. S. Huntington, cashier, attor'y.	31,626 40
July 24	W. Douglass	W. Douglass and others	4,488 92
24	T. J. Fuller		
24	S. Cropley, as- signee		
30	C. F. Robertson		
August 6	F. A. Gibbons & F. H. Kelly.	J. D. McPherson, administrator....	750 00
6	J. Nock	F. A. Gibbons & F. H. Kelly	22,414 00
7	S. Norris	J. Nock	13,725 67
10	J. Nock	S. Norris	69,900 00
12	J. O. Hollar	J. Nock	4,700 33
16	J. C. Fremont	J. O. Hollar	600 00
25	D. C. Crowell	J. C. Fremont	13,333 33
25	A. J. Richardson	D. C. Crowell	15,051 70
28	S. B. Smith	A. J. Richardson	43,735 00
Dec. 11	B. F. Ackers	G. W. Ramsdell	100,000 00
1868.		W. S. Huntington, cashier, assignee.	13,021 00
March 25	D. A. Bogart	D. A. Bogart	3,717 84

* Amount paid to each party not specified in the account.

Statement showing the amount and dates of payments, &c.—Continued.

Date of payment.	In whose favor.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1868.			
April 13	A. H. Schultz & A. W. Markley.	* B. L. James, administrator	\$15,609 01
22	P. Conrad	P. Conrad	2,000 00
24	D. D. Baker and others	* T. J. D. Fuller, attorney	13,000 00
27	J. H. Clark & Co	J. H. Clark & Co	2,550 00
30	Brandeis & Crawford	* Brandeis & Crawford	29,420 25
	Total		748,396 21

* Amount paid to each party not specified in the account.

N. L. JEFFRIES, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, May 8, 1868.

Statement of the judgments of the Court of Claims, the payments of which have been directed to be made out of the proceeds of the sale of captured or abandoned cotton, in whose favor, and to whom paid.

Date of order.	In whose favor.	Attorney of record.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date.
1867.					1867.
Aug. 28	Robert H. McCrosky.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	\$5,404 05	Robert H. McCrosky.....	Aug. 31.
Aug. 28	William Markham.....	do.....	3,602 70	William Markham.....	Aug. 31.
Aug. 28	John Silvey.....	do.....	14,050 53	John Silvey.....	Aug. 31.
Sept. 25	Adm'r of Margaret Bond.....	Owen & Wilson.....	2,749 92	Margaret Bond.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	Samuel G. Courtenay.....	D. N. Cooley.....	3,673 49	Samuel G. Courtenay.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	John W. Carmalt.....	Owen & Wilson.....	8,532 83	John W. Carmalt.....	Oct. 3.
Sept. 25	George J. Cunningham.....	Lewis & Cox.....	12,201 23	George J. Cunningham.....	Oct. 1.
Sept. 25	Patrick J. Coogan.....	Owen & Wilson.....	16,399 50	Patrick J. Coogan.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	John Deighen.....	D. N. Cooley.....	2,886 32	John Deighen.....	Sept. 28.
Sept. 25	Joshua D. Giddings.....	do.....	1,180 77	Joshua D. Giddings.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	Patrick Moran.....	Owen & Wilson.....	10,364 49	Patrick Moran.....	Oct. 1.
Sept. 25	Joseph Mertens.....	D. N. Cooley.....	3,673 49	Joseph Mertens.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	Joseph Purcell.....	do.....	18,236 05	Joseph Purcell.....	Sept. 30.
Sept. 25	Celestine Esalava.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	25,849 27	Celestine Esalava.....	Oct. 2.
1868.					1868.
Jan. 17	Thomas P. Ruby.....	Charles E. Hovay.....	1,210 48	Thomas P. Ruby.....	Jan. 25.
Jan. 17	Bartholomew Foley.....	D. N. Cooley.....	26,846 48	Bartholomew Foley.....	Jan. 25.
Jan. 17	William S. Oliver.....	do.....	262 40	William S. Oliver.....	Jan. 25.
Jan. 17	Henry G. Thomas.....	do.....	131 20	Henry G. Thomas.....	Jan. 25.
Jan. 17	Selina Wilkinson, adm'x.....	do.....	656 00	Selina Wilkinson, adm'x.....	Jan. 25.
Jan. 29	Benjamin Reils.....	Owen & Wilson.....	4,542 48	Benjamin Reils.....	Jan. 30.
Jan. 31	John H. Graver.....	D. N. Cooley.....	11,676 80	John H. Graver.....	Feb. 3.
Feb. 7	Adm'r Helen Aubert.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	26,032 60	Marc Thomas Aubert.....	Feb. 10.
April 1	John H. Bruning.....	D. N. Cooley.....	1,968 00	John H. Bruning.....	April 7.
April 1	Olivia Edmonds.....	do.....	1,049 60	Olivia S. Edmonds.....	April 9.
April 1	Max S. Meyer.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	11,771 12	Max S. Meyer.....	March 3.
April 1	Roderick Byrnes.....	D. N. Cooley.....	8,428 96	Roderick Byrnes.....	April 4.
April 1	Angelo Smith.....	do.....	393 60	Angelo Smith.....	April 7.
April 2	Sarah Watts.....	do.....	1,393 68	Sarah Watts.....	April 9.
April 2	Edward Reynolds.....	do.....	3,936 00	Edward Reynolds.....	April 4.
April 2	Thomas Aikin.....	do.....	393 60	Thomas Aikin.....	April 9.
April 2	Timothy Claffy.....	do.....	4,329 60	Timothy Claffy.....	April 11.
April 2	Rebecca Ficken.....	do.....	6,953 60	Rebecca Ficken, exec'x.....	April 9.
April 2	Enoch T. Hancock.....	do.....	4,198 40	Enoch T. Hancock.....	April 9.
April 2	Theodore Koester.....	do.....	656 00	Theodore Koester.....	Feb. 6.
April 3	Elias Garden.....	do.....	6,297 00	Elias Garden.....	April 9.
April 3	Ernest Waltzin.....	A. L. Merriman.....	2,886 49	Ernest Waltzin.....	April 10.
April 3	George Shrewsbury.....	D. N. Cooley.....	3,673 60	George Shrewsbury.....	April 9.
April 4	John McMahon.....	Cooley & Clarke.....	1,049 60	John McMahon.....	April 14.
April 7	Varina B. Gaither.....	George Taylor.....	58,422 98	Varina B. Gaither.....	April 9.
April 9	Teresa Igoe.....	D. N. Cooley.....	7,084 80	Teresa Igoe, adm'x.....	April 11.
April 10	Eliza Hilborn.....	Thomas Wilson.....	918 40	Eliza Hilborn.....	April 15.
April 12	Paul B. Barringer.....	Owen & Wilson.....	32,573 80	Paul B. Barringer.....	April 15.
April 14	Randolph L. Mott.....	Carlisle & McPherson.....	114,146 00	Randolph L. Mott.....	April 15.
April 14	James B. McElhose.....	Thomas Wilson.....	3,074 52	James B. McElhose.....	April 15.
April 17	John and James Lynch.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	38,909 16	John and James Lynch.....	April 30.
April 17	Jacob Mayer.....	A. L. Merriman.....	8,828 00	Jacob Mayer.....	April 17.
April 17	Martha E. Street.....	Hughes, Denver & Peck..	1,901 12	Martha E. Street.....	April 20.
April 17	Levi C. Wells.....	do.....	4,683 51	Levi C. Wells.....	April 20.
April 17	C. D. Ahrens.....	D. N. Cooley.....	1,836 80	C. D. Ahrens.....	April 15.
April 18	E. and M. Brown.....	Cooley & Clarke.....	9,181 12	E. and M. Brown.....	April 21.
April 18	Smith Howe.....	D. N. Cooley.....	1,049 60	Smith Howe.....	April 9.
April 18	Finley Y. Clarke.....	Cooley & Clarke.....	2,850 82	Finley Y. Clark.....	April 21.
April 24	Simon Gertsman.....	do.....	16,773 20	Simon Gertsman.....	April 30.
May 6	Peter A. Fennerty.....	George Taylor.....	1,458 00	Peter A. Fennerty.....	May 9.
	Total.....		563,233 71		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1868.

AMOUNTS PAID FOR LEGAL SERVICES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 11th of February, transmitting statements of amounts paid during each year since 1860 for legal services, &c.

MAY 14, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 14, 1868.

SIR: In response to resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of February, 1868, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a statement of the amounts paid by the Treasury Department, during each year since 1860, for legal services, as costs, fees, commissions, special allowances or travelling expenses, together with names of persons &c., &c., I have the honor to transmit herewith statements prepared in the office of the First Comptroller, Solicitor, and Commissioner of the Customs, also a copy of a letter from William T. Mellen, special attorney, &c., of the Treasury Department, addressed to the Solicitor, which is believed to include all the information on the subject which can be furnished by this department.

I am, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Statement of persons, other than salaried officers authorized by law, now employed as counsel by the Treasury Department, and for what compensation, and how paid or agreed to be paid, and under what authority such counsel have been retained and employed, and for what purposes.

Date of employment.	Names.	Compensation paid or agreed to be paid.	Under what authority.	For what purposes.
April 16, 1864	P. G. Lowrey	Retainer of \$2,000, and \$50 per diem while actually engaged in preparation and trial.	Solicitor of the Treas., through I. F. Bailey, special agent at New York.	To assist the district attorney at New York in case of <i>Benkart & Hutton vs. Schell</i> , ("Mouseline de Laine" case.)
	Webster & Craig	\$100 per day while engaged in the preparation and trial of the case.		To assist the district attorney at New York in the case of <i>Benkart & Hutton vs. Schell</i> , late collector of customs, to recover an alleged excess of duties exacted on commissions, charges, &c.
Oct. 17, 1864	William M. Everts	Retainer of \$500 in each of the fourteen cases.		United States vs. 3,109 cases champagne, and 13 other "champagne" cases pending in the southern district of New York.
	G. P. Lowrey	Retainer of \$300 in each of the fourteen cases, and \$50 per day while engaged in the preparation and trial of each case. Additional fee of \$500 in each if successful, and such other compensation as may seem reasonable.		Same cases.
July 17, 1865	William P. Mellen	5 per cent. of amount actually collected, and necessary expenses incurred in collection.		
Dec. 31, 1865	Webster & Craig	\$100 per day while engaged in the preparation and trial of the cases.	Secretary of the Treasury	For the collection of judgments in favor of the United States in which no proceedings were had for two years preceding date of contract, except in the southern district of New York, and for the examination of title and sale of lands taken by the United States in payment of debts, &c., as per contract with the Secretary of the Treasury dated July 17, 1865.
Aug. 21, 1866	George L. Bright	\$2,500 paid as retainer August 16, 1866. Such additional compensation as may be reasonable and proper, to be paid when services have been rendered.		64 cases against H. I. Redfield, late collector of customs at New York, pending in the northern district of New York, to recover alleged excess of duties exacted by him as collector on imported merchandise.
Feb. 22, 1867	Knowles & Bicknell, Potsdam, N. Y.	\$300 to be paid when suit is prosecuted to judgment, with such additional compensation, not to exceed \$1,000 in all, as the district attorney shall certify to be reasonable and just.	By Secretary of the Treasury, under general authority of head of Department to employ counsel. See 7th Opinion of Attorney General 141, and statutes therein referred to.	To assist the district attorney at New Orleans in prosecution of claims growing out of defalcation of May & Whitaker, late assistant treasurers at New Orleans.
Feb. —, 1867	William M. Everts	Retainer of \$1,500.	Retained verbally by Mr. Asst. Sec. of the Treasury together with the Solicitor	To try case of the United States vs. S. B. Jewett, late marshal of the northern district of New York, and arrears.
				37 silk cases (so called) pending at New York.

Mar. 23, 1867	Lincoln, Smith & Warlock.	Reasonable compensation.....	Secretary of the Treasury.....	To assist in the collection of a judgment in favor of the United States against John C. S. Harrison <i>et al.</i> ; also a judgment in favor of the United States against Robert T. Lytle <i>et al.</i>
June 11, 1867	Allen & Viehe.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	To assist in the collection of a judgment in favor of the United States against Hall Neilson and the Bank of Vincennes.
July 15, 1867	Austin Adams.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	To collect a judgment in favor of the United States against A. K. Eaton, of Iowa.
Oct. 3, 1867	C. Tucker.....	Reasonable compensation, to be paid when services have been rendered; \$402.08 paid to apply on services and expenses.	.....	To investigate case of United States ex. Anthony Schodt, who was arrested for an alleged theft of \$50,000 in United States bonds from the Treasury Department, and his property attached in Michigan.
Oct. 14, 1867	B. F. Mudgett.....	25 per cent. of amount collected, to be deducted from gross amount collected, in full compensation of services and expenses.	.....	For the collection of claim against the estates of the late Samuel Swartwout, former collector at New York, and sureties.
Nov. 11, 1867	Moore & Doolittle.....	25 per cent. of amount collected in each case on first \$50,000 or less; 10 per cent. on excess of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000; and 5 per cent. on excess of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000; and 3 per cent. on excess of \$100,000—to be deducted from gross amount collected in full compensation of services and expenses.	.....	For the collection of judgments in the southern district of New York obtained before January 1, 1864, as per contract with the Secretary of the Treasury November 11, 1867.
Dec. 5, 1867	Sterne Chittenden.....	Reasonable compensation.....	Secretary of the Treasury.....	15 cases against sherry wines seized at New York for fraudulent importation.
Dec. 12, 1867	William M. Everts.....	Retainer of \$1,500, and such additional compensation as may be reasonable.	.....do.....	Same cases.
Jan. 16, 1868	Randall Hunt.....	Retainer of \$10,000, paid January 17, 1868.	.....do.....	Sundry suits pending at New Orleans against red wines seized for fraudulent importation.

Abstract of special allowances made by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the First Comptroller's office, for legal services during each year since 1860.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Cases or business in which the services were rendered.
Jan. 2, 1864	S. A. Foot	\$800 00	Arguing constitutionality of legal tender act before court of appeals, New York.
Jan. 25, 1864	D. D. Field	3,000 00	Do.
July 5, 1864	Bagley & Wright	100 24	White & Wilson vs. George A. Bagley, deputy collector 30th district of New York.
Nov. 7, 1864	G. L. Ford	75 00	Robertson et al. vs. H. C. Bowen, collector 3d district of New York.
Dec. 1, 1864	G. A. Goodwin	500 00	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad vs. Page and Schneider, assessor and collector, 1st district of Illinois.
Mar. 23, 1865	H. H. Hunter	500 00	Enforcing payment of duties on distilled spirits, 12th district of Ohio.
June 30, 1865	Lease Dayroland	1,000 00	Dolan vs. Ostrom, collector 5th district of New York, and other internal revenue suits.
Oct. 31, 1865	J. H. Reynolds	1,000 00	Cutting et al. vs. Gilbert & Slook, United States circuit court for the State of New York.
Dec. 31, 1865	G. G. Courtney	1,000 00	Do.
Oct. 31, 1865	William Dorsheimer	3,553 16	United States vs. Rhombert, Northern district of New York.
Dec. 11, 1865	S. C. Courtney	950 00	Drexel vs. Harding, assessor eastern district of Pennsylvania.
Nov. 13, 1865	J. D. Miller	235 00	United States vs. C. White & Co., southern district of New York.
Nov. 23, 1865	Lewis Chase	32 13	Costs in case of Jackson vs. Clephane, collector District of Columbia.
Jan. 23, 1866	Nelson & Blackwith	350 00	Suits against distillers, 5th district of Illinois.
Jan. 29, 1866	A. Vassell	40 00	United States vs. Bowers, Black, Rowe & O'Brien, 3d district of Iowa.
Feb. 1, 1866	W. N. Grover	600 00	Six suits against Langford E. Berry, collector 1st district of Michigan.
Feb. 1, 1866	D. D. Field	250 00	Murray, Staeblin and Fritz vs. Tausig, collector 1st district of Missouri.
Feb. 12, 1866	H. C. Bowen	2,500 00	Professional services in regard to questions involving the constitutionality of the national bank act.
Feb. 16, 1866	H. F. Bowen	155 72	Robertson vs. Bowen, collector 3d district of New York.
Mar. 15, 1866	A. F. Smith	1,350 00	Victor Duckwitz & Co. vs. Assistant Treasurer Cisco, New York.
Mar. 15, 1866	C. Ames	625 50	New York Central Railroad vs. Halsted, collector 29th district of New York.
Mar. 17, 1866	William Dorsheimer	500 00	Mandamus case United States vs. rd. Porter vs. Secretary of the Treasury, supreme court, District of Columbia.
Mar. 17, 1866	E. C. Larned	361 61	New York Central Railroad vs. Halsted, collector 29th district of New York.
Mar. 17, 1866	Dorsheimer & Clinton	50 00	Nine suits vs. John H. Bryant, Bills to enjoin collector at Chicago, Illinois.
Mar. 21, 1866	Fremain & Peckham	300 00	United States vs. 1,300 bushels of malt, and United States vs. two kegs of high-wines, 30th district of New York.
May 8, 1866	E. More	960 10	The Osborne vs. Halsey, collector, United States circuit court, northern district of New York.
May 10, 1866	C. S. Dyer	258 80	United States vs. W. C. Barney, B. Fabian and R. Channery, New York city.
May 10, 1866	H. T. Chittenden	250 00	Magee vs. Denton, collector 27th district of New York.
June 4, 1866	Thomas J. Emerson	250 00	Examining books of Marcus Child.
June 4, 1866	R. H. Gilmore	496 24	Do.
June 22, 1866	G. B. Kellogg	50 00	Costs and expenses of taking care of property seized for taxes in the 1st district of Wisconsin.
July 27, 1866	H. Willey	500 00	United States vs. 100 empty barrels, United States vs. two barrels high-wines, and United States vs. Richard Holloway et al.
July 27, 1866	George B. Kellogg	100 00	Murray vs. Tausig, collector 1st district of Missouri.
July 30, 1866	B. W. Poor	3,000 00	Saunders et al. vs. Mark Howard, collector district of Connecticut.
Aug. 2, 1866	J. O. Miller	2,500 00	Sundry seizures of liquor in 1st district of Missouri.
Aug. 30, 1866	W. N. Grover	184 00	United States vs. Yeager & Co., United States vs. Rhombert & Co., and United States vs. Anton Hoel, district of Iowa.
Aug. 30, 1866	D. Lane	250 00	United States vs. P. Wagner, southern district of New York.
Aug. 22, 1866	J. E. Godfrey	250 00	Murray vs. Tausig, collector 1st district of Missouri.
Nov. 21, 1866	P. A. Royce	45 00	Sigmond, Morris & Cohen vs. Bloeman, collector, and Green vs. Filason et al., northern district of California.
Oct. 30, 1866	Mitchel & Dolph	299 00	United States vs. Madigan, and legal assistance to collector 4th district of Maine.
Oct. 30, 1866	Ira O. Miller	250 00	United States vs. 40 barrels of high-wines, northern district of Illinois.
Oct. 30, 1866	Ira O. Miller	250 00	United States vs. Charles White & Co., for penalty of violation internal revenue law, southern district of New York.

Nov. 21, 1866	P. A. Hoynes	16	50	United States vs. 49 barrels high-wines, northern district of Illinois.
Nov. 20, 1866	R. H. Gilmore	10	00	United States vs. 49 barrels high-wines, district of Iowa.
Nov. 20, 1866	Emerson, Pritchard & Smith	25	00	W. E. Jones vs. G. P. Putnam, late collector 8th district of Tennessee, in 19 suits brought against him, criminal court, Memphis, Tenn.
Nov. 27, 1866	Thomas R. Smith	1,000	00	Severance of R. Hough as "the Rhombberg case," southern district of New York.
Dec. 3, 1866	D. S. Dickinson	200	00	Drexel & Co. vs. J. B. Harding, collector of internal revenue, and others, eastern district of Pennsylvania.
Dec. 7, 1866	Charles Gilpin	500	00	C. W. Roback vs. R. M. Taylor, collector of internal revenue 2d district of Ohio, southern district of Missouri.
Dec. 19, 1866	R. M. Corwin	500	00	United States vs. George Rothweiler, and five separate cases under internal revenue act, eastern district of North Carolina.
Dec. 28, 1866	George B. Kellogg	2,000	00	In causing P. Quince, acting collector of internal revenue, to deposit moneys collected by him, district of North Carolina.
Jan. 16, 1867	D. H. Starbuck	25	00	Expenses in assisting the United States district attorney for Louisiana in the prosecution of certain internal revenue cases.
Jan. 22, 1867	Charles Case	430	25	State of Georgia vs. James Atkins, collector of internal revenue, district of Georgia.
Jan. 31, 1867	Henry S. Fitch	100	00	Expenses in assisting the United States district attorney for Louisiana in the prosecution of certain internal revenue cases.
Feb. 28, 1867	Charles Case	208	75	E. M. & A. Fenton vs. John Speer, collector of internal revenue, district of Kansas.
Mar. 2, 1867	Emery & Case	190	00	United States vs. W. L. Wilson, 2d district of Minnesota.
Mar. 22, 1867	Atwater & Flandran	100	00	United States vs. Van Vorst et al., dealers in lottery policies, southern district of New York.
Mar. 25, 1867	William Allen Butler	190	00	Expenses in assisting the United States district attorney for Louisiana in the prosecution of certain internal revenue cases.
Mar. 25, 1867	Charles Case	394	00	Expenses incurred in New York distillery case at San Francisco, California.
Mar. 31, 1867	W. J. Walker	170	00	Twenty-three suits vs. George W. Sands, late collector of internal revenue 3d district of Maryland.
April 3, 1867	William Price	460	00	In the matter of the Dorman whisky seizure, southern district of New York.
April 10, 1867	W-bater & Craig	1,000	00	Expenses of seizure in cases U. S. vs. M. Hoyer, J. Anthony, A. Schaub, P. Rogan, and Jno. Burns, southern dist. of N. Y.
April 15, 1867	G. P. Putnam, (late collector)	181	00	Thoon & Co. vs. Weaver and Volz, assessor and collector 22d district of Pennsylvania, western district of Pennsylvania.
May 7, 1867	J. J. Kuhn	300	00	Expenses of seizure of distillery and liquor store of P. Gormley & C. Duff, southern district of New York.
May 18, 1867	P. P. Putnam, (late collector)	958	50	United States vs. Defaulting receiver of public moneys, district of Indiana.
May 24, 1867	John Hanna	200	00	United States vs. C. V. Culver, western district of Pennsylvania.
May 28, 1867	David Derrickson	2,250	00	City of Philadelphia vs. Belling & Gibson, (whiskey cases) northern district of New York.
June 27, 1867	W. F. Cogwell	74	63	Green vs. Eliason and Smith, assessor and collector of internal revenue, eastern district of Pennsylvania.
July 8, 1867	Charles Gilpin	75	00	Professional opinion rendered to Papin, assessor 1st district of Missouri.
July 15, 1867	Bakewell & Farish	20	00	Hazen Kimball vs. Thomas Spooner, late collector of internal revenue, southern district of Ohio.
July 17, 1867	R. M. Corwin	500	00	H. G. Hubbard vs. C. Brahnard, deputy collector of internal revenue, district of Connecticut.
July 24, 1867	H. B. Harrison	400	00	Providence Rubber Company vs. L. B. Fries, collector of internal revenue, and other cases, district of Rhode Island.
July 31, 1867	Wingate Hayes	150	00	H. G. Hubbard vs. C. Brahnard, deputy collector, district of Connecticut.
Aug. 1, 1867	Hiram Willey	480	60	United States vs. T. P. Maf, W. A. Whitaker, et al. at New Orleans.
Aug. 16, 1867	G. L. Bright	500	00	Stamp cases, circuit court, western district of Tennessee.
Aug. 27, 1867	D. R. McRae	500	00	Examining title to property at Suspension Bridge and making report thereon.
Aug. 28, 1867	William Dorbinier	50	00	Professional services and expenses in seizure of property of George & H. Hanks by collector 22d dist. N. Y. northern dist. N. Y.
Sept. 25, 1867	Lewis Seymour	162	54	United States vs. William Hunter, Jr., South Carolina, violation of internal revenue laws, district of South Carolina.
Nov. 13, 1867	D. S. Goddett	100	00	Van Etor, Friedman & Co. vs. George Schneider, collector of internal revenue 1st district of Illinois, northern dist. of Illinois.
Nov. 19, 1867	Perkins Bass	500	00	Editor, Friedman & Co. vs. George Schneider, collector of internal revenue laws, district of South Carolina.
Nov. 20, 1867	William E. Earle	250	00	Do.
Nov. 20, 1867	J. P. Reed	750	00	United States vs. George R. Crump et al., violation of internal revenue laws, district of South Carolina.
Nov. 26, 1867	George B. Kellogg	2,000	00	United States vs. Frederick Bram, and other cases tried or pending before United States court at Belleville, Illinois.
Nov. 26, 1867	R. H. Dana Jr.	2,400	00	In six cases against officers of internal revenue, district of Massachusetts.
Nov. 26, 1867	A. Q. Keasey	1,467	00	Costs in case State of Georgia vs. James Atkins, collector of internal revenue, district of Georgia.
Dec. 1, 1867	James Atkins	50	00	Professional services and expenses in Rhombberg case D. A. Wells in 1865, Massachusetts.
Dec. 21, 1867	Perkins Bass	600	00	Expenses while employed by Special Commissioner D. A. Wells in 1865, Massachusetts.
Dec. 31, 1867	Charles N. Emerson	23	00	United States vs. Belling and United States vs. Administrator of John Gibson, deceased, northern district of New York.
Jan. 18, 1868	W. F. Cogwell	2,063	00	As counsel for collector 2d district of New Jersey, recovering sums due on assessments.
Jan. 17, 1868	E. M. Shreve	2,238	00	As counsel for collector of internal revenue office in six cases vs. said officers, district of California.
Jan. 31, 1868	Dolus Lake	750	00	United States vs. a quantity of tobacco.
Jan. 31, 1868	J. M. Humphrey	1,000	00	Collecting \$2,500 from John A. Birth, district of Indiana.
Feb. 8, 1868	L. Q. & C. A. De Brailer	1,250	00	

AMOUNTS PAID FOR LEGAL SERVICES.

Abstract of special allowances made by the Secretary of the Treasury through the First Comptroller's office, &c.—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Cases or business in which the services were rendered.
Feb. 13, 1868	Frank F. Taylor	\$1,814 58	Legal assistance in the collection of internal revenue at Sacramento, California, from May 29, 1865, to October 29, 1867.
Feb. 17, 1868	Benn Pitman	336 50	Report in case of H. D. Chadce & Co.
Feb. 18, 1868	J. P. Hoge	1,000 00	United States <i>vs.</i> John M. Avery, assessor of internal revenue, 4th district of Pennsylvania.
Feb. 19, 1868	B. F. Tracy	250 00	James How, <i>jr.</i> , <i>vs.</i> United States, and other suits in eastern district of New York.
Feb. 19, 1868	A. Q. Kesabe	300 00	Thomas Cadwallader <i>vs.</i> Collector and assessor 2d district of New York.
		64,986 86	

There are no claims awaiting adjustment or presented to this office at this time.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, *Comptroller's Office, February 19, 1868.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
February 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a statement of the accounts which have been adjusted at this office for legal services, which statement furnishes all the information which can be derived from the records of this office, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, on motion of Hon. Mr. Jenckes, a copy of which resolution was transmitted to me.

N. SARGENT, *Commissioner.*

Hon. H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of services.	Amount.
1860.			
May 4	Benjamin F. Hallett.....	In suit <i>versus</i> Converse on collector's bond	\$434 97
April 27	P. J. Joachimson.....	Services in case United States <i>vs.</i> Towle	100 00
1862.			
May 10	William A. Butler	Services in case Fiedler <i>vs.</i> Curtis, collector	370 75
May 10	Benjamin F. Butler	Services in the same case	500 00
April 27	R. H. Gillett	Services in case <i>vs.</i> Peaselee, collector	500 00
1863.			
Jan. 30	William A. Butler	Services in case Fiedler <i>vs.</i> Curtis	250 00
Aug. 9	John P. Healey	Services in relation to custom-house, Boston	43 00
Sept. 24	Heman J. Redfield.....	Services in suits <i>vs.</i> collector, New York	95 59
1864.			
April 14	David T. Llinagar	Services and counsel in commercial intercourse	200 00
April 6	G. P. Lowrey	Services in suits <i>vs.</i> Barney, collector, New York	350 00
May 25	do	Services in Muntzinger cases	450 00
June 20	David Rohrer	Services as to title of marine hospital, Burlington, Iowa	250 00
June 21	William Tracy	Services as to forged checks, New York	300 00
June 21	William C. Noyes	Services in same cases	200 00
June 29	William Price	Opinion as to attachment of goods in bonded warehouses	25 00
July 5	William M. Evarts	Services in case <i>vs.</i> Schell, collector; invoices in Buenos Ayres currency	500 00
July 15	G. P. Lowrey	Services in trial of suit <i>vs.</i> steamer Davaia, &c	1,500 00
Aug. 27	do	Services in wine cases	200 00
Dec. 21	do	Services in champagne cases	4,200 00
1865.			
Feb. 20	William M. Evarts	Services retainer in case as to 7.30 notes as tender for duties	500 00
Mar. 15	do	Services in like cases and other revenue cases	1,000 00
June 17	Samuel Blatchford	Services in suits <i>vs.</i> Schell, collector, New York	780 40
July 13	D. T. Llinagar	Services in revenue cases and counsel, 1864 and part 1865	250 00
April 28	G. P. Lowrey	Services in suits for duties on tea and coffee	500 00
June 12	Webster & Craig	Services in suits in relation to importation of hides	2,400 00
June 12	J. J. McGilvra	Services in suit Wright <i>vs.</i> Gunn, collector, and Asher	250 00
June 29	William M. Evarts	Services and retainer in champagne cases	7,000 00
Oct. 5	G. P. Lowrey	Services and expenses examination title, &c., New York custom-house	6,638 61
Oct. 14	B. D. Stillman	Services in revenue cases	450 00
Nov. 16	G. P. Lowrey	Services in case <i>vs.</i> Schooner Niagara	300 00
Nov. 28	Webster & Craig	Services and expenses in hide cases	1,010 55
Dec. 5	G. P. Lowrey	Services in case <i>vs.</i> Schooner Chs. Anna	600 00
Dec. 5	E. C. Larned	Services in relation to title and purchase marine hospital lot, Chicago	425 00
1866.			
Jan. 12	Heman J. Redfield	Services and expenses in suit <i>vs.</i> collector, New York	456 29
Mar. 10	Webster & Craig	Services in defence of sixty-four suits <i>vs.</i> Redfield, collector	2,405 31
April 5	Daniel S. Dickinson	Services in revenue cases	530 00
April 11	D. T. Llinagar	Services and counsel in revenue and internal intercourse cases	150 00
April 16	G. P. Lowrey	Services in defence in case Amsinck <i>vs.</i> Draper, collector	350 00
Mar. 5	T. K. Lothrop	Services in wool and sherry wine cases	1,000 00
Mar. 24	G. P. Lowrey	Services in cases as to invoices in Macquina currency	500 00
July 20	H. C. Miller	Services in case Mississippi Central Railroad	1,045 50
Nov. 22	John C. Churchill	Services in smuggling case <i>vs.</i> Warren	20 00
Nov. 23	A. B. Getty	Services in revenue case	30 00
Dec. 4	D. Magone, Jr.	Services in smuggling case	143 33
1867.			
Mar. 6	Heman J. Redfield	Services in defence of suits <i>vs.</i> collector, New York	282 05
May 18	William G. Choate	Services and retainer in champagne cases	2,000 00
July 16	Milton Andros	Services in wine cases, San Francisco	4,675 00
June 26	Hinton R. Helper	Services and expenses in revenue case	294 00
July 17	Lemuel G. Downes	Services taking testimony in smuggling case	12 00
Sept. 21	William M. Evarts	Services in champagne cases, New York	2,500 00
Sept. 21	G. P. Lowrey	Services in champagne cases	850 00
Sept. 23	William M. Evarts	Services in silk cases	1,500 00
Nov. 2	Samuel Blatchford	Services in mousseline de laine and sole leather cases	750 00
Nov. 20	Bowen & Rogers	Services in revenue cases	435 20
Nov. 29	Allan Pinkerton	Services and expenses in wine cases	317 90
Dec. 18	William M. Evarts	Services in wine cases, New York	1,500 00
1867.			
Jan. 16	Perkins Bass	Services in relation to title, &c., marine hospital, Chicago	600 00
Jan. 16	William M. Evarts	Services and argument in relation to penal duties	500 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
February 24, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the requisitions which have been drawn in this office on F. E. Spinner, special agent, for amounts payable for legal services out of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, which statement furnishes all the information which can be derived from the records of this office in the division of captured and abandoned property called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, on motion of Hon. Mr. Jenckes, a copy of which resolution was transmitted to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. H. McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of service.	Amount.
1865.			
Sept. 4	James Hughes.....	For services in connection with captured and abandoned property.	\$500 00
Oct. 30	Caleb Cushing.....	For services in suit United States vs. Priolian and others, and United States vs. The Beatrice, The Gibraltar, and the Comelian.	1,000 00
Nov. 11	Charles Eames.....	For services in connection with captured and abandoned property.	1,000 00
Dec. 2	S. G. Clark.....	For services in connection with confederate cotton.....	300 00
Dec. 4	Eben F. Stone.....	For services in connection with captured property.....	500 00
1866.			
Feb. 26	William N. Grover	For services in the case of Miles Sells, administrator of the estate of J. K. Elgee, vs. O. Lovell.	750 00
April 2	G. G. Fogg.....	For expenses in connection with captured and abandoned property.	1,000 00
April 3	Charles Eames.....	For services in settlement of the cotton claims of Gill & Co., and J. M. Callins.	500 00
May 14	Caleb Cushing.....	For services and opinion in captured property libelled as prize	1,000 00
April 5	S. G. Clark.....	For services as special counsel.	339 25
April 9	Eben F. Stone.....	For services in cases of captured and abandoned property.	299 60
May 22	Smith & Hopkins.....	For services rendered to the department.....	1,714 00
June 5	Hughes, Denver & Peck	For services rendered and expenses incurred.....	8,450 00
June 30	Eben F. Stone.....	do.....	435 00
Aug. 2	George H. Chandler ..	For services and mileage.....	707 50
Aug. 10	Hughes, Denver & Peck	For services in connection with the Denalstoun cotton	6,000 00
Sept. 3	A. Roane.....	For services in connection with Hughes, Denver & Peck.	1,000 00
Oct. 18	Caleb Cushing.....	For services in the prosecution and recovery of certain ships of war and other property of the so-called confederate government in England and Cuba.	5,000 00
Nov. 7	George H. Chandler ..	For expenses in relation to captured and abandoned property	7 50
Nov. 19	Charles Eames.....	For services rendered in certain cotton cases	2,500 00
Nov. 30	do.....	For services rendered in the case of 3,100 bales of cotton claimed by Messrs. Dwight & Gill.	500 00
Dec. 1	J. S. Whitaker	For services in the suit United States vs. Steamer Rob Roy and cargo.	5,000 00
Dec. 10	Charles Eames.....	For services in the case of Benjamin Jolley.....	250 00
Dec. 12	do.....	For services in the case of A. K. Shepard and Messrs. Parkman, Brooks & Co.	500 00
Dec. 18	do.....	For services in the case of John Duncans.....	500 00
1867.			
Jan. 10	John R. Goodloe.....	For services rendered in defending government officers in suit relating to captured and abandoned property.	2,815 00
Jan. 23	Albert G. Browne, Jr ..	For legal and other services rendered in the collection of 2,152 bales of cotton in south and east Georgia.	5,000 00
Jan. 25	Charles Eames.....	For services in the case of A. H. Lazare.....	250 00
Feb. 12	Hughes, Denver & Peck	For services rendered in the recovery of \$9,000.....	2,250 00
March 21	Caleb Cushing.....	For services in relation to captured and abandoned property.	2,500 00
April 11	Charles D. Drake.....	For services in the case of Elgee vs. Lovell.....	5,000 00
April 16	Hughes, Denver & Peck	For services for United States in relation to gold and silver bull on claimed by Bank of Richmond, Virginia.	10,000 00
May 24	do.....	For three-eighths proceeds of cotton awarded for services and information furnished in securing said cotton.	12,808 00
May 28	L. H. Chandler	For services in relation to tobacco claimed by Rothschild.	1,050 00
May 29	Charles Eames.....	For services with certain claims before this department.....	2,500 00
June 18	D. T. Corbin.....	For services and expenses in the case United States vs. Trenholm & Co.	281 00
Aug. 1	William M. Everts.....	For services in the case of Alexander M. Douglas vs. Schooner L. S. Davis and 600 bales of cotton.	1,500 00

Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of services.	Amount.
1867.			
Aug. 19	Harris, Harris & Davis.	For services as counsel for C. A. Montross & Co.....	\$925 00
Sept. 9	James Simons	For services United States vs. John Fraser & Co	1,000 00
Sept. 28	Isaac T. Redfield	For expense attending his mission to Europe.....	500 00
Sept. 28	James Simons	For services with United States district attorney in suit United States vs. John Fraser & Co.....	1,000 00
Oct. 4	D. T. Corbin	For services United States vs. John Fraser & Co.....	500 00
Oct. 5	Caleb Cushing	For services in relation to captured and abandoned property.	1,050 00
Oct. 18	.....do	For services in relation to recovery of property in hands of agents in the so-called Confederate States.	5,000 00
Oct. 31	Edgar Cowan	For services in relation to captured and abandoned property.	1,000 00
Nov. 13	Caleb Cushing	For miscellaneous expenses in cases pending against Draper and others.	2,250 00
Nov. 11	D. T. Corbin	For services in certain cotton cases	1,000 00
Nov. 19	Samuel G. Courtney...	For services in Dennistoun cotton cases and other suits.....	3,000 00
Nov. 18	George S. Hillard.....	For expenses in relation to steamer Coquette	4,589 26
Dec. 19	D. T. Corbin	For services in Charleston cotton cases.....	150 00
Dec. 26	Messrs. Mann & Parsons	For services in connection with Charles Eames	1,000 00
Dec. 28	Hughes, Denver & Peck	For services in relation to cotton claimed by Dennistoun & Co.	5,000 00

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,

March 27, 1868.

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, enclosing a resolution of Congress passed February 11, 1868, and requesting me to furnish the information desired, so far as transactions under my contract of July 17, 1865, are embraced by the inquiries, I have the honor to state, that since the date of my contract the expenses incurred by me have been \$1,989 88. That during that time I have collected out of cases covered by my contract, \$53,697 97, and have received as commissions thereon \$2,684 89. That John Hanna, late United States district attorney of Indiana, was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 5th day of January, 1867, to assist in collection of the claim of the United States against James T. Pollock *et al.*, and was paid \$200 for his services therein. That Austin Adams, at Dubuque, Iowa, was employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, July 15, 1867, to assist in collection of judgment in favor of the United States *vs.* A. K. Eaton *et al.*, of Iowa, for such fee as shall be considered reasonable by the Secretary. That Allen and Viehe, of Vincennes, Indiana, were employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, June 11, 1867, to assist in collection of a judgment in favor of the United States *vs.* Hall Neilson and the Bank of Vincennes for such fee as the Secretary shall consider reasonable, after the work is completed. That Lincoln, Smith and Warnock, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, March 23, 1867, to assist in the collection of judgments in favor of the United States *vs.* John C. S. Harrison *et al.*, and *vs.* Robert T. Lytle *et al.*, for such fees as the Secretary shall consider reasonable, after the services shall be performed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. MELLEN,

Special Attorney, &c.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

H. Ex. Doc. 289—2

APPROPRIATIONS FOR POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

Estimates of appropriations to carry out treaty stipulations with the Pottawatomie Indians.

MAY 15, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication, dated the 12th instant, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with an "estimate of appropriations required to carry out the stipulations of the third article, treaty of November 15, 1861, (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 1192,) with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March 29, 1866," (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 763.)

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the consideration of the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1868.

SIR: Referring to office report of the 13th ultimo, relative to a division of the tribal funds of the Pottawatomie Indians, as provided in the third article, treaty of November 15, 1861, with the Pottawatomies, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 1192,) as modified by treaty of March 29, 1866, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 763,) and to your reply thereto, under date of April 28, 1868, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the annuities and funds belonging to said Indians, and also of the amount to which those members of the tribe who have elected to become citizens are entitled, under said article and treaties, viz:

PERMANENT ANNUITIES.

Treaty of August 3, 1795, article 4, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 51,) payable in silver	\$1,000 00
Treaty of September 30, 1809, article 3, (Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 114,) payable in silver	500 00
Treaty of October 2, 1818, article 3, (Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 185,) payable in silver	2,500 00
Treaty of September 20, 1828, article 2, (Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 317,) payable in money	2,000 00
Treaty of July 29, 1829, article 2, (Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 320,) payable in specie	16,000 00
Treaty of September 20, 1828, (see reference above,) and of June 5 and 17, 1846, article 10, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, p. 855,) payable in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel	300 00
Treaty of October 16, 1826, article 3, (Statutes at Large, vol. 7, p. 296,) and of September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, (references as above,) being for blacksmith, iron, steel, &c....	2,820 00
Treaty of July 29, 1829, article 2, (reference as above,) being for salt	437 50
Total amount of permanent annuities	<u>25,557 50</u>

Treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, article 7, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, p. 855 and 856,) the same to be held in trust by the United States, and in interest of 5 per cent. paid thereon annually, to continue thirty years and until the nation shall be reduced below one thousand souls; and if after the expiration of thirty years or any period thereafter the nation is reduced below that number, the said annuity is to be paid *pro rata*, so long as they exist as a separate nation, in proportion as the present number, at date of treaty, bears to the number then in existence, \$643,000.

Stocks held in trust for said Indians as follows:

FOR EDUCATION.

State of Indiana, at 5 per cent.	\$68,000 00
State of Missouri, at 6 per cent.	5,000 00
United States loan of 1862, at 6 per cent	94,100 00

FOR MILLS.

United States loan of 1862, at 6 per cent.	50,100 00
Total amount of stocks	<u>217,200 00</u>

The tribe numbers, per last census, 2,180 souls, 600 of this number have elected to become citizens, and have complied with the requirements of said third article treaty of November 15, 1861, as regard the things to be done by them to entitle them to receive their proportion of the cash value of the credits of the tribe, principal and interest.

With these data, and taking the foregoing statement as a basis of calculation, calculating in the manner directed in your communication of the 28th ultimo, the amounts found due said 600 are as follows:

Silver and specie annuities \$20,000, which is the interest at 5 per cent. on \$400,000, making the cash value of the shares of 600 equal to

\$110,091 74

Money annuities, and for blacksmith, iron, steel, and salt, \$5,557 50, which is the interest at 5 per cent. on \$111,150, making the cash value of 600 shares equal to.....	\$30,591 74
Cash value of permanent annuities due 600 persons.....	140,683 48
The shares of 600 persons in \$643,000 is equal to.....	176,972 48
And in \$217,200 invested in government and State stocks....	59,779 81
Total amount due said 600 persons.....	377,435 77

of which amount the sum of \$110,091 74, in silver and specie, and \$207,564 22 in currency, will have to be appropriated by Congress before a settlement can be made, as contemplated in said treaties of November 15, 1861, and March 29, 1866. Authority should also be granted by Congress to dispose of so much of the respective stocks held in trust for said tribe as will belong to said 600 members, in order that they may be paid the full amount to which they are entitled at the same time their proportion of the other funds are paid and a final settlement be made with them.

I enclose herewith an estimate of appropriations required to pay 600 Pottawatomies their shares of said annuities, and respectfully request that the same be laid before Congress for proper action by that body.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of appropriations required to carry out the stipulations of the third article, treaty of November 15, 1861, with the Pottawatomie Indians as modified by the treaty of March 29, 1866.

For this amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article treaty of November 15, 1861, with the Pottawatomie Indians, as modified by the treaty of March 29, 1866, by paying to those members of the tribe who have elected to become citizens in accordance with said article, the proportion of the cash value of the Pottawatomie annuities to which they are entitled, \$377,435 77.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

LETTER

FROM

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 12th instant, transmitting reports of the district commanders, of the recent elections held in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Louisiana.

MAY 15, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction and ordered to be printed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of House resolution of the 12th instant, severally directing the Secretary of War and the General of the army to communicate to the House the reports of the several district commanders, of the elections held for and against the ratification of the proposed constitutions in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and for the elections of officers thereunder in said States, together with all the accompanying papers forwarded by them or any of them, touching said elections or the revised registration authorized by the reconstruction acts of Congress. In answer thereto I respectfully transmit herewith copies of all despatches received from district commanders for any of the above States bearing upon the points embraced in the resolution, and of all orders issued by them touching the elections and the revised registrations in said States. Also an official copy, furnished by General Meade for these headquarters, of the constitution of the State of Georgia recently ratified by the people of the State by a majority, with General Meade's order proclaiming the same. No other reports have as yet been received at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *General.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 16, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868, 9 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Army:*

The election has passed off quietly in this city and in the interior so far as heard from. The votes polled in Charleston seven thousand seven hundred and fifty, (7,750,) or about two thousand (2,000) less than the number registered.

Partial returns from five districts in the interior give twelve thousand (12,000) votes. The number registered in the same districts was twenty-six thousand (26,000.) The vote promises to be larger than at the last election, but as it is not canvassed until the close of the election no result can be stated yet.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 17, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868, 1.5 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT:

Partial returns from nine (9) districts, registering thirty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty. (38,220,) show twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (21,883) votes polled. Partial canvass returns, for the same districts, show seven thousand two hundred and twenty-seven (7,227) votes for the constitution, and four thousand nine hundred (4,900) against.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 18, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 18, 1868, 3.5 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT:

In 12 districts, registering fifty-nine thousand (59,000) voters, partial returns from the poll lists give 26,000 votes polled. Partial canvass returns, unofficial, from nine districts give fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-six (15,636) for the constitution, and five thousand seven hundred and forty-seven (5,747) against. The heavy rains have so much impeded travel that these returns are mainly from points on or near the railroad or telegraph lines.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 20, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 21, 1868, 9 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Army:*

In 21 districts, registering 93,000 voters, partial returns give 54,000 votes polled. At the last election the same districts, with full returns, gave 53,000 votes. Partial canvass returns from 18 districts give 34,094 votes for the constitution, and 11,222 against. These returns indicate that there will be a majority for the constitution in all except three or four districts.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 22, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1868, 11.15 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT:

Returns up to this hour, 10 p. m., give fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight (56,758) votes for the constitution, and twenty thousand and fifty

(20,050) against. Majority for the constitution thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eight (36,708.) This majority will not be materially, if at all, diminished. Reports from North Carolina indicate that the election is progressing quietly.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 24, 1868, 9 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT :

Total vote in South Carolina, so far as reported, eighty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-three, (85,843;) majority for constitution forty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-one, (43,161.) Three districts not heard from and six incomplete. Nothing from North Carolina.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 26, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 27, 1868, 9 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies United States, Washington, D. C. :

Reports have been received from all but four remote precincts of South Carolina, and the majority for the constitution is forty-three thousand six hundred and eight, (43,608.) In the precincts yet to be heard from the vote will be nearly equally divided.

From North Carolina the returns come in slowly; so far as heard from the majority for the constitution is seven thousand three hundred and forty, (7,340.) In ten counties complete there is a slight increase over the vote cast for the constitution last fall.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 28, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1868, 9.10 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT :

The returns from South Carolina are all in, and the majority for the constitution is forty-three thousand four hundred and seventy, (43,470.) Additional returns from North Carolina increase the majority for the constitution to thirteen thousand four hundred and thirty, (13,430.) Returns complete from forty-four (44) counties; incomplete from nine, (9;) and thirty-six (36) not yet reported. Vote polled, as far as heard from, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (105,874.)

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, South Carolina, April 29, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 30, 1868, 9 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT :

Additional returns from North Carolina make the majority for the constitution, thus far, twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty, (22,220;) votes

polled, one hundred and forty-nine thousand, (149,000.) Sixty-six (66) counties complete, six (6) incomplete, and seventeen (17) not yet reported.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, May 5, 1868, received at Washington May 5, 1868, 12 m.]

To General U. S. GRANT :

The returns from North Carolina are all in. The total polled one hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and ten, (164,410.) Majority for the constitution twenty thousand seven hundred and seventy, (20,770.)

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Charleston, May 11, 1868, received at Washington May 11, 1868, 4.30 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States :

South Carolina total vote for the constitution seventy thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, (70,758.) Total vote against the constitution twenty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-eight, (27,288.)

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General Commanding.

[General Orders No. 45.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, South Carolina, March 23, 1868.

The constitutional convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforesaid laws, and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, [March 23, 1867, section 4,] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance, that at the same time an election shall be held for senators and representatives in the general assembly, and for all State and county officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution; and further that in each congressional district of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, it is ordered :

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "for constitution" or "against constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and county officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before-cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the boards of registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable

public notice of the time and place thereof; to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The boards of registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the registrars or inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required will be furnished the registrars and the inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to district headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the boards of registration, as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the board of registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a judge or inspector of election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the commander of the military post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence or threats of violence, or discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right

of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the post commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquor by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will prepare to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the commander of the district of the results of this election, will be rendered by the board of registration of the several registration precincts through the commanders of the military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The state officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant governor.
3. Secretary of state.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of public works.
7. Superintendent of public instruction.
8. Attorney general.
9. One chief justice and four associate justices of the supreme court of the State.

10. One judge of the superior court for each of the following judicial districts:

First district.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford and Bertie counties.

Second district.—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt and Edgecombe counties.

Third district.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne and Wilson counties.

Fourth district.—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson and Robeson counties.

Fifth district.—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly and Union counties.

Sixth district.—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston and Greenville counties.

Seventh district.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell and Rockingham counties.

Eighth district.—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Yadkin, Davie and Surry counties.

Ninth district.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk counties.

Tenth district.—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, and McDowell counties.

Eleventh district.—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Madison, Yancey and Buncombe counties.

Twelfth district.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay and Cherokee counties.

The chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the superior courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One solicitor for each judicial district, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the general assembly, as follows ;

First district.—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates, and Camden shall elect two senators.

Second district.—Martin, Washington, and Tyrrel shall elect one senator.

Third district.—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth district.—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth district.—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth district.—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh district.—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth district.—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth district.—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth district.—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh district.—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth district.—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth district.—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth district.—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth district.—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth district.—Cumberland, Harnett, and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth district.—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth district.—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth district.—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth district.—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first district.—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second district.—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third district.—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth district.—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth district.—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth district.—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh district.—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect two senators.

Twenty-eighth district.—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth district.—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth district.—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first district.—Cabarrus and Stanley shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second district.—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third district.—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth district.—Forsyth and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth district.—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth district.—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh district.—Catawba, Gaston, and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth district.—Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-ninth district.—Alleghany, Ashe, and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth district.—Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first district.—Burke, Caldwell, and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second district.—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell, and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Forty-third district.—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson, and Macon shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four representatives; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax, and New Hanover shall elect three representatives each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, and Wayne shall elect two representatives each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey shall elect one representative each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County clerk of superior court.
5. Register of deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The first congressional district is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Yates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrel, Hyde, and Beaufort; the second district of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret, and Duplin; the third district of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery, and Anson; the fourth district of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston, and Chatham; the fifth district of the counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Person, and Caswell; the sixth district of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alexander; the seventh district of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancey, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Polk, Anderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which districts, one person will be elected as representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the district.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, Act'g Asst Adj. Gen'l.

[General Orders No. 40.]

**HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., March 13, 1868.**

The constitutional convention of the State of South Carolina, in conformity with the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforesaid laws; and having, by an ordinance adopted on the 9th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act [March 23, 1867, section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention;" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance, that at the same time an election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, adjutant and inspector general, secretary of state, comptroller general, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of education, and members of the general assembly, and further that in each congressional district of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and for two members at large; it is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, and ending on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For constitution" or "Against constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State officers and members of the House of Representatives specified in the aforesaid ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the boards of registration in South Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the lists, and such person shall not be entitled to vote. The boards of registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the district in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the district [county] to which he has removed and has resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the district in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of the registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him with a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the district and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases, the registrars or managers of elections shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required

will be furnished the registrars and managers of elections, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters, and will be transmitted to district headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each district at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the boards of registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of South Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at 6 o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the board of registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a judge or manager of the election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the commander of the military post in which the county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the post commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation of General Orders No. 10, of 1867, or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 13th of April until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 17th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the commander of the district, of the results of this election, will be rendered by the boards of registration of the several registration precincts through the commanders of the military posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are :

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant governor.
3. Adjutant and inspector general.
4. Secretary of state.
5. Comptroller general.
6. Treasurer.
7. Attorney general.
8. Superintendent of education.

9. Members of the general assembly, as follows : County of Charleston,* 2 senators and 18 representatives ; county of Colleton, 1 senator and 5 representatives ; county of Beaufort, 1 senator and 7 representatives ; county of Georgetown, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Horry, 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Williamsburg, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Marion, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Darlington, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Marlboro', 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Chesterfield, 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Sumter, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Clarendon, 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Barnwell, 1 senator and 6 representatives ; county of Edgefield, 1 senator and 7 representatives ; county of Orangeburg, 1 senator and 5 representatives ; county of Kershaw, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Richland, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Lexington, 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Newberry, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Laurens, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Abbeville, 1 senator and 5 representatives ; county of Anderson, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Greenville, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Pickens,* 1 senator and 1 representative ; county of Spartanburg, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Union, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of York, 1 senator and 4 representatives ; county of Chester, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Fairfield, 1 senator and 3 representatives ; county of Lancaster, 1 senator and 2 representatives ; county of Oconee,* 1 senator and 2 representatives.

Fifteenth. The first congressional district is composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Kershaw ; the second is composed of the counties of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort and Barnwell ; the third is composed of the counties of Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville and Anderson ; the fourth is composed of the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester and Fairfield ; in each of which one person shall be elected as representative to the Congress of the United States. In addition, two other members of that body will be elected by the ballots of the registered voters voting at large throughout the State.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aide-de-Camp, Acting Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

[General Orders No. 79.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1868.

At the election held in the State of South Carolina on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of April, 1868, pursuant to General Orders No. 40, from these head-

* NOTES.—(1) The territorial subdivisions heretofore known as "districts" are designated as "counties" by the new constitution. (2) The districts of Charleston and Berkeley are united, and constitute the county of Charleston. (3) The county of Oconee is formed by the division of Pickens district.

quarters, dated March 13, 1868, and under the authority of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, the question of ratifying or rejecting the constitution framed by the convention elected for that purpose, under the authority of the aforesaid laws, was submitted to the qualified electors of the said State; and at which election was also submitted, under the authority of the second section of the law of the United States of March 11, 1868, amendatory of the aforesaid laws, and of the ordinances of the convention adopted on the 7th and 8th days of March, 1868, the election of the officers of the legislative and executive departments of the State of South Carolina provided for by the said constitution; and also, under the same authority, of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and the election officers having made the returns required by law, it is hereby declared—

First. That the constitution adopted by the convention which assembled in the city of Charleston, S. C., on the 14th day of January, and adjourned on the 17th day of March, 1868, has been ratified by a majority of the votes actually cast by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina.

Second. That the following named persons have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of the State for the offices of the executive department of the State, and are duly elected to the offices herein specified :

Governor.—R. K. Scott.

Lieutenant governor.—Lemuel Boozer.

Adjutant and inspector general.—Franklin J. Moses, jr.

Secretary of state.—Francis L. Cardoza.

Comptroller general.—J. L. Neagle.

Treasurer.—Niles G. Parker.

Attorney general.—D. H. Chamberlain.

Superintendent of education.—Justus K. Jilson.

Third. That the following named persons have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of their respective senatorial and representative districts, and are duly elected as members of the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, as herein specified :

SENATE.

Abbeville county.—Valentine Young.

Barnwell county.—Charles P. Leslie.

Beaufort county.—Jonathan J. Wright.

Charleston county.—D. T. Corbin, Richard H. Cain.

Colleton county.—William R. Hoyt.

Clarendon county.—Elias E. Dickson.

Chester county.—Lucius Wimbush.

Chesterfield county.—R. J. Donaldson.

Darlington county.—B. F. Whittemore.

Edgefield county.—Frank Arnim.

Fairfield county.—James M. Rutland.

Georgetown county.—Joseph H. Rainey.

Greenville county.—James M. Allen.

Horry county.—H. Buck.

Kershaw county.—Justus K. Jilson.

Laurens county.—Young J. P. Owens.

Lexington county.—E. S. J. Hayes.

Malboro' county.—Henry J. Maxwell.

Newberry county.—Charles W. Montgomery.

Oconee county.—D. Bieman.
Orangeburg county.—Benjamin F. Randolph.
Pickens county.—T. A. Rogers.
Richland county.—Wm. B. Nash.
Spartanburgh county.—Joel Foster.
Sumter county.—T. J. Coghlan.
Union county.—Hiram W. Duncan.
Williamsburg county.—Stephen A. Swails.
York county.—W. E. Rose.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Abbeville county.—George Dusenberry, T. B. Millford, Hutson J. Lomax, James Martin, Richard M. Valentine.
Barnwell county.—W. J. Mixon, R. B. Elliott, Charles D. Hayne, Benjamin F. Berry, James N. Hayne, Julius Mayer.
Beaufort county.—William J. Whipper, Carlos J. Stolbrand, Philip E. Ezekiel, Robert Smalls, George A. Bennett, Charles S. Kuh, William C. Morrison.
Charleston county.—Robert C. Delarge, Alonzo J. Ransier, Reuben Tomlinson, William H. W. Gray, Benjamin A. Bosemon, George Lee, Benjamin F. Jackson, Joseph H. Jenks, William McKinlay, F. J. Moses, jr, William J. Brodie, John B. Dennis, John B. Wright, William Jervey, Abraham Smith, Samuel Johnson, Stephen Brown, Edward Mickey.
Chester county.—Barney Humphries, Sancho Sanders, Barney Burton.
Chesterfield county.—H. L. Shrewsbury, D. J. J. Johnson.
Clarendon county.—Powell Smythe, William Nelson.
Colleton county.—W. M. Thomas, Henry James, Thomas Richardson, George McIntire, William Drifflie.
Darlington county.—John Boston, Alfred Rush, G. Holliman, Jordan Lang.
Edgefield county.—T. Root, David Harris, Samuel J. Lee, John Wooley, Prince R. Rivers, John Gardner, Lorenz Cain.
Fairfield county.—Lewis W. Duvall, Henry Johnson, Henry Jacobs.
Georgetown county.—Henry W. Webb, Franklin F. Miller, William H. Jones.
Greenville county.—Samuel Tinsley, John B. Hyde, Wilson Cook, W. A. Bishop.
Horry county.—Zadoc Bullock, W. W. Waller.
Kershaw county.—John A. Chestnut, Sol. G. W. Dill, Jonas W. Nash.
Laurens county.—Griffin Johnson, Wade Perrin, Joseph Crews, Harry McDaniels.
Lexington county.—G. A. Lewie, H. W. Purvis.
Marlboro' county.—T. B. Stubbs, John G. Grant.
Newberry county.—Joseph Boston, James Hutson, James Henderson.
Oconee county.—O. M. Doyle, W. C. Keith.
Orangeburg county.—W. J. McKinlay, Thaddeus K. Sasportas, Francis DeMars, Edwin J. Cain, James P. Mays.
Pickens county.—William T. Field.
Richland county.—Samuel B. Thompson, William Simons, Charles M. Wilder, Asop Goodson.
Spartanburg county.—Samuel Littlejohn, Robert M. Smith, Ivan Bryant, Claude C. Turner.
Sumter county.—John H. Feriter, William E. Johnson, James Smiley, Burrel James.
Union county.—Samuel Nuckles, June Mobley, Simon Farr.
Williamsburg county.—Charles H. Pettingill, Robert F. Scott, Jeffrey Prendergrass.

York county.—J. H. White, P. J. O'Connell, John W. Mead, J. L. Neagle.

Fourth. That the following named persons have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of their respective congressional districts, as established by an ordinance of the convention adopted on the 8th day of March, 1868, and are entitled to certificates of election as members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the said districts, as herein specified :

First Congressional district—B. F. Whittemore.

Second Congressional district.—C. O. Bowen.

Third Congressional district.—Simeon Corley.

Fourth Congressional district.—James H. Goss.

Fifth. That the following named persons, voted for under the provisions of the second section of the ordinance adopted by the convention on the 8th day of March, 1868, as representatives at large in the Congress of the United States, have received a majority of the votes cast by the qualified electors of the State voting at large, and are entitled to certificates of election as representatives at large in the Congress of the United States, under the provisions and conditions of the before-cited ordinance :

Members of Congress at large.—J. P. M. Epping and Elias E. Dickson.

The certificates of election will be sent direct to the State executive officers and to the members elect of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; but for convenience and safety of transmission, the certificates for the members elect of the general assembly will be sent to the commanding officer post of Columbia, for delivery upon application by the persons who are entitled to receive them.

A certified abstract of the returns made by the election officers will be prepared and deposited in the office of the secretary of state for the State of South Carolina.

II. Under the provisions of the ordinance adopted by the convention, the general assembly meets at Columbia on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868; and unless otherwise directed by law, the officers of the executive department of the State, elected under the new constitution, will qualify and enter upon the duties of the offices to which they have been elected on the 10th day after the approval of the constitution by the Congress of the United States, unless that day should fall on Sunday, and then on the next succeeding day. Under the requirements of the ninth section of the law of July 23, 1867, amendatory of the law of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, "to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes." This oath will be taken in duplicate; one to be filed in the office of the secretary of state for the State of South Carolina, and the other to be forwarded to district headquarters.

If any of the State officers elected under the new constitution are disqualified by the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, or are unable to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, they will not be allowed to discharge any official functions until the disability has been removed by the Congress of the United States, or unless the oath of office required by the ninth section of the above-cited law shall have previously been dispensed with by law, or unless the said ninth section shall have become inoperative by the fact that the people of the State have been declared by law to be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

By command of Brevet Major General Ed. R. S. Canby:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adj't General.

GEORGIA.

[Telegram from Atlanta, Georgia, April 29, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., April 29, 1868, in cipher, 11 a. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of United States :

Election passed off quietly as could be expected; one or two serious outbreaks only. Many complaints of fraud from both sides, and some applications based on them for re-election. Official returns come in slowly; no accurate judgment can as yet be formed, but the probabilities are that the constitution is ratified by a very large majority. Bullock, governor, elected by a small majority, and democrats carried a majority of the legislature.

* * * * *

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Atlanta, Georgia, May 8, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., May 8, 1868, in cipher, 9 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies United States :

* * * * *

The official returns have been received in this State from all but one county, and show constitution ratified by seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (17,923) majority. Bullock elected by seven thousand two hundred and twenty-nine (7,229) majority. Senate twenty-seven (27) republicans, sixteen (16) democrats, one (1) doubtful. House ninety-five (95) republicans, twenty-four (24) democrats, and six (6) doubtful.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

[Telegram from Atlanta, Georgia, May 11, 1868, received at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1868, 5 p. m.]

To General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies :*

Official returns from all counties in which election was held show total vote cast, one hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and sixteen, (160,316.) Majority for the constitution seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine, (17,699.) Majority for Bullock, governor, seven thousand one hundred and ninety-seven, (7,197.) I have issued an order proclaiming constitution ratified under act March 12, 1868, and president of convention will at once transmit it to Congress.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General United States Army.

[General Orders No. 39.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA,)
Atlanta, Georgia, March 14, 1868.

I. Whereas the constitutional convention of the State of Georgia, which assembled in Atlanta in compliance with General Orders No. 89, issued from these headquarters November 19, 1867, did, in pursuance of the acts of Congress specified in said general orders, proceed to frame a constitution and civil government for the State of Georgia, and provide for the publication of said constitution; and did further, by an ordinance of said convention adopted March 11, 1868, submit for ratification to the persons in said State registered and to be registered as voters under the acts of Congress aforesaid, at an election to begin on the 20th day of April, 1868, and to be kept open from day to day, at the discretion of the general commanding, at such places as may be designated by him;

II. And whereas by an act of Congress which became a law March 12, 1868, it is provided that hereafter any election, authorized by the acts of Congress aforesaid, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence of registration, under such regulations as the district commander may prescribe;

III. And whereas said acts of Congress provide that the election for ratification of said constitution shall be conducted by the officers or persons appointed or to be appointed by the commanding general and at the date fixed by said convention:

IV. It is ordered, that an election be held in the State of Georgia, commencing on Monday, the 20th day of April, 1868, and continuing four days, at which the registered voters of said State may vote for or against the constitution submitted to them by the ordinance aforesaid. Those voting in favor of the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the constitution," and those voting against the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the constitution."

V. It shall be the duty of the boards of registration in Georgia, in accordance with said acts, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such boards shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts, who have not been already registered.

In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists the boards will be guided by the acts of Congress relating to reconstruction, and their attention is especially called to the supplementary act which became a law July 19, 1867.

VI. Said election shall be held in each county in the State under the superintendence of the boards of registration, as provided by law, and polls will be opened, after due and sufficient notice, at as many points in each county, not exceeding three, as in the opinion of said boards may be required for the convenience of voters. And in any city or other place where there is a large number of voters it is hereby made the duty of said boards to open as many polls as may be necessary to enable the voters to cast their votes without unreasonable delay.

VII. Any person duly registered in the State as a voter may vote in any county in the State where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding the election. When he offers to vote in the county where he was registered, and his name appears on the list of registered voters, he shall not be subject to question or challenge, except for the purpose of identification, or as to residence. And any person so registered who may have removed from the county in which he was registered shall be permitted to vote in any county in the State to which he has removed, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding the election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration or upon making affidavit before a member of the board of registration or a judge or manager of the election that he is registered as a voter, naming the county in which he was so registered; that he has resided in the county where he offers to vote for ten days next preceding the election, and that he has not voted at this election. Blanks for such affidavits will be supplied by the boards of registration, and the name of the voter making oath must be indorsed on his ballot, and all such affidavits must be forwarded with the returns of the election.

VIII. The polls shall be opened at each voting place during the days of election at 7 o'clock a. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m., and shall be kept open between those hours, without intermission or adjournment.

IX. All public bar rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquor at retail at the several county seats and at other polling places, shall be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening preceding the election until 6 o'clock of the morning after the last day of the election. Any person violating this order shall be subject to fine or imprisonment. Sheriffs and their deputies and municipal officers will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition by the arrest of all persons who may transgress the same.

X. The sheriff of each county is hereby required to be present at the county seat, and to appoint deputies to be present at each polling place in his county during the whole time that the polls are kept open and until the election is completed, and is made responsible that no interference with the judges of election or other interruption of good order shall occur. And any sheriff, or deputy sheriff, or other civil officer failing to perform with energy and good faith the duty required of him by this order, will, upon report made by the judges of the election, be arrested and dealt with by military authority and punished by fine or imprisonment.

XI. The commanding officer of the district of Georgia will issue, through the superintendent of registration for this State, such detailed instructions as may be necessary to the conduct of said election in conformity with the acts of Congress.

XII. The returns required by law to be made of the results of said election to the commanding general of this military district will be rendered by the persons appointed to superintend the same through the commanding officer of the district of Georgia, and in accordance with the detailed instructions already referred to.

XIII. No person who is a candidate for office at said election shall act as a registrar, judge, inspector, manager, clerk, or in any other official capacity connected with conducting the election.

XIV. Violence, or threats of violence, or any oppressive or fraudulent means employed to prevent every person from exercising the right of suffrage, is positively prohibited, and every person guilty of using the same shall, on conviction thereof before a military commission, be punished by fine or otherwise.

XV. No contract or agreement with laborers made for the purpose of controlling their votes or of restraining them from voting will be permitted to be enforced against them in this district.

By order of Major General Meade:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 74.]

**HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA,)**

Atlanta, Georgia, April 29, 1868.

I. A board of officers will convene at Atlanta on Monday, May 4th, to receive and count the returns of the election recently held in Georgia, and report for the action of the major general commanding the names of all persons elected, and the offices for which elected.

II. In the discharge of this duty the board will carefully compare the returns with the ballots and registration books and lists, and will investigate and report upon any charges of fraud or malfeasance in office on the part of registrars, managers, or other officers connected with the registration or the receiving of ballots; and in cases where frauds are detected, or where, from the evidence submitted, the board are of opinion that from any cause the election should be set aside, their report with evidence and facts will be presented to the major general commanding.

III. The attention of the board is particularly directed to the revision of the registration during the five days preceding the election, and it will examine into the causes assigned by registrars for striking off names, comparing the same with the statements of those whose names have been stricken off. In any case of abuse of authority, or insufficient reasons given on the part of registrars, the board will report the facts in the case for the action of the major general commanding.

IV. The board are also charged with the duty of collecting all the facts and evidence in cases where the eligibility of candidates is disputed, reporting the result of their investigations to the major general commanding, for his decision and action.

V. In the execution of the foregoing duties the board are fully empowered with all the authority requisite for the same; it is authorized to send for persons and papers, to take testimony on affidavits, and, where necessary, to call on the commanding officer, sub-district of Georgia, to make such investigations as may be desired. The commanding officer sub-district of Georgia, the superintendent of registration and others, are hereby required to answer any calls made by the board to have such investigations made, and to produce any books, papers, &c., that may be called for.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

VI. Brevet Brigadier General William McKee Dunn, assistant judge advocate general.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Campbell D. Emory, aide-de-camp.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. F. Barstow, aide-de-camp.

VII. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary rooms and stationery for the board; and the commanding officer, post of Atlanta, such details of clerks, orderlies, &c., as may be necessary.

By order of Major General Meade:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[General Orders No. 76.]

**HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND ALABAMA,)**

Atlanta, Georgia, May 11, 1868.

Official returns of the recent election having been received from all the counties in the State of Georgia in which the election on the ratification of the

constitution was held, and it appearing from said returns that a majority of seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-nine (17,699) votes has been cast "for the constitution," the same is hereby declared ratified, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress which became a law March 12, 1868.

By order of Major General Meade.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

C. D. EMORY, *Aide-de-Camp.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Georgia, in order to form a permanent government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, acknowledging and invoking the guidance of Almighty God, the author of all good government, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Georgia.

ARTICLE I.

Declaration of fundamental principles.

SECTION 1. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.

SEC. 2. All persons born, or naturalized, in the United States, and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and no laws shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or of this State, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, by appropriate legislation, to protect every person in the due enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed in this section.

SEC. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

SEC. 4. There shall be within the State of Georgia neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime after legal conviction thereof.

SEC. 5. The right of the people to appeal to the courts, to petition government on all matters, and peaceably to assemble for the consideration of any matter, shall never be impaired.

SEC. 6. Perfect freedom of religious sentiment shall be and the same is hereby secured, and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property or prohibited from holding any public office or trust on account of his religious opinion; but the liberty of conscience, hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the people.

SEC. 7. Every person charged with an offence against the laws shall have the privilege and benefit of counsel, shall be furnished, on demand, with a copy of the accusation and a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded, shall have compulsory process to obtain the attendance of his own witnesses, shall be confronted with the witnesses testifying against him, and shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.

SEC. 8. No person shall be put in jeopardy of life or liberty more than once for the same offence, save on his or her own motion for a new trial after conviction, or in case of mis-trial.

SEC. 9. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are inherent elements of political liberty. But while every citizen may freely speak, or write, or print, on any subject, he shall be responsible for the abuse of the liberty.

SEC. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place or places to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

SEC. 11. The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

SEC. 12. No person shall be molested for his opinions, or be subject to any civil or political incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage in consequence of such opinions.

SEC. 13. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free people, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; but the general assembly shall have power to prescribe by law the manner in which arms may be borne.

SEC. 15. The punishment of all frauds shall be provided by law.

SEC. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted, nor shall any person be abused in being arrested, whilst under arrest, or in prison.

SEC. 17. The power of the courts to punish for contempt shall be limited by legislative acts.

SEC. 18. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

SEC. 19. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

SEC. 20. Private ways may be granted upon just compensation being paid by the applicant.

SEC. 21. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offence.

SEC. 22. Whipping, as a punishment for crime, is prohibited.

SEC. 23. No lottery shall be authorized, or sale of lottery tickets allowed in this State, and adequate penalties for such sale shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, and no conviction of treason shall work a general forfeiture of estate longer than during the life of the person attainted.

SEC. 25. Treason against the State of Georgia shall consist only in levying war against the State, or the United States, or adhering to the enemies thereof, giving them aid and comfort; and no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

SEC. 26. Laws shall have a general operation, and no general law, affecting private rights, shall be varied, in any particular case, by special legislation, except with the free consent, in writing, of all persons to be affected thereby; and no person under legal disability to contract is capable of such free consent.

SEC. 27. The power of taxation over the whole State shall be exercised by the general assembly only to raise revenue for the support of government, to pay the public debt, to provide a general school fund for common defence and for public improvement; and taxation on property shall be *ad valorem* only, and uniform on all species of property taxed.

SEC. 28. The general assembly may grant the power of taxation to county authorities and municipal corporations, to be exercised within their several territorial limits.

SEC. 29. No poll-tax shall be levied except for educational purposes, and such tax shall not exceed one dollar annually on each poll.

SEC. 30. Mechanics and laborers shall have liens upon the property of their employers for labor performed or material furnished, and the legislature shall provide for the summary enforcement of the same.

SEC. 31. The legislative, executive, and judicial departments shall be distinct; and each department shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy. No person or collection of persons, being of one department, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in cases herein expressly provided.

SEC. 32. Legislative acts in violation of this constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the judiciary shall so declare them.

SEC. 33. The State of Georgia shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are a part of the American nation; every citizen thereof owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State, in contravention or subversion thereof, shall ever have any binding force.

ARTICLE II.

Franchise and elections.

SECTION 1. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot.

SEC. 2. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, 21 years old, or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and shall have resided 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may have been required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year next preceding the election, (except as hereinafter provided,) shall be deemed an elector; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age aforesaid, (except as hereinafter provided,) who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of an elector, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; and no person shall vote, who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath:

I do swear that I have not given, or received, nor do I expect to give, or receive, any money, treat, or other thing of value, by which my vote, or any vote, is affected, or expected to be affected, at this election, nor have I given or promised any reward, or made any threat, by which to prevent any person from voting at this election.

SEC. 3. No person convicted of felony or larceny before any court of this State, or of or in the United States, shall be eligible to any office or appointment of honor or trust within this State, unless he shall have been pardoned.

SEC. 4. No person who is the holder of any public moneys shall be eligible to any office in this State, until the same is accounted for and paid into the treasury.

SEC. 5. No person who, after the adoption of this constitution, being a resident of this State, shall engage in a duel in this State, or elsewhere, or shall send or accept a challenge, or be aider or abettor to such duel, shall vote or hold office in this State; and every such person shall also be subject to such punishment as the law may prescribe.

SEC. 6. The general assembly may provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office: 1st. Those who shall have been convicted

of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery. 2d. Idiots or insane persons.

SEC. 7. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest for five days before an election, during the election, and two days subsequent thereto.

SEC. 8. The sale of intoxicating liquors on days of election is prohibited.

SEC. 9. Returns of election for all civil officers elected by the people, who are to be commissioned by the governor, and also for the members of the general assembly, shall be made to the secretary of state, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall enact laws giving adequate protection to electors before, during, and subsequent to elections.

SEC. 11. The election of governor, members of Congress, and of the general assembly, after the year 1868, shall commence on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE III.—*Legislative.*

SECTION I.

I. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, and, until otherwise directed, the members thereof, after the first election, shall be elected, and the returns of the election made as now prescribed by law.

II. The members of the senate shall be elected for four years, except that the members elected at the first election from the twenty-two senatorial districts numbered in this constitution with odd numbers, shall only hold their office for two years. The members of the house of representatives shall be elected for two years. The election for members of the general assembly shall begin on Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every second year except the first election, which shall be within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention; but the general assembly may by law change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified.

III. The first meeting of the general assembly shall be within ninety days after the adjournment of this convention, after which it shall meet annually on the second Wednesday in January, or on such other day as the general assembly may prescribe. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of its absent members as each house may provide. No session of the general assembly, after the second under this constitution, shall continue longer than forty days, unless prolonged by a vote of two-thirds of each branch thereof.

IV. No person holding a military commission, or other appointment or office, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, under this State or the United States, or either of them, except justices of the peace and officers of the militia, nor any defaulter for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either house; nor shall any senator or representative, after his qualification as such, be elected by the general assembly or appointed by the governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the senate, to any office or appointment, having any emolument annexed thereto, during the time for which he shall have been elected.

V. The seat of a member of either house shall be vacated on his removal from the district from which he was elected.

SECTION II.

I. There shall be forty-four senatorial districts in this State, composed each of three contiguous counties, from each of which districts one senator shall be chosen. Until otherwise arranged, as hereinafter provided, the said districts shall be constituted as follows :

- The first district of Chatham, Bryan, and Effingham.
- The second district of Liberty, Tatnall, and McIntosh.
- The third district of Wayne, Pierce, and Appling.
- The fourth district of Glynn, Camden, and Charlton.
- The fifth district of Coffee, Ware, and Clinch.
- The sixth district of Echols, Lowndes, and Berrien.
- The seventh district of Brooks, Thomas, and Colquitt.
- The eighth district of Decatur, Mitchell, and Miller.
- The ninth district of Early, Calhoun, and Baker.
- The tenth district of Dougherty, Lee, and Worth.
- The eleventh district of Clay, Randolph, and Terrell.
- The twelfth district of Stewart, Webster, and Quitman.
- The thirteenth district of Sumter, Schley, and Macon.
- The fourteenth district of Dooly, Wilcox, and Pulaski.
- The fifteenth district of Montgomery, Telfair, and Irwin.
- The sixteenth district of Laurens, Johnson, and Emanuel.
- The seventeenth district of Bullock, Scriven, and Burke.
- The eighteenth district of Richmond, Glascock, and Jefferson.
- The nineteenth district of Taliaferro, Warren, and Greene.
- The twentieth district of Baldwin, Hancock, and Washington.
- The twenty-first district of Twiggs, Wilkinson, and Jones.
- The twenty-second district of Bibb, Monroe, and Pike.
- The twenty-third district of Houston, Crawford, and Taylor.
- The twenty-fourth district of Marion, Chattahoochee, and Muscogee.
- The twenty-fifth district of Harris, Upson, and Talbot.
- The twenty-sixth district of Spaulding, Butts, and Fayette.
- The twenty-seventh district of Newton, Walton, and Clarke.
- The twenty-eighth district of Jasper, Putnam, and Morgan.
- The twenty-ninth district of Wilkes, Lincoln, and Columbia.
- The thirtieth district of Oglethorpe, Madison, and Elbert.
- The thirty-first district of Hart, Franklin, and Habersham.
- The thirty-second district of White, Lumpkin, and Dawson.
- The thirty-third district of Hall, Banks, and Jackson.
- The thirty-fourth district of Gwinnett, DeKalb, and Henry.
- The thirty-fifth district of Clayton, Fulton, and Cobb.
- The thirty-sixth district of Meriwether, Coweta, and Campbell.
- The thirty-seventh district of Troup, Heard, and Carroll.
- The thirty-eighth district of Haralson, Polk, and Paulding.
- The thirty-ninth district of Cherokee, Milton, and Forsyth.
- The fortieth district of Union, Towns, and Rabun.
- The forty-first district of Fannin, Gilmer, and Pickens.
- The forty-second district of Bartow, Floyd, and Chattooga.
- The forty-third district of Murray, Whitfield, and Gordon.
- The forty-fourth district of Walker, Dade, and Oatoosa.

If a new county be established it shall be added to a district which it adjoins, and from which the larger portion of its territory is taken. The senatorial districts may be changed by the general assembly, but only at the first session after the publication of each census by the United States government, and their number shall not be increased.

II. The senators shall be citizens of the United States, who have attained the age of twenty-five years, and who, after the first election under this constitution, shall have been citizens of this State for two years, and for one year resident of the district from which elected.

III. The presiding officer of the senate shall be styled the president of the senate, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the senators.

IV. The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the members shall be on oath or affirmation, and shall be presided over by one of the judges of the supreme court, selected for that purpose by a *viva voce* vote of the senate; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit within this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION III.

I. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and seventy-five representatives, apportioned as follows: to the six largest counties, to wit: Chatham, Richmond, Fulton, Bibb, Houston, and Burke, three representatives each; to the thirty-one next largest, to wit: Bartow, Columbia, Cobb, Coweta, Clarke, Decatur, Dougherty, Floyd, Gwinnett, Greene, Hancock, Harris, Jefferson, Lee, Muscogee, Monroe, Meriwether, Morgan, Macon, Newton, Oglethorpe, Pulaski, Randolph, Sumter, Stewart, Troup, Thomas, Talbot, Washington, Wilkes, and Warren, two representatives each; and to the remaining ninety-five counties, one representative each.

II. The above apportionment may be changed by the general assembly after each census by the United States government, but in no event shall the aggregate number of representatives be increased.

III. The representatives shall be citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 21 years, and who, after the first election under this constitution, shall have been citizens of this State for one year, and for six months resident of the counties from which elected.

IV. The presiding officer of the house of representatives shall be styled the speaker of the house of representatives, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the body.

V. The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach all persons who shall have been or may be in office.

VI. All bills for raising revenue, or appropriating money, shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur in amendments, as in other bills.

SECTION IV.

I. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior, or misconduct, by censure, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled, except by a vote of two-thirds of the house from which he is expelled.

II. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, not extending beyond the session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of a contempt by any disorderly behavior in its presence, or who, during the session, shall threaten injury to the person or estate of any member for anything said or done in either house, or who shall assault any member going to or returning therefrom, or who shall rescue or attempt to rescue any person arrested by order of either house.

III. The members of both houses shall be free from arrest during their attendance on the general assembly, and in going to or returning therefrom, except for treason, felony, larceny, or breach of the peace; and no member shall be liable to answer in any other place for anything spoken in debate in either house.

IV. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it immediately after its adjournment. The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal. The original journal shall be preserved, after publication, in the office of the secretary of state, but there shall be no other record thereof.

V. Every bill, before it shall pass, shall be read three times, and on three separate days, in each house, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection. Nor shall any law or ordinance pass which refers to more than one subject-matter, or contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof.

VI. All acts shall be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives; and no bill, ordinance, or resolution, intended to have the effect of a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed during the same session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of two-thirds of the house by which the same was rejected.

VII. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place, without the consent of the other; and in case of disagreement between the two houses on a question of adjournment, the governor may adjourn either or both of them.

VIII. The officers of the two houses, other than the president and speaker, shall be a secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house, and an assistant for each; a journalizing clerk, two engrossing and two enrolling clerks for each house, and the number shall not be increased except by a vote of the house. And their pay, as well as the pay and mileage of the members, shall be fixed by law.

IX. Whenever the constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of either or both houses for the passing of an act or resolution, the yeas and nays on the passage thereof shall be entered on the journal, and all votes on confirmations, or refusals to confirm nominations to office by the governor, shall be by yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays shall be recorded on the journal.

X. Every senator, or representative, before taking his seat, shall take an oath, or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State; that he has not practiced any unlawful means, directly or indirectly, to procure his election, and that he has not given, or offered, or promised, or caused to be given, or offered, or promised, to any person, any money, treat, or thing of value, with intent to affect any vote, or to prevent any person voting at the election at which he was elected.

SECTION V.

I. The general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances, consistent with this constitution, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the State.

II. The general assembly may alter the boundaries of, or lay off or establish new counties, or abolish counties, attaching the territory thereof to contiguous counties; but no new county shall be established except by a vote of two-thirds of each house; nor shall any county be abolished except by a vote of two-thirds of each house, and after the qualified voters of the county shall, at an election held for the purpose, so decide.

SECTION VI.

I. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published from time to time, and, also, with the laws passed by each session of the general assembly.

II. No vote, resolution, law, or order, shall pass, granting a donation, or gratuity, in favor of any person, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly, nor, by any vote, to a sectarian corporation, or association.

III. No law or section of the code shall be amended or repealed by mere reference to its title, or to the number of the section in the code, but the amending or repealing act shall distinctly and fully describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made; but this clause shall be construed as directory, only to the general assembly.

IV. No law shall be passed by which a citizen shall be compelled against his consent, directly or indirectly, to become a stockholder in, or contribute to, any railroad or work of public improvement, except in the case of the inhabitants of a corporate town or city. In such cases, the general assembly may permit the corporate authorities to take such stock, or make such contribution, or engage in such work, after a majority of the qualified voters of such town or city, voting at an election held for the purpose, shall have voted in favor of the same; but not otherwise.

V. The general assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, except to banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, mining, express, lumber, manufacturing, and telegraph companies; nor to make, or change, election precincts; nor to establish bridges or ferries; nor to change names or legitimate children; but it shall prescribe, by law, the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts. But no charter for any bank shall be granted or extended, and no act passed authorizing the suspension of specie payments by any bank, except by a vote of two-thirds of the general assembly. The general assembly shall pass no law making the State a stockholder in any corporate company; nor shall the credit of the State be granted or loaned to aid any company without a provision that the whole property of the company shall be bound for the security of the State, prior to any other debt or lien, except to laborers; nor to any company in which there is not already an equal amount invested by private persons; nor for any other object than a work of public improvement. No provision in this constitution for a two-thirds vote of both houses of the general assembly shall be construed to waive the necessity for the signature of the governor, as in any other cases, except in the case of the two-thirds vote required to override the veto.

ARTICLE IV.—*Executive.*

SECTION I.

I. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office during the term of four years, and until such time as a successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall have a competent salary, established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or either of them, or from any foreign power.

II. After the first election, the governor shall be elected quadrennially, by the persons qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, until such time be altered by law, which election shall be held at the places of holding general elections in the sev-

eral counties of this State, in the same manner as is prescribed for the election of members of the general assembly. The returns for every election of governor, after the first, shall be sealed up by the managers, separately from other returns, and directed to the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, and transmitted to his excellency the governor, or the person exercising the duties of governor for the time being, who shall, without opening the said returns, cause the same to be laid before the senate on the day after the two houses shall have been organized; and they shall be transmitted by the senate to the house of representatives. The members of each branch of the general assembly shall convene in the representative hall, and the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall open and publish the returns in the presence of the general assembly; and the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall be declared duly elected governor of this State; but if no person have such majority, then from the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be in life, and shall not decline an election at the time appointed for the legislature to elect, the general assembly shall immediately elect a governor *viva voce*; and in all cases of election of a governor by the general assembly, a majority of the votes of the members present shall be necessary for a choice. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

III. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States fifteen years, and a citizen of this State six years, and who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

IV. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the governor, the president of the senate shall exercise the executive powers of the government until such disability be removed or a successor is elected and qualified. And in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the executive powers of the government until the removal of the disability or the election and qualification of a governor. The general assembly shall have power to provide by law for filling unexpired terms by a special election.

V. The governor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my abilities, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution thereof, and the Constitution of the United States of America."

SECTION II.

I. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State and of the militia thereof.

II. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, and to remit any part of a sentence for offences against the State, except in cases of impeachment.

III. He shall issue writs of election to fill all vacancies that happen in the senate or house of representatives, and shall have power to convoke the general assembly on extraordinary occasions, and shall give them, from time to time, information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

IV. When any office shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, unless otherwise provided by law; and persons so appointed shall continue in office until a successor is appointed, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this constitution, or by law, in pursuance thereof.

V. A person once rejected by the senate shall not be reappointed by the governor to the same office during the same session, or the recess thereafter.

VI. The governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by both houses before the same shall become laws, but two-thirds of each house may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent, and if any bill should not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return. He may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill, and the latter shall not be effectual unless passed by two-thirds of each house.

VII. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of election, or adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of each house, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

VIII. There shall be a secretary of state, a comptroller general, a treasurer, and surveyor general, elected by the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for the like period as the governor, and shall have a competent salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected. The general assembly may, at any time, consolidate any two of these offices, and require all the duties to be discharged by one officer.

IX. The great seal of the State shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing but by order of the governor, or general assembly; and that now in use shall be the great seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

X. The governor shall have power to appoint his own secretaries, not exceeding two in number, unless more shall be authorized by the general assembly.

ARTICLE V.—*Judiciary.*

SECTION I.

I. The judicial powers of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, courts of ordinary, justices of the peace, commissioned notaries public, and such other courts as have been or may be established by law.

SECTION II.

I. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum. When a majority of the judges are disqualified from deciding any case, by interest or otherwise, the governor shall designate certain judges of the superior courts to sit in their stead. At the first appointment of judges of the supreme court under this constitution, one shall be appointed for four years, one for eight years, and one for twelve years; but all subsequent appointments, except to fill unexpired terms, shall be for the term of twelve years.

II. The supreme court shall have no original jurisdiction, but shall be a court alone for the trial and correction of errors from the superior courts and from the city courts of Savannah and Augusta, and such other like courts as may be hereafter established in other cities; and shall sit at the seat of government at such times in each year as shall be prescribed by law, for the trial and determination of writs of error from said superior and city courts. The days on which the cases from the several circuits and city courts shall be taken up by the court shall be fixed by law.

III. The supreme court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after such writ of error is brought; and in case the plaintiff in error shall

not be prepared at the first term to prosecute the case, unless prevented by providential cause, it shall be stricken from the docket, and the judgment below shall stand affirmed. In any case the court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the same is argued.

IV. When only two judges sit in any case, and they disagree, the judgment below shall stand affirmed.

SECTION III.

I. There shall be a judge of the superior courts for each judicial circuit. He may act in other circuits when authorized by law. At the first appointment of such judges under this constitution, one-half of the number (as near as may be) shall be appointed for four years, and the other half for eight years; but all subsequent appointments, except to fill unexpired terms, shall be for the term of eight years.

II. The superior courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce; in criminal cases, where the offender is subjected to loss of life or confinement in the penitentiary; in cases respecting titles to land and equity cases, except as hereinafter provided; but the general assembly shall have power to merge the common law and equity jurisdiction of said courts. Said courts shall have jurisdiction in all other civil cases, except as hereinafter provided. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law; they shall have power to correct errors in inferior judicatories, by writ of *certiorari*, which shall only issue on the sanction of the judge; and to issue writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *scire facias*, and all other writs that may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect, and shall have such other powers as shall be conferred on them by law.

III. There shall be no appeal from one jury in the superior courts to another, but the court may grant new trials on legal grounds. The court shall render judgment without the verdict of a jury in all civil cases founded on contract, where an issuable defence is not filed on oath.

IV. The superior courts shall sit in each county not less than twice in each year, at such times as have been or may be appointed by law.

SECTION IV.

I. Until the general assembly shall otherwise direct, there shall be a district judge and a district attorney for each senatorial district in this State.

II. The district judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all offences not punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to represent the State in all cases before the district judge.

III. The district judge shall sit at stated times, not less than once in each month in each county in his district for the trial of offences, and at such other times as the general assembly may direct.

IV. Offences shall be tried before the district judge on a written accusation founded on affidavit; said accusation shall plainly set forth the offence charged, and shall contain the name of the accuser, and be signed by the district attorney.

V. There shall be no jury trial before the district judge except when demanded by the accused, in which case the jury shall consist of seven.

VI. Such civil jurisdiction may be conferred on the district judges as the general assembly may direct.

VII. The district judges and attorneys shall hold their offices for a period of four years, and shall receive for their services such stated compensation in their respective districts as may be provided by law, but in no event shall their compensation be in anywise dependent on fines, forfeitures, or costs.

SECTION V.

I. The powers of a court of ordinary and of probate shall be vested in an ordinary for each county, from whose decision there may be an appeal to the superior court, under regulations prescribed by law.

II. The courts of ordinary shall have such powers in relation to roads, bridges, ferries, public buildings, paupers, county officers, county funds and taxes, and other matters, as shall be conferred on them by law.

III. The ordinary shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION VI.

I. There shall be in each district one justice of the peace, whose official term, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

II. The justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction, except as hereinafter provided, in all civil cases where the principal sum claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars, and may sit at any time for the trial of such cases; but in cases where the sum claimed is more than fifty dollars, there may be an appeal to the superior court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

III. There shall be no appeal to a jury from the decision of a justice of the peace, except as provided in the foregoing paragraph.

IV. Notaries public may be appointed and commissioned by the governor, not to exceed one for each militia district, for a term of four years, and shall be *ex officio* justices of the peace.

SECTION VII.

I. There shall be an attorney general of the State, whose official term, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

II. It shall be the duty of the attorney general to act as the legal adviser of the executive department, to represent the State in all civil and criminal cases in the supreme and superior courts when required by the governor, and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law.

SECTION VIII.

I. There shall be a solicitor general for each judicial circuit, whose official term, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

II. It shall be the duty of the solicitor general to represent the State in all cases in the superior court of his circuit, and in all cases taken up from his circuit to the supreme court, and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law.

SECTION IX.

I. The judges of the supreme and the superior courts, the attorney general, solicitors general, and the district judges and attorneys, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall be removable by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the general assembly, or by impeachment and conviction thereon.

II. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the legal voters in their respective districts, and shall be commissioned by the governor. They shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office.

SECTION X.

I. The judges of the supreme and superior courts and the attorney and solicitors general shall have, out of the State treasury, adequate and honorable sala-

ries on the specie basis, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office. The district judges and district attorneys shall receive, out of the treasuries of the several counties of their districts, adequate compensation, on the specie basis, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office; but said judges shall not receive any other perquisites or emoluments whatever from parties or others on account of any duty required of them.

II. The general assembly shall provide for the equitable apportionment of the compensation of the district judges and attorneys between the counties composing their districts, and shall require the moneys arising from fines and forfeitures in the district courts to be paid into the treasuries thereof.

III. No person shall be judge of the supreme or superior courts, or attorney general, unless at the time of his appointment he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a citizen of this State three years, and have practiced law for seven years.

SECTION XI.

I. No total divorce shall be granted except on the concurrent verdicts of two juries. When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities of the parties, subject to the revision of the court.

SECTION XII.

I. Divorce cases shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides, if a resident of this State.

II. Criminal cases shall be tried in the county where the crime was committed, except cases in the superior courts when the presiding judge is satisfied that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in such county.

III. Cases respecting titles to land shall be tried in the county where the land lies, except where a single tract is divided by a county line, in which case the superior court of either county shall have jurisdiction.

IV. Equity cases shall be tried in the county where a defendant resides against whom substantial relief is prayed.

V. Suits against joint obligors, joint promisors, copartners, or joint trespassers, residing in different counties, may be tried in either county.

VI. Suits against the maker and indorser of promissory notes, or other like instruments, residing in different counties, shall be tried in the county where the maker resides.

VII. All other cases shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides.

SECTION XIII.

I. The right of trial by jury, except where it is otherwise provided in this constitution, shall remain inviolate.

II. The general assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors. There shall be no distinction between the classes of persons who compose grand and petit juries. Jurors shall receive adequate compensation for their services, to be prescribed by law.

SECTION XIV.

I. The courts heretofore existing in this State styled inferior courts are abolished, and their unfinished business, and the duties of the justices thereof, are transferred to such tribunals as the general assembly may designate.

SECTION XV.

I. The general assembly shall have power to provide for the creation of county commissioners in such counties as may require them, and to define their duties.

SECTION XVI.

I. All courts not specially mentioned by name in the first paragraph of this section may be abolished in any county, at the discretion of the general assembly, and the county courts now existing in Georgia are hereby abolished.

SECTION XVII.

I. No court in this State shall have jurisdiction to try or determine any suit against any resident of this State upon any contract or agreement made or implied, or upon any contract made in renewal of any debt existing prior to the 1st day of June, 1865; nor shall any court or ministerial officer of this State have authority to enforce any judgment, execution, or decree rendered or issued upon any contract or agreement made or implied, or upon any contract in renewal of a debt existing prior to the 1st day of June, 1865, except in the following cases:

1. In suits against trustees, where the trust property is in the hands of the trustee, or has been invested by him in other specific effects now in his hands, and in suits by the vendor of real estate against the vendee, where not more than one-third of the purchase money has been paid, and the vendee is in possession of the land or specific effects for which he has sold it, and he refuses to deliver the land or said effects to the vendor. In such cases the courts and officers may entertain jurisdiction and enforce judgments against said trust property or land or effects.

2. In suits for the benefit of minors by trustees appointed before the first day of June, 1865.

3. In suits against corporations in their corporate capacity, but not so as to enforce the debt against the stockholders or officers thereof in their individual capacity.

4. In suits by charitable or literary institutions for money loaned, property (other than slaves) sold, or services rendered by such institutions.

5. In suits on debts due for mechanical or manual labor when the suit is by the mechanic or laborer.

6. In cases when the debt is set up by way of defence, and the debt set up exceeds any debt due by defendant to plaintiff of which the courts are denied jurisdiction.

7. In all other cases in which the general assembly shall, by law, give the said courts and officers jurisdiction: *Provided*, That no court or officer shall have, nor shall the general assembly give jurisdiction or authority to try or give judgment on or enforce any debt, the consideration of which was a slave or slaves, or the hire thereof.

II. All contracts made and not executed during the late rebellion, with the intention and for the purpose of aiding and encouraging said rebellion, or where it was the purpose and intention of any one of the parties to such contract to aid or encourage such rebellion, and that fact was known to the other party whether said contract was made by any person or corporation with the State or Confederate States, or by a corporation with a natural person, or between two or more natural persons, are hereby declared to have been and to be illegal, and all bonds, deeds, promissory notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, made or executed by the parties to such contract, or either of them, in connection with such illegal contract, or as the consideration therefor or in furtherance thereof,

are hereby declared null and void, and shall be so held in all courts in this State when attempt shall be made to enforce any such contract or give validity to any such obligation or evidence of debt. And in all cases when the defendant or any one interested in the event of the suit will make a plea, supported by his or her affidavit, that he or she has reason to believe that the obligation or evidence of indebtedness upon which the suit is predicated, or some part thereof, has been given or used for the illegal purpose aforesaid, the burden of proof shall be upon the plaintiff to satisfy the court and jury that the bond, deed, note, bill, or other evidence of indebtedness upon which said suit is brought, is or are not, nor is any part thereof, founded upon or in any way connected with any such illegal contract, and has not been used in aid of the rebellion, and the date of such bond, deed, note, bill, or other evidence of indebtedness shall not be evidence that it has or has not, since its date, been issued, transferred, or used in aid of the rebellion.

III. It shall be in the power of the general assembly to assess and collect upon all debts, judgments, or causes of action when due, founded on any contract made or implied before the first day of June, 1865, in the hands of any one in his own right, or trustee, agent, or attorney of another, on or after the 1st day of January, 1868, a tax of not exceeding 25 per cent., to be paid by the creditor on pain of the forfeiture of the debt, but chargeable by him as to one-half thereof against the debtor, and collectable with the debt: *Provided*, That this tax shall not be collected if the debt or cause of action be abandoned or settled without legal process, or if in judgment, be settled without levy and sale: *And provided further*, That this tax shall not be levied so long as the courts of this State shall not have jurisdiction of such debts or causes of action.

ARTICLE VI.—*Education.*

I. The general assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide a thorough system of general education, to be forever free to all children of the State, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation or otherwise.

II. The office of State school commissioner is hereby created. He shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and shall hold his office for the same term as the governor. The general assembly shall provide for the said commissioner a competent salary and necessary clerks. He shall keep his office at the seat of government.

III. The poll-tax allowed by this constitution, any educational fund now belonging to this State, except the endowment of and debt due to the State University, or that may hereafter be obtained in any way, a special tax on shows and exhibitions, and on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors, and the proceeds from the commutation for militia service, are hereby set apart and devoted to the support of common schools. And if the provisions herein made shall, at any time, prove insufficient, the general assembly shall have power to levy such general tax upon the property of the State as may be necessary for the support of said school system. And there shall be established, as soon as practicable, one or more common schools in each school district in this State.

ARTICLE VII.—*Homestead and exemption.*

SECTION I:

I. Each head of a family, or guardian, or trustee, of a family of minor children, shall be entitled to a homestead of realty to the value of \$2,000 in specie, and personal property to the value of \$1,000 in specie, both to be valued at the time they are set apart. And no court, or ministerial officer in this State, shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree,

II. Ex. Doc. 291—3

or execution against said property so set apart—including such improvements as may be made thereon, from time to time—except for taxes, money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the homestead, or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of encumbrances thereon. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as early as practicable, to provide, by law, for the setting apart and valuation of said property, and to enact laws for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of said families as aforesaid.

II. All property of the wife, in her possession at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE VIII.

Militia.

SEC. 1. The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this State; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped, and trained in such manner as may be provided by law; subject to the paramount authority of Congress over this subject.

SEC. 2. Volunteer companies of cavalry, infantry, or artillery may be formed in such manner, and with such restrictions, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person conscientiously opposed to bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty, but such person shall pay an equivalent for exemption: the amount to be prescribed by law and appropriated to the common school fund.

ARTICLE IX.

County officers.

1. The county officers recognized as existing by the laws of this State, and not abolished by this constitution, shall, where not otherwise provided for in this constitution, be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties or districts, and shall hold their offices for two years. They shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office, or on the address of two-thirds of the senate.

ARTICLE X.

Seat of government.

1. The seat of government of this State, from and after the date of the ratification of this constitution, shall be in the city of Atlanta, and the general assembly shall provide for the erection of a new capitol, and such other buildings as the public welfare may require.

2. The general assembly shall have power to provide for the temporary removal of the seat of government in case of invasion, pestilence, or other emergency.

ARTICLE XI.

The laws of general operation in force in this State are—

1. As the supreme law—the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States.

2. As next in authority thereto—this constitution.

3. In subordination to the foregoing—all acts passed by any legislative body, sitting in this State as such, since the 19th day of January, 1861, including that body of laws known as the code of Georgia, and the acts amendatory thereof, or passed since that time, which said code and acts are embodied in the printed book known as "Irwin's Code;" and also so much of the common and statute laws of England, and of the statute laws of Georgia, as were in force in this State on the 19th day of December, 1860, as are not superseded by said code, though not embodied therein, except so much of the said several statutes, code, and laws as may be inconsistent with the supreme law herein recognized, or may have been passed in aid of the late rebellion against the United States, or may be obsolete or may refer to persons held in slavery, which excepted laws are inoperative and void; and any future general assembly shall be competent to alter or repeal (if not herein prohibited) any portion of the laws declared to be of force in this third specification of this clause of this article; and if in any of said laws herein declared of force the word "Confederate" occurs before the word "States," such law is hereby amended by substituting the word "United" for the word "Confederate."

4. Local and private acts passed for the benefit of counties, cities, towns, corporations, and private persons, not inconsistent with the supreme law, nor with this constitution, and which have not expired nor been repealed, shall have the force of statute law, subject to judicial decision as to their validity when passed, and to any limitations imposed by their own terms.

5. All rights, privileges, and immunities which may have vested in, or accrued to, any person or persons, or corporation in his, her, or their own right, or in any fiduciary capacity, under any act of any legislative body sitting in this State as such, or of any decree, judgment, or order of any court, sitting in this State, under the laws then of force and operation therein, and recognized by the people as a court of competent jurisdiction, since the 19th day of January, 1861, shall be held inviolate by all the courts of this State, unless attacked for fraud, or unless otherwise declared invalid by, or according to, this constitution.

6. The records, dockets, books and papers, and proceedings of any court or office existing in this State by the laws thereof on the 19th of January, 1861, or purporting to exist by said laws, and recognized and generally obeyed by the people, as such, since the said time, and before the several courts and officers provided for by this constitution shall have gone into actual operation, shall be transferred to the several courts and offices of the same name or functions by this constitution provided for, and shall have force and be executed, perfected, and performed therein, and thereby, as follows, and not otherwise, to wit:

Final judgments, decrees, proceedings and acts fully executed and performed, or not requiring performance or execution, shall have full force and effect as though no interruption had taken place in the legal succession of said courts and offices, except as herein otherwise provided. Proceedings not final, and judgments and decrees not fully executed or performed, shall proceed and be performed in such cases, and such cases only, as this constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof, confer jurisdiction and authority over the causes of actions on which said cases, judgments, decrees, or proceedings, civil or criminal, are founded: *Provided*, That all said judgments, decrees and proceedings shall be subject to be set aside, or reversed, or vacated, by proceedings in the several courts having custody of the records, as though they were the judgments of said courts, and shall be subject always to be explained as to the meaning of the word dollar or dollars, as used in the same, and no motion for a new trial, bill of review, or other proceeding, to vacate any judgment, order or decree, made since the 19th of January, 1861, by any of said courts for fraud, illegality, or error of law, shall be denied, by reason of the same not having been moved in time: provided said motion or application is made in 12 months from the adoption of this constitution.

7. The books, papers and proceedings of the inferior courts shall be transferred to, and remain in, the control of the ordinaries, who shall perform the duties of said courts until otherwise provided by law. The books, papers and proceedings of the county courts, and the unfinished business thereof, shall be transferred to the superior courts, and the same shall be finished and performed by the said superior courts and the officers thereof, in such cases, and in such cases only, as the said courts are, by this constitution or the laws made in pursuance thereof, granted jurisdiction over the subject-matter or debts on which said cases and judgments, civil or criminal, are founded.

8. The cases pending and the judgments had and made in the city courts of Savannah and Augusta, and in the various justices' courts in this State, shall be finished and the judgments performed by the city courts, and officers and justices provided by this constitution in such cases, and such only, as by this constitution jurisdiction is given to said courts and officers over the causes of action on which they are founded.

9. The judgments and proceedings of courts, and acts of officers within their jurisdiction, as provided by law, shall be valid notwithstanding the judges of said courts or the said officers were appointed by the military authorities of the United States, and any of said judgments, or acts, or proceedings made or done under or by virtue of, or in accordance with, the orders of said military authorities, duly made, are as valid as if done under a law of this State.

10. These several acts of confirmation shall not be construed to divest any vested right, nor to make any act criminal otherwise not criminal, but they shall be construed as acts of peace, and to prevent injustice: *Provided*, That nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to make valid any acts done by, or before, any such *de facto* officer, which would, by legalizing such acts, render that criminal which was not criminal when done, or cause any act not legally criminal when done, to become criminal by giving validity to such act after it was done; but all such acts shall be held by the courts to be null and void.

11. Should this constitution be ratified by the people, and Congress accept the same with any qualifications or conditions, the government herein provided for, and the officers elected shall nevertheless exist and continue in the exercise of their several functions, as the government of this State, so far as the same may be consistent with the action of the United States in the premises.

12. The ordinances of this convention on the subject of the first election, and the first general assembly, shall have the force of laws, until they expire by their own limitation, and all other ordinances of a mere legislative character shall have the force of laws, until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments to the constitution.

I. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of two successive legislatures, and by a submission of the amendment to the qualified voters for final ratification. But the general assembly shall not call a convention of the people in the election of delegates to which any person qualified to vote by this constitution shall be disqualified. And the representation in said convention shall be based on population. Nor shall the right of suffrage ever be taken from any person qualified by this constitution to vote.

J. R. PARROTT,

President Constitutional Convention.

P. M. SHEIBLEY,

Secretary Constitutional Convention.

HALL OF THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11, 1868.

I hereby certify that that the foregoing is a correct copy of the constitution ordained by the Georgia constitutional convention, and adopted, as a whole by that body, on the 11th day of March, 1868.

P. M. SHEIBLEY,
Secretary of the Convention.

LOUISIANA.

[Telegram received in Washington, May 9, 1868, 6.30 p. m., from New Orleans, Louisiana, in cipher.]

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies U. S. :*

The count of the returns of the late election in this State shows for the constitution, 66,152 ; against the constitution, 48,739 ; majority for the constitution, 17,413.

The count of the other returns not yet completed.

R. C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

[General Orders No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., January 11, 1868.

Printed " memoranda of disqualifications for the guidance of the boards of registrars, under the military bill passed March 2, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto," and " questions to be answered by persons proposing to register," were distributed from these headquarters in the month of May, 1867, to the members of the boards of registration then in existence in the States of Louisiana and Texas, for the registration of " the male citizens of the United States " who are qualified to vote for delegates under the act entitled " An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

These " memoranda " and " questions " are as follows :

Memoranda of disqualifications for the guidance of the boards of registrars, under the military bill passed March 2, 1867, and the bill supplementary thereto.

- I. Every person who has acted as United States senator or representative.
- II. All who have acted as electors of President or Vice-President.
- III. Every person who held any position in the army or navy of the United States.
- IV. All persons who held any position under the United States in which they were required to take an oath before they entered upon the duties of their office—such as officers in the custom-house, post office, mint, judges, and all other officers of the United States court, United States marshals and deputies.
- V. All who have been governor of the State, State senator or representative, secretary of state, treasurer, and all officers provided for in the constitutions of the State, made in 1845 and 1852, including judges of courts, justices of peace, clerks of courts and deputies, sheriffs and deputies, constables and deputies, tax collectors, assessors, coroners, police, jurors, auctioneers, pilots, harbor-masters, recorders of conveyance and mortgages, parish recorders, notaries public, and all commissioned officers in the State militia ; every person who has acted as mayor of the city, treasurer, comptroller, recorder, alderman, assistant alderman, assessor, tax collector, administrator of the charity hospital, a member of the board of health, a commissioner of elections and his clerks, chief of police, lieutenant of police, and all who have served on the police force ; warden and under-wardens of the parish prison and workhouse, board of school directors, city surgeons and deputies, street commissioner and deputies, city attorney and assistant attorney, superintendent of public schools, inspectors of tobacco, flour, beef

and pork, and weights and measures, managers of the asylums for the deaf and dumb and blind, and sextons of cemeteries.

All who in 1862 and 1864 registered themselves as aliens, or who obtained protection papers from the representatives of foreign powers.

Any person who, at any time, held any of the above offices, and who afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is disqualified from voting.

Questions to be answered by persons proposing to register.

I. Have you been United States senator, representative, or elector of President or Vice-President, at any time before January 26, 1861?

II. Did you hold any office under the United States government, of any kind whatsoever, before January 26, 1861?

III. Did you hold any office under the government of this State, of any kind whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed prior to January 26, 1861?

IV. Did you hold any office under the city government, of any kind whatsoever, to which you were elected or appointed prior to January 26, 1861?

V. Did you in 1862 or 1864 register yourself as an alien, or did you obtain protection papers from the representatives of any foreign power?

In case any of the preceding questions are answered "Yes," or should you know they ought to be so answered, it would be proper to ask the following:

VI. Were you in the confederate service, military, naval, or civil, or did you give aid and comfort to those engaged in hostility to the United States? If answered "Yes," or if you know it to be so, they must not be registered.

Grave differences of opinion exist among the best informed and most conscientious citizens of the United States and the highest functionaries of the national government as to the proper construction to be given to the acts of Congress prescribing the qualifications entitling persons to be registered as voters, and to exercise the right of suffrage at the elections to be holden under the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto. Such differences of opinion are necessary incidents to the imperfection of human language when employed in the work of legislation.

Upon examining those acts the commanding general finds himself constrained to dissent from the construction given to them in the "memoranda" referred to. This construction would of course necessarily exclude all officers holding offices created under *special* acts of the State legislatures, including all officers of municipal corporations, and of institutions organized for the dispensation of charity under the authority of such special laws. Such a construction, in the opinion of the major general commanding, has no support in the language of the acts of Congress passed on the 2d and the 23d of March, 1867, which were the only acts in existence when these "memoranda" were distributed. Since that time, however, what was before, in the opinion of the commanding general, only an error of construction, would now be a contravention of the law, as amended and defined in the act of July 19, 1867.

The major general commanding also dissents from various other points in the construction given to the disqualifying clauses of the acts in question, as shown by the "memoranda" referred to, but he will add nothing further to what he has already said on the subject, because his individual opinions cannot rightfully have, and ought not to have, any influence upon the boards of registration in the discharge of the duties expressly imposed upon and intrusted to them by these acts of Congress as they now stand. The boards of registration are bodies created by law, with certain limited but well defined judicial powers. It is made their especial duty "to ascertain, upon such facts as they can obtain, whether any person applying is entitled to be registered" under the acts. Their decisions upon the cases of individual applicants are final as to the right, unless appeals are taken, in the proper form, and carried before competent superior authority for revision; and, like the members of ordinary courts engaged in the exercise of judicial functions, it is the bounden duty of the mem-

bers of the boards of registration to decide upon the questions as to the right of any applicant, on the facts before them, and in obedience to the provisions of the law.

Since the passage of the act of July 19, 1867, it is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the members of these boards, each for himself, and under the sanction of his oath of office, to interpret the provisions of the acts from which the authority of the boards was derived, and to decide upon each case according to the best of his own judgment.

The distribution of the above "memoranda," was well calculated to produce the impression in the minds of the members of boards of registration that they constituted rules prescribed to them for their government in the discharge of their official duties which they were required to obey; and it seems certain, from various communications of facts in relation to the mode of carrying out the registration, that they were so regarded by the members of the boards, and that they not only influenced, but in point of fact controlled, the proceedings of the different boards.

In consequence of this, and as the time for the revision of the registration in the State of Texas is now at hand, and the duty of making the revision will, it is probable, in a great degree be performed by persons who are members of the boards of registration, to which the "memoranda" in question were distributed for their guidance, the major general commanding deems it of importance that the members of the boards of registration, and the people at large, should be informed that the "memoranda" before referred to, distributed from the headquarters of this military district, are null and of no effect, and are not now to be regarded by the boards of registration in making their decisions; and that the members of the boards are to look to the laws, and to the laws alone, for the rules which are to govern them in the discharge of the delicate and important duties imposed upon them.

For this purpose they will be furnished with copies of the acts of Congress relating to this subject, and of the amendment (known as Article XIV) to the Constitution of the United States.

In case of questions arising as to the right of any individual to be registered, the person deeming himself aggrieved is entitled to his appeal from the decision of the board, and the boards are directed to make a full statement of the facts in such cases, and to forward the same to these headquarters without unnecessary delay.

By command of Major General Hancock :

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official :

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
*Second Lieut. 37th Inf. Bt. First Lieut. U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.*

SURVEY OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the Chief of Engineers, covering report by General Michler on the examination and survey of the Potomac river.

MAY 18, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication of May 16 from the Chief of Engineers, with General Michler's report on the examination and survey of the Potomac river, made in accordance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

Your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 16, 1868.

SIR: I transmit herewith the report, with accompanying maps, of Major and Brevet Brigadier General N. Michler, corps of engineers, on the examination and survey of the Potomac river, made in accordance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

The suggestions of General Michler are generally concurred in.

The removal of the causeway of the Long bridge is deemed of the first importance, from its injurious effect upon the Washington channel of the river.

It should, for the present at least, be replaced by a roadway upon piles, that being the least expensive and most suitable until the expected advantage of such removal is fully proved.

This causeway begins near the Washington shore, and extends more than half-way across the river. The effect of this dam in certain stages of the floods of the river has formed the chief cause of the filling up of the upper portions of the former Washington and Middle channels. The effect of the same structure

upon the tidal currents and tidal action has been also an active agent in the filling up of those channels.

It is also important that the bar in the Virginia channel should be dredged to a depth of 12 feet, but to a width greater than that estimated for by General Michler, say to 200 feet; and also that the Washington channel be deepened to the same depth, wherever needed, between the bridge and the mouth of the Eastern Branch.

General Michler's recommendation of a new cut between Easby's wharf and the Maryland draw of the Long bridge is deemed essential, with some modifications in its size and curvature, to restoring, as near as may be, the former navigable condition of the river.

It should be wider, and, at first, need not be dredged to the full depth he recommends. A depth of eight feet, at low water, would be sufficient for the first work.

The obstructions in the vicinity of Easby's Point should be removed; but it is not deemed advisable to construct a breakwater or deflector across the Virginia channel. The effects of the dredging should be tested before any dikes are resorted to.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that an appropriation be asked for, to be expended for the improvement of the Potomac river, as follows, viz:

1. For the removal of the causeway of the Long bridge, and to replace the same by a bridge upon piles.....	\$25,000 00
2. For dredging the Virginia and Washington channels.....	8,000 00
3. For dredging a channel eight feet deep and from 250 to 300 feet wide, between Easby's Point and the eastern draw of the Long bridge, about 300,000 cubic yards.....	105,000 00
Total.....	138,000 00

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier General of Engineers, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.



REPORT OF BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL N. MICHLER, MAJOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ON THE EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF THE POTOMAC RIVER, MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 2, 1867, WITH ACCOMPANYING MAPS AND ESTIMATES. (SIX ENCLOSURES, FIVE TRACINGS AND ONE MAP.)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND WORKS,
United States Capitol, Washington, April 30, 1868.

GENERAL: By section 4 of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, (Public, No. 59,) "making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes," the Secretary of War was directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at certain points; among others, of the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia. Subsequently, by Engineer Orders No. 67, dated July 27, 1867, the examination and surveys of the Potomac river were assigned to me. I now have the honor to submit a report of the same, accompanied by detailed maps of the different surveys made of that portion of the river lying between the Aqueduct bridge, at Georgetown, and Giesboro' Point, including a part of the Eastern Branch. The last survey, in 1867, only extended

from Easby's wharf, in Washington, nearly opposite the foot of Analostan or Mason's island, to the Long bridge, the improvements of the channels of this particular reach being of most immediate and practical importance for the two cities. At your request, general, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor B. Peirce, kindly consented to have the coast survey made; Captain C. P. Patterson, hydrographic inspector, directed the operations, and the party in charge of Mr. Clarence Fendall, assistant, executed the details of the work, and subsequently prepared the maps of the same. To each of these gentlemen I am greatly indebted for the interest displayed in prosecuting their labor, and especially to the latter for the completeness and accuracy of its execution.

The map is drawn on a scale of $\frac{1}{2000}$, showing not only the hydrography of the river, but also the topographical conformation of the shore; the depth of the water, at mean low tide, is represented in feet. Observations of various kinds were made at many points as to the nature of the soil at the bottom, the direction and strength of the currents in the channels, and the action produced by the rise and fall of the tides. It is found in water less than six feet that the bottom is hard sand on the surface, through which an iron rod, one inch in diameter, can be thrust six feet by the force of two men. In greater depth than six feet the rod can be pushed down from seven to ten feet with the same physical effort, and the bed on the surface is of soft mud. The points on the map which are colored in purple locate the positions where current observations were made; the arrows indicate the direction and velocity, one inch in length corresponding to one knot. For the purpose of carefully examining what, if any, marked changes have taken place in the nature and depth of the channels, as well as of the general hydrographic condition of the river since previous surveys were made, a plan has been prepared showing the alterations that have taken place during a period of more than sixty years. The earlier dates are furnished principally from a map published in 1792, which approximately locates the channel and general features of the river at that time, and previous to the construction either of the Long bridge or of the causeway connecting the head of the Analostan island with the Virginia shore; this is not probably very reliable in its details, although confirming the recollections of some of the older inhabitants with whom the subject has long been familiar, but it is nevertheless very interesting and suggestive. The later information is obtained from more recent and accurate surveys, made respectively in the years 1857, 1862, and 1867. That in 1857 was made by Mr. R. W. Burgess, civil engineer, under the orders of Captain J. C. Woodruff, corps of topographical engineers United States army, and those in 1862 and 1867 by coast survey parties, under the direction of Captain Patterson. From the maps prepared by them, tracings of which are herewith submitted, we are enabled to make a comparison of the changes that have taken place at different intervals.

By an examination of the chart published in 1792, it will be observed that in that year there existed three distinct channels. The first may be called the swash or shore channel, washing the banks of the city; the second is the one generally known as the Washington or city channel; and the third, at present the only one not entirely closed to navigation above the Long bridge, is denominated the Virginia or Georgetown channel. In the first a depth of seven feet could be then had, and in the second over nine; through the third, or main one, the soundings show that at least 17 feet could have been carried through its entire length. The least width of these channels is about 200 yards, large marshy flats separating them from each other. A large rock, called Braddock's Rock, at the base of the hill upon which the United States Observatory now stands, is said to mark the spot where the British general, in 1755, landed a portion of his war material when contemplating his move upon Canada; a channel of seven feet then existed where now extends a low grassy expanse. In the year 1806, the appropriation for which was made by Congress and approved January

19, 1805, the causeway, connecting Mason's island with the Virginia shore, was thrown up for the purpose of deflecting the large body of water that then passed between the two into the main bed of the river between the island and the Maryland bank. In consequence of this the channel south of the island, through which a draught of 18 feet could be had, has been entirely closed; immediately below the causeway the depth of water is still over 30 feet; a grassy marsh has since been formed, and now extends for some distance below the extremity of the island. The Long bridge was constructed in 1809; that portion of it known as the causeway, 1,967 feet in length, having been built on the "flats" separating the channels, and the remainder on wooden piles and crib-work; two draws for the passage of vessels are respectively 134 and 148 feet in the clear. Although the flats had previously existed to a wide extent, and have no doubt since been enlarged by the greater quantity of debris borne along by the river and deposited where the opposing forces of the current of the one and of the tidal influence from the ocean first encounter each other, these deposits yearly increasing in consequence of the more advanced culture of the rich regions through which the waters flow, still examinations recently made indicate that the flats have become more extensive owing to the obstructions offered by the causeway, not quite so apparent above the bridge as below it. The recent surveys, those made in 1857, 1862, and 1867, at intervals of five years, indicate very decided changes in the regions of the river as compared with that exhibited by the oldest accessible chart. Where formerly three channels existed, now only one is practically useful for the present tonnage of the sea-going vessels sailing between Georgetown and the Atlantic ports; it has been slowly but gradually filling up for a short distance, so that upon the bar which has formed some eight feet of water only can be found at mean low tide; vessels bound up or down have to wait for the flood tide, creating delay and uncertainty. The old swash or shore channel has entirely disappeared, scarcely a foot of water over the flats upon the ebb tide; so also with the one known as the Washington or city channel, the upper portion of which is closed to navigation, the present head being about midway between the north draw of the bridge and the Washington monument, and even at that point scarce seven feet of water can be depended upon; only very light-draught boats, chiefly used for transportation of wood and lumber, pass through the draw of this channel to the entrance of the Washington canal, and then only on a high stage of water. These great changes in the last fifty years have been the result of the constantly accumulating deposits in the bed of the river from the surface drainage and sewerage of the two cities brought down by the Tiber and Rock creeks, from the washings from above and the wear of the banks by the varying currents, and from the effect of the ever shifting bars formed by sunken vessels or the obstructions arising from the building of wharves and other necessary river encroachments. A careful examination of the more recent surveys indicates marked changes even during the brief intervals between the respective years in which they were executed. The plan previously referred to, exhibiting these alterations, accompanies this report. The curves laid down and indicated by different colors show the positions of the curves of 6, 12, and 18 feet of water in the river, as ascertained at the different times the surveys were made, the several depths being represented by full, broken or dotted lines. For example, before either the causeway at the head of the island or that at the Long bridge were built, the curves of 18 feet approached each other from above and below within 950 feet, with a channel of over 12 feet connecting them. Whilst up to the present period we find that there has been very little, if any, change in the depth of water between the island and the Washington shore since the first chart was published, the position of the upper curve of 18 feet remaining almost identically the same, still in descending the river by the Virginia channel such does not continue to be the case; the depth had diminished

since that time, and by survey of 1857 the curve of 18 feet had receded over 7,000 feet, and its position was then only a short distance above the south draw of the bridge. In an interval of five years, as shown by survey of 1862, the same curve had commenced to advance up stream, although not very materially, having gained in that time about three hundred and sixty (360) feet; by the last survey, that of 1867, it is demonstrated that the same curve has continued to advance during a like interval, having moved up stream over two thousand three hundred (2,300) feet in the last five years; at the latter rate it will not take long to regain its position of 1792. These alterations have, no doubt, been brought about by a combination of the causes above enumerated, aided by those powerful agents which brook no control, the immense freshets arising from the melting of the snows of the mountains and the heavy falls of rain, together with the great accumulation and pressure of the ice of winter when broken up and let loose by the advance of spring. Similar changes can be observed in the 6 and 12-foot curves of the Virginia channel during the same intervals, at one time receding and then again advancing, although not to the same extent as in those of the 18 feet. Along the course of the same channel, between the upper and lower termini of the 12-foot curves, a distance of 2,000 feet, a gradual deposit has been forming for years back, creating at one point a bar which has already seriously interfered with its navigation; during the last survey not more than soundings of eight feet were found on it at mean low tide. While these alterations have been taking place in the Virginia channel, others of considerable importance have been gradually made in the old Washington channel, exhibiting a tendency on the part of the current to re-open the bed of the latter. Where formerly a depth of 12 feet could be had in its most shallow parts, the examinations of the last year show that the 12-foot curves, up and down stream, are now about five thousand seven hundred (5,700) feet distant from each other, and the six-foot curves are separated by some three thousand six hundred (3,600) feet; at intermediate points from one to five feet only can be found upon the intervening flats. A comparison of the last three surveys shows, however, that during the interval of ten years, from the first to the last, the distance between the 12-foot curves has considerably diminished, and that the current now sets in the same direction as it originally had in the old channel. This is an interesting fact, and indicates that the river has a tendency to resume its old regime. Very little alteration has taken place in the shore-lines above the Long bridge, and consequently from this cause the river has not been much deflected from its natural course. Immediately below the Little Falls the depth of water is over 80 feet, and continues very deep until the Aqueduct bridge is reached, there the soundings indicate 24 feet in the channel. Thence to a short distance below the southern extremity of Mason's island it decreases considerably, varying from 22 feet to 18, although at some intermediate points there is as much as 35 feet of water, particularly opposite Easby's wharf. Below that point, as has been already described, the river spreads out over a wide surface, the current becoming more sluggish and the channel gradually contracting, with, for some considerable distance, scarce eight feet at mean low tide. Then, as the Long bridge is approached, the Virginia channel again widens out and gradually deepens; at the draw it is over 24 feet, and continues to increase in depth as the descent is made. The Washington channel, now heading but a short distance above the Long bridge, with only seven feet at its highest point, obtains a depth of 12 feet where it passes through the east draw, afterwards continuing to deepen, although but slightly; it in a short time joins, south of Greenleaf's Point, on the arsenal grounds, the waters of the Eastern Branch. Vessels drawing 18 feet can ascend the latter as high as the wharves at the navy yard; formerly they could reach Bladensburg, but from natural causes the bed has been filling up. About half a mile below their junction the combined currents unite with the

Virginia channel, from which they have been separated below the bridge by a broad grassy flat; a depth of 40 feet and over is then obtained in the main channel. The survey of last year did not extend below the Long bridge, but that of 1862 includes that part of the river between the bridge and Giesboro Point, about a mile below the arsenal. From the examination it is evident that the Washington channel, both below as well as above the bridge, is being seriously impaired; it has decreased in width as well as in depth. Some plan must be adopted for its improvement, and its execution should not be unnecessarily delayed. A very large part of the trade of the city is dependent upon keeping this channel open, and means should be adopted to prevent it from being further damaged by either artificial or natural causes. This part of the subject will be subsequently referred to. From the previous and already too extended description of the present condition of the river, it is also plainly apparent that in reality there is but one channel of the Potomac, the Virginia channel, which is practically useful at present for commercial purposes, so far at least as the entire city of Georgetown and a large section of Washington are concerned; and how long this one will remain so, is a question which concerns every one interested in the welfare and prosperity of the two cities. The examination proves very conclusively that this one also is gradually becoming impaired by the continuous formation of a bar or shoal in the middle of the channel, which, extending now but a short distance, will finally assume greater proportions unless some artificial appliances be resorted to for its removal; during the period the surveys were being executed, sea-going vessels occasionally stuck fast on the bottom at low water. Any one who seriously studies the subject must be forcibly impressed with the great necessity of adopting some system of improvement for deepening either one or both of the channels, or by cutting a new one through which to force the large body of water which the Potomac will never cease to supply in sufficient quantities for all navigable purposes. Instead of allowing the river to spread out over a wide surface it should be confined in one channel, ample in width and depth; this once accomplished by the engineer, it will be found that nature will come to his assistance and aid in the operation of perfecting his plans. In anticipation of such improvements legal measures should be taken for remedying all existing injuries to the channel, for the conservation of the shores and harbors, for preventing future encroachments in the construction of any works which may produce damaging effects. Every encroachment should be viewed with the greatest jealousy. It need not be stated that the general government has a great interest in encouraging the river improvements to be proposed, and by assisting with liberal appropriations their execution. Had this step been taken before the late war, it would be impossible to estimate the amount that would have been saved during that period; by the expediting of transportation alone more than sufficient means would have accrued to compensate for the expense of the entire undertaking. Nor has the usefulness and necessity for such improvement on the part of the government ceased to exist; as long as the capital stands, so long will the need arise for a permanent and copious channel to lave its shores. As will be shown hereafter, the whole work will be remunerative in the greatest degree; the expense will be met by the advantages gained. It has been often stated that there are no more difficult and uncertain issues than those connected with the improvement of rivers, and, in submitting plans for those which will be proposed, it has been found desirable to endeavor to renew, as far as practicable, the old condition of the regimen of the river. As a great deal of time will necessarily be consumed in the preparation and obtaining of material, and the construction of such necessary works as may be needed to execute any contemplated plan of permanent improvement, even should the necessary appropriation or other means become available, it is recommended in the first instance to dredge out that portion of the Virginia or Georgetown channel where the existence of the shoal

water demands it, and also to the same extent the Washington or city channel below the Long bridge, so as to obtain a suitable depth of water in each for sea-going vessels as are of a proper tonnage for the trade of the river. The present channels will then be preserved for immediate use in the event of no funds becoming tangible within a reasonable time for more extended and important improvements.

The channel-ways should be in the minimum at least 100 feet in width, with a depth of 12 feet at mean low water. In view, however, of the improvement to be finally proposed, it will only be necessary at present, as far as the Washington or city channel is in question, to dredge such shoals or bars as immediately require alteration, without going into any extension of its width. This will be attended with very little expense, and not much loss of time, the machinery and labor to be employed becoming available during any temporary suspension in other adjoining works. In respect to the Virginia channel, the plan for its present improvement is represented on the accompanying sketch, which exhibits the plan and profile, marked B, for connecting the 12-foot water-curves. The distance to be dredged is 1,900 feet, and, by calculation, the amount of soil to be removed will be about ten thousand one hundred and ninety-one (10,191) cubic yards. The distance is divided into sections of 100 feet, and the contents of each can be found by reference to the annexed table, marked channel B. Should the engineer in charge desire to accomplish the work without contracting for the same, it may be well to mention (as the question is frequently asked) that one of the best dredging machines is said to be Osgood's patent, which, according to the latest and most reliable information, can raise from 300 to 500 cubic yards of soft mud or sand per day. Each of the machines owned by the government, and used at present in the Patapsco river, cost about ten thousand five hundred (10,500) dollars. An estimate for this temporary improvement will be appended. Whatever opinions may be held, or have been expressed by others in regard to the obstructions or encroachments in the river, in consequence of the building of the causeway of the Long bridge, it has been clearly demonstrated to me that there is no doubt of that structure being very injurious to the Washington channel, and that the section referred to should, therefore, be removed, and replaced by either an arched bridge or one on piles of wood or iron. Those best acquainted with the river have pointed out a most marked increase, during the last few years, in the dimensions of the flats, and a consequent diminution in the width and depth of the channel. Whilst the causeway obstructs, to a considerable extent, the water coming down from the interior of the country, it also partially prevents the tide-water from flowing up; it therefore interrupts that continual scour which should result from the force of the one and the flowing and ebbing of the other. The tides should have a perpetual and unrestricted current. "The great object to be kept in view, in carrying into effect the improvements of the navigation of a tidal river, is the free admission of the greatest possible quantity of water from the sea, as reliance must be chiefly placed upon the scour produced by the tide, and not upon the current of the fresh water as the chief agent in keeping open the navigable channel of the river." Many celebrated engineers have concurred in the above opinion, and, this being admitted, "it is manifest that all obstructions to the tidal flow upwards should be removed;" such as shoals, and bars, or dams, and dikes, or any other cause of obstruction. The length of the causeway, as already stated, is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven (1,967) feet—a somewhat formidable obstacle to either river current or ocean tide; and the estimated cost of substituting for it the most simple plan of bridge—the pile, or trestle, or crib-work—will not require a very large expenditure, in proportion to the advantage to be gained. It is difficult to understand why the causeway was originally constructed. An estimate for its removal is herewith appended. In my last annual

report, dated October 1, 1867, it was stated that orders had been given me to prepare a special report to the bureau in regard to the improvements of the channel of the river, and that the bridge question was so intimately associated with the matter as to necessarily form a part of the discussion. Since then two very interesting and comprehensive reports, in reference to bridging the Potomac at several points have been carefully examined, and the subject found to be very thoroughly exhausted. Should either of the plans proposed in reference to the present site of the Long bridge be adopted, it would necessitate the removal of the causeway. These reports were made at different periods to the Department of the Interior. The one was prepared by Alfred C. Rives, esq., civil engineer, and submitted to Congress by the Hon. R. McClelland, then Secretary, on the 7th of February, 1857; and the other by Col. Silas Seymour, civil engineer, addressed to the Hon. O. H. Browning, the present Secretary, on the 18th of February, 1868. The first report was printed several years ago for distribution; and the perusal of the second, in the original manuscript, was kindly afforded me by the author.

We have now discussed the temporary expedients, at the same time the most economical and expeditious ones, for improving the navigation of the existing channels: firstly, by deepening the two channels—the Washington or city, and the Virginia or Georgetown—by dredging the shoals to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water; and secondly, by the removal of the causeway of the Long bridge, which contracts the current and obstructs the flow of the tide, in order to obtain a larger volume of water to assist in scouring them out. The velocity of the current, upon which mainly the scouring process depends, is not great; the greater the reason, therefore, for removing any obstacle to its free action. It may be here stated that the rise and fall of the tides is about three feet, and that the velocity of the current is one half mile per hour.

The next questions to be considered have reference to some plan for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the river. Several have been recommended, but to the present time not one has been executed, or even adopted. There is a division of opinion as to whether one or both of the old channels shall be improved; and again whether both of them ought not to be closed, and an entirely new one opened. One good, straight, broad channel will certainly be preferable to two inferior ones; and the one which promotes the greatest amount of benefit, and is most advantageous for the commercial interests of both cities—Washington and Georgetown—should be adopted, although it might not prove the most economical in the first instances to construct. If one can, therefore, be dredged out which will conform as closely as possible to the regimen of the river as it existed many years ago, before its waters were obstructed by the encroachments since made upon it, and should legal measures be taken to remove the latter, it would seem that such are the steps needful to be taken.

From the different surveys made it is evident that the current of the river has still a tendency to set in the direction of the old Washington or city channel, as laid down on the earlier maps, running parallel to the bold, curved shore which forms the city front. A pocket has been formed showing this tendency; and within the last few years it has been gradually extending and deepening. The current is somewhat deflected from taking what otherwise would apparently seem to be its natural course by the encroachment of Easby's wharf, and by obstructions offered there by rocks above and below the surface of the water, which should be removed before any extended improvement is commenced. What would then seem to be the most natural plan is to connect deep water, a little above the east draw of the Long bridge, where the river washes against high bluff banks, with deep water below Easby's wharf, the course of the new channel following the general direction of the current, and taking advan-

tage at the same time of the most favorable profile. The plan and profile of the proposed new channel is exhibited on one of the accompanying sketches. It should be at least 12 feet in depth at mean low water, and 100 feet in width. The length of the cut will be about 5,700 feet, and the quantity of soil to be removed is calculated to be one hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-one (162,621) cubic yards. An examination of the bottom of the river proves that it is perfectly feasible to dredge the channel to the necessary depth, frequent borings of the subsoil having furnished satisfactory results.

In computing the cubic contents to be removed, proper allowance has been made for the caving in of the sides of the channel, assuming that they will take a slope of 45°, the soil being composed of hard sand. The material removed can be conveniently deposited on the grassy marsh between the edge of the channel and the river shore, thereby embanking and reclaiming about 260 acres, the greater part of which would prove an extension to that part of the public grounds called the Mall. Although it is not advisable to contract the banks so as to prevent the spread of the water and interrupt the tidal flow, still, as the river is so broad at this point, and the space reclaimed so limited, no very serious damage can be anticipated.

Among the several river improvements of the present century which have proved most successful, the greatest depth of water has been obtained by artificial means, principally by dredging, aided, when favorable, by the scouring process of the tides. Should the soil prove too soft, and not adopt a proper slope, quarter or half tide dikes can be used to guard the channel. A more substantial and permanently useful improvement for protecting it along the city front would be a sea wall. There it would also act as a retaining wall for the reclaimed land. By opening this new channel the force of the current will aid in scouring out that part of the old city channel below the Long bridge, which, as has already been stated, is being seriously impaired. The removal of the causeway of the bridge is a *sine qua non* in respect to the successful execution of any of the plans. Nor will this improvement produce any injurious effect upon the channel of the East Branch, as the two glide into each other at an acute angle, and together assume a gentle continuation of the curve of the shore as far down as Alexandria, where it is again deflected towards the opposite bank. Appended is a table (marked channel A) exhibiting the contents of each section of a hundred feet through the proposed cut, and an estimate for dredging the channel is annexed. Whether or not sufficient water will pass through the new channel when opened without the aid of artificial appliances to deflect it from the Virginia channel is a question requiring great consideration. The fact of the Potomac being influenced by the tides to a higher point than the proposed work renders it necessary to examine whether or not it will be expedient to construct dikes so as to give to the current a suitable direction. If properly directed the whole mass of water might be usefully employed instead of wasting its power by being spread over the present broad surface of its bed. In the very able and suggestive report by Mr. Alfred Rives, to which reference has already been made, upon the subject of opening a new channel, he proposes the building of a breakwater from the southern extremity of Mason's island to deflect the current. In the same connection he remarks that the advantages resulting from a combination of the arrangements suggested would be permanent, "because the river will be confined in a sufficiently narrow channel for more than a mile below Easby's wharf by the proposed breakwater, which it leaves in a direction normal to the Long bridge, finally passing through the opening reserved for it, and becoming tangent to a bold curved shore of wonderfully regular outline. It is well known that currents in curves form stable and deep channels." The building of such a breakwater would have the tendency, sooner or later, to close entirely the Virginia channel. Instead of being preserved for navigable and

commercial purposes, its place would be occupied by marsh or meadow land which would eventually form. This would be but a continuation of the process already going on in consequence of the building of the causeway at the head of Mason's island. Again, in constructing such a breakwater or dike and thus contracting the width of the stream, what would be the general effect in the course of time upon the new channel should one be opened? And would not such a work perhaps prove an impediment instead of an improvement to navigation by preventing and thereby decreasing the flow of the tide?

Considering, however, the very great width of the Potomac opposite the two cities, where the upward tidal flow and the downward current of the river encounter and apparently hold each other in check, and also the short distance above the proposed improvements to which the tide ascends, to say nothing of the small rise, it does not seem probable or possible that any very great damage will result from building a breakwater to deflect the entire mass of water into the new channel.

It is to be conceived that a river can be too wide at certain places, which is especially the case at the head of tide navigation on the Potomac.

The first and great injury to this portion of the river was the construction of the causeway which closed the old main channel between the island and the Virginia shore. This should be lowered so that its upper face would not exceed the level of mean high tide; it would then offer no obstruction to the passage of the waters of the overcharged river during freshets, thus preventing inundations and great damage to property. It would then have to be strengthened, and in fact rebuilt on a different plan. For the same reason, the elevation of the proposed breakwater should be but very little higher than the same level of mean high tide. In constructing the work it might be built in sections, and as it progresses the practical effect upon the action of the current could be observed and any needed change in the plan would suggest itself. The section across the Virginia channel should be the last one completed, in order not to interfere until the last moment with the navigation through it.

It is a question, especially in an economical point of view, whether a breakwater from the southern extremity of Mason's island and parallel to the current of the river, will be more advantageous than a dam or pier built perpendicular to its general direction and extending from the Virginia shore across the old channel to near the edge of the new one. On the sketch, the position of such a dam is located, it being laid down along the line of least water, as the profile will show. The selection of a dam in preference to the breakwater proposed by Mr. Rives, is that the first will be much shorter, more conveniently built, and consequently a more economical structure. The difference in the practical working of each will not be very great.

The report which gained some currency during the early part of 1867, and assumed an official recognition by the action of the Board of Trade of the city of Washington in offering a preamble and resolution on the 11th of February of that year, that the previous heavy "freshets in the Potomac had caused the channel on the Virginia side of the river to be blocked up so as to cause the flood to seek an outlet across what is known as the 'flats,' thereby opening the original channel of the Washington side of the river," was not entirely based upon the facts as they exist. The recent survey proved that no such change had taken place to the great extent above quoted. It was also stated that the heavy ice formed a natural breakwater, similar in its effect to the one proposed by Mr. Rives. The combined action of the freshets and ice will no doubt account for the tendency, already mentioned, in the river to resume its old channel, and offers a strong argument in support of the plan proposed.

If the plan for a dam should be adopted, the following would be its dimensions: the required length is 2,560 feet, with a width of 15 feet on top and 15 feet in height, the average depth along it being nine feet, and the slope being

assumed at 30° a section, trapezoidal in figure, would contain 275 square feet. The contents of the dam would be about 26,000 cubic yards. The stone for this work can be conveniently obtained from the quarries and boulders a short distance above the projected work, at and near the Little Falls, and transported from there on barges. An estimate for building the dam is herewith submitted.

Besides the very great advantages which would accrue to Washington and Georgetown by the contemplated improvements in a business and commercial point of view, other most beneficial results will be derived from their execution. The low marshy flats which now line the river front of the city, adding so much to the unhealthy condition of the atmosphere, and presenting so unsightly an appearance, would be reclaimed, and in a short time, it is to be hoped, add greatly to the beauty of the public grounds in that section. Again, by opening a cut for the Tiber to pass into the deep water of the new channel, the sewerage of the city, a subject which should receive the most careful and studied attention on the part of its inhabitants, would be carried off by the strong currents of the river, instead of spreading over the flats and generating pestilential vapors with which to infect the whole community. These great advantages will certainly deserve the consideration of the reflecting citizen, and compensate for the comparatively small pecuniary expense of the undertaking.

A statement setting forth the amount of tonnage arriving at and departing from both Washington and Georgetown during the last year 1867 is appended.

The following is a list of maps and plans which accompany this report:

1. Map of Potomac river, published in 1792.
2. Map of Potomac river, surveyed in 1857, by Captain Woodruff.
3. Map of Potomac river, surveyed in 1862, by Captain Patterson.
4. Map of Potomac river, surveyed in 1867, by Mr. Fendall.
5. Plan showing the alterations in the channel of the Potomac river, ascertained by surveys in 1792, 1857, 1862, and 1867.
6. Hydrographical map of the Potomac river above the Long bridge, showing the proposed channel and dam for connecting deep water at Georgetown with deep water at the Washington wharves; channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep. Also, a plan for connecting the 12-foot water curves in the Virginia channel. Hydrography from soundings made in 1867, and reduced to mean low water.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brevet Major General A. A. HUMPHREYS, *Chief of Engineers,*

Headquarters Corps of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Channel A.

Section.	Length.	Average depth.	Cubic yds to be re-moved.	Section.	Length.	Average depth.	Cubic yds to be re-moved.	Section.	Length.	Average depth.	Cubic yds to be re-moved.
	Feet.	Feet.	Cub. yds.		Feet.	Feet.	Cub. yds.		Feet.	Feet.	Cub. yds.
1	100	11	374	20	100	5½	2,670	39	100	1½	4,185
2	100	10½	659	21	100	5	2,774	40	100	1½	4,296
3	100	10½	470	22	100	4½	2,881	41	100	1½	4,296
4	100	9½	948	23	100	3½	3,307	42	100	1½	4,296
5	100	9½	948	24	100	3½	3,533	43	100	1½	4,185
6	100	8½	1,407	25	100	3½	3,533	44	100	1½	4,185
7	100	8½	1,274	26	100	3½	3,307	45	100	1½	4,185
8	100	8½	1,274	27	100	4	3,200	46	100	1½	5,185
9	100	8	1,541	28	100	3	3,633	47	100	1½	4,185
10	100	8	1,541	29	100	3	3,633	48	100	1	4,522
11	100	7½	1,674	30	100	2½	3,852	49	100	2½	3,744
12	100	7½	1,811	31	100	2½	3,963	50	100	3½	3,407
13	100	6½	2,148	32	100	2	4,074	51	100	4½	3,093
14	100	7	1,944	33	100	1½	4,185	52	100	5	2,774
15	100	6½	2,148	34	100	1½	4,185	53	100	5½	2,563
16	100	6½	2,219	35	100	1½	4,296	54	100	7	1,944
17	100	6	2,356	36	100	1½	4,296	55	100	8½	1,333
18	100	5½	2,563	37	100	1½	4,185	56	100	9½	948
19	100	5½	2,563	38	100	2	4,074	57	100	9½	852
Total.....											162,621

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, Bat. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Channel B.

Section.	Length.	Average depth.	Cubic yds to be re-moved.
	Feet.	Feet.	Cub. yds.
1	100	11	374
2	100	10½	563
3	100	11½	185
4	100	10	756
5	100	9	1,144
6	100	8½	1,341
7	100	10½	563
8	100	9½	947
9	100	11	374
10	100	10½	563
11	100	9½	947
12	100	11	374
13	100	11½	185
14	100	11½	93
15	100	11½	185
16	100	10	756
17	100	10½	563
18	100	11½	185
19	100	11½	93
Total .....	.....		10,191

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers, Bat. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Estimate of river improvements.

	Cubic y'ds.	Cost per cubic yard.	Amount.	Remarks.
Removal of causeway at Long bridge.	24,867	\$0 40	\$9,946 80	Brick work, stone, and filling. 400 piles of 40 feet each, flooring, &c., &c.. 300,000 feet board measure.
Section of bridge to replace causeway.	.....	.....	15,000 00	
Dam or breakwater, foundation and superstructure, masonry and coping.	26,000	15 00	390,000 00	
Dredging new channel	162,621	35	56,917 35	
Total .....	.....	.....	471,864 15	

Improvement of Virginia or Georgetown channel.

	Cubic yards.	Cost per cubic yard.	Amount.	Remark.
Dredging	10,191	\$ 35	\$3,566 85	
Total .....	.....	.....	3,566 85	

N. MICHLER,
Major of Engineers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Georgetown, D. C., May 16, 1868.

SIR: The customs district of Georgetown comprises all of the District of Columbia and the Maryland side of the Potomac river for 30 miles below this, and to the head-waters of the Potomac on the Maryland side.

The tonnage of vessels belonging to this district is 22,455 $\frac{83}{100}$ tons.

The number of vessels entered for the past year, 373; number of vessels cleared for the same time, 205.

You cannot judge of the amount of business done in this district from the number of vessels entered and cleared, for vessels in the coasting trade are not required to enter or clear at the custom-house unless they have foreign goods or distilled spirits on board.

I suppose at least 20 vessels arrive here which do not enter or clear, for each one that has to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. MAGRUDER, *Collector.*

General N. MICHLER.

IRRIGATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 7th instant transmitting information relative to the most approved method of irrigation of public lands, &c.

MAY 19, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1868.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith "copies of the correspondence that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has opened with a view to procure information as to the most approved methods of irrigation, and also to obtain data illustrative of the natural history and the industrial and commercial capacities of the public lands," together with the Commissioner's letter of the 16th instant, addressed to the department on the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, from Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in answer to a resolution adopted May 7, 1868, by the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, May 16, 1868.

SIR: By resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to furnish "copies of the correspondence that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has opened with a view to procure information as to the most approved methods of irrigation, and also to obtain data illustrative of the natural history and the industrial and commercial capacity of the public lands."

The resolution having been referred to this office, I have the honor, in

reference to the first part of the same, to transmit herewith copies of the following papers :

First. Commissioner's circular, dated March 18, 1868, to the United States surveyors general, to elicit information as to localities requiring irrigation and the best irrigating methods.

Letter, dated 30th March, 1868, to the Secretary of State of the United States, requesting the intervention of the State Department to obtain from the United States consul-general in Egypt data relative to the system of irrigating lands in the region of the Nile.

Reply, dated April 9, 1868, of the Secretary of State.

Letter, dated April 3, 1868, to the United States minister to China, desiring the aid of that functionary in obtaining information from the East respecting irrigation.

Second. In regard to the requirement of the second part of the resolution, I enclose herewith copy of a circular letter, dated May 4, 1868, to officers of the land department and others, respecting the development of the mines of the precious metals in the public domain and the formation of a "mineral cabinet." Also of a communication, dated May 2, 1868, to John Cunningham, esq., of Fort Simpson, British Columbia, represented as a gentleman of enlightened public spirit, from whom I am encouraged to expect valuable information in regard to the territory lately acquired from Russia, with contributions to our cabinet of specimens illustrating the natural history of the northwestern coast of North America and the character of its aborigines.

Under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior a cabinet of natural history has been opened in this office, for the collection and preservation of a complete system of scientific memorials of the whole country, especially of the public domain. An alcove, surmounted by the coat of arms of each State and Territory, has been assigned for the preservation of its particular specimens. This cabinet is intended to embrace all branches of natural history, with Indian relics; but its main scope is geological and mineralogical. The geological memorials of each State will be arranged in stratigraphical order, so as to facilitate comparisons between the geological formations and the paleontological remains of all parts of the country. After embodying a complete system of extinct fauna and flora, and of the rocks in which they are found, all duplicate specimens will be held for exchange with other cabinets in this country and in Europe, thus utilizing surplus collections and establishing valuable relations everywhere with scientific movements.

A systematic study of the branches represented in this cabinet has been a part of American collegiate education for many years. It is to be regretted, however, that the views of American educators in regard to the necessity of profound and thorough acquaintance with the physical sciences have not been commensurate with the demands of progressive civilization. For the lack of this thorough practical intelligence, millions of capital and years of time have already been wasted in abortive mining projects. The crash of financial disaster and the press of present necessity are turning the attention of capitalists to the schools of France and Germany, founded eighty years ago, for engineering skill to direct our mining enterprises. Pupils from the United States and Great Britain are flocking to these European centres of science for that professional training which should be provided for in this country. A great effort is, however, now being made to meet this keenly felt want, by establishing schools upon splendid endowments by State and national governments. These enterprises, however, are mostly in embryo, or at least in infancy. Meantime it is fitting that facilities for the study of these sciences should be accumulated in different parts of the country, and nowhere are they more appropriate than at this capital, and by the authority of some branch of the government.

The success of the cabinet in the General Land Office has been remarkable.

compared with the limited means and facilities for its collection. It embraces many rare and valuable specimens of metals, metallic ores, useful minerals, building-rocks, soils, clays, shells, and coals. The suit of organic remains is especially valuable, and when carefully studied, will throw much light upon disputed points of geology, especially in the south and southwest. Already important facts, elicited and verified by a study of these specimens, have been published in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. Among these may be mentioned the discovery of workable *tin* ore near Ironton, Missouri, in mines of sufficient richness to justify an energetic working. There are very few productive mines of this metal in the world.

It is in contemplation to exhibit models of mines, mining machinery, with slags, fluxes, and other substances employed in the factory or furnace, for the disintegration of metals. It is also proposed to complete our collection of marbles, granites, serpentines, porphyries, and other building materials, from all parts of the country, in order to give to the enterprise an immediate practical value. If it should meet the views of Congress to appropriate a small sum annually for the extension and improvement of this cabinet, I am satisfied the expenditure will be returned a hundred-fold in beneficial results.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, March 18, 1868.

SIR: The attention of this office has been drawn to the subject of rendering fit for agricultural purposes different localities represented as "barrens" or "deserts" which would by cultivation be reclaimed.

It is desirable to collect information in regard to any such localities within your knowledge, and as to the most efficient measures to insure their reclamation and adaptation to agriculture.

With a view, therefore, to ascertain whether or not these lands can be improved in their condition by artificial means or in any manner be made to subserve the public welfare, I have to request that you will at your earliest convenience send me such data as you may be able to collect respecting the extent of such lands within your district, marking the same on the diagram herewith enclosed for that purpose; the means and natural facilities that can be employed in irrigating them; the soil and character of vegetation peculiar to them; the effect of irrigation where it has been tested, if any actual experiments have been made; the best methods of irrigating, and any other information that may tend to throw light upon the subject.

If there is any published treatise on the subject I would be glad to obtain it.

Your acknowledgment of and attention to this, so far as consistent with your other duties, is requested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

TO SURVEYOR GENERAL.

IRRIGATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, March 30, 1868.

SIR: In the conduct of the business of this office, my attention has been called to a class of lands requiring *irrigation* to render them susceptible of cultivation.

The extension of the government surveys over the public domain reveals large districts of these inarable lands, whose reclamation is becoming a question of individual and national importance.

To the end that this office may be better enabled to diffuse accurate information respecting the most successful methods of irrigation, I have the honor to request the privilege of availing myself through you of the good offices of the consul general of Egypt. The region of the Nile has from time immemorial been the scene of contest between the husbandman and the desert, and it is not unlikely that the consul general may have at his command data on this subject gained from personal observation, or from French or English publications, that would be of great practical assistance in bringing those now worthless regions into the productive resources of the republic.

I should esteem it a great favor if any information bearing upon this subject might at his earliest convenience be transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 9, 1868.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and have, pursuant to its request, instructed Mr. Hale, agent and consul general of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, to furnish you with such information as it may be in his power to communicate, relative to the system of irrigation of lands in the region of the Nile.

The report of Mr. Hale will be duly transmitted to you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, April 3, 1868.

SIR: The attention of this office has been called to the subject of reclaiming by irrigation those districts of our public domain which are inarable for want of water. The advantages in a national view to be derived from a successful reclamation of tracts of this class, now worthless districts, and their transmutation from inarable to productive lands eligible for the habitation of the husbandman, cannot be overestimated.

This office is now collecting such information as may aid in the promotion of this object, and in view of the fact that in the field of official duty intrusted to your charge, cultivation by irrigation has from time immemorial been successfully practiced, I am induced to request that upon your arrival in China you will be pleased, so far as consistent with your official duties, to furnish me with such reliable information for dissemination among the people respecting the

best methods of irrigation adopted in that country as you may from time to time be enabled to collect.

From your extended observation in matters of practical utility, the country would attach more than ordinary confidence to your personal judgment in this question, and I shall, therefore, esteem your compliance with my request as a great favor. Requesting an acknowledgment of the receipt of this,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. ROSS BROWNE,
Washington, D. C.

Circular letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to officers of the land department and others, respecting the development of the mines of the precious metals in the public domain, and the formation of a mineral cabinet.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, May 4, 1868.

SIR: The collection and diffusion of reliable information in regard to the industrial and commercial capacities of the public lands, whereby immigration is stimulated and their prompt disposal facilitated, is one of the most important duties incidentally devolving upon all officers charged with the administration of our land system.

The agricultural resources of the public domain are very imperfectly understood even after recent developments of science and experience. Immense tracts represented on the older maps as uninhabitable deserts, are now the homes of thriving settlements; some of them States in the American Union, presenting a rich and unique agricultural character excelling the most productive of older communities, and which had been ignored by the narrow and superficial experimental science of the last generation.

The latest indications are that even the most unpromising portions of the public lands under a proper system of cultivation may be made to support, in comfort, a large population, and that the agricultural capacity of the finer regions has been strangely underrated.

The mineral resources of the public domain are equally misconceived. Hundreds of millions of capital and years of labor have been squandered in unprofitable mining enterprises for lack of acquaintance with not only the general principles of scientific mining, but also with the local facts illustrating the scientific mineralogical character of that portion of our country. The gradual failure of placer mining marks the close of the preliminary chapter in the history of mining on the Pacific slope. Unskilled labor directed by chance or caprice and unsupported by capital has nearly exhausted in many places the surface deposits of free gold. The deep auriferous veins of which those deposits are the mere detritus, can be worked in no such superficial manner. The extraction of their contents will demand elaborate and costly scientific processes. But present commercial settlements and the quickened activity of industrial enterprise will not admit of any decline in the annual product of the precious metals without precipitating wide-spread disaster. The pressure of our national liability looks for alleviation to the continued expansion of the world's stock of gold and silver. Our country derives peculiar advantages from supplying the mass of the metallic circulation of the globe. If we would not forfeit these advantages, the expansion of vein mining must keep pace with the placer decline, so that the annual production of gold and silver may not only suffer no diminution but be increased.

The history of vein mining on the Pacific coast is a record of original experiment with very little assistance formerly from science, but drawing sharp and bitter lessons from experience; yet financial losses have followed, the fact for the most part being attributable to reckless speculation, the invariable accompaniment of great popular sensations. A very large portion of the loss might have been averted by combining the scientific acquisitions of men versed in the art of mining in the Old World with the practical intelligence and restless prospecting energy of our pioneer miners. In spite of such disasters, involving an estimated loss greater than the entire proceeds of vein mining enterprise since its inception, this great branch of industry is establishing itself upon firm foundations. Schools of mining have been devised to supply the lack of scientific skill. The most promising of these literary and scientific movements is that embodied in the bill presented in the Senate of the United States, and so eloquently advocated by Senator Stewart of Nevada, looking to the endowment of a school of mines from the proceeds of the tax upon gold and silver bullion.

It is hoped that these movements, conceived in a noble public spirit and in large grasp of scientific thought, will not only be carried into execution, but that they will also realize the benefits expected from them. In the mean time it is the part of wisdom to collect and diffuse the needed information by every other available agency. The costly lessons of unscientific experience should be gathered and placed on record as part of a grand induction of particular facts, from which at the proper time a scientific generalization will educe fundamental principles, and from which a trained and disciplined school of art will form a system of practical processes.

Some of the misapprehensions in early mining enterprise are fraught with invaluable instruction. The inauguration of silver mining in Nevada, from which resulted the settlement and organization of that flourishing young State, was, to some extent, the result of accident. Adventurers from California seeking for gold in what is now the world-renowned Comstock lode were embarrassed in detaching this metal from a refractory silver sulphuret with which it was mineralogically combined. This troublesome sulphuret, after being disengaged, was, with indifference, thrown aside, encumbering the mouth of the mine in unsightly masses. A specimen having been shown to a gentleman familiar with the science and art of mining, its wondrous value was detected. The rejected ore has since yielded from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per ton, and the Comstock lode since 1860 has added *from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to the world's treasure* in silver, besides the small proportion of amalgamated gold which constituted its entire original value. This discovery immediately attracted men of capital, business enterprise, and science, inaugurating entirely new methods of mining. The facts and principles it evolved soon reacted upon the vein mining system of California. Prospectors returned to establish this new system in the rich but then hitherto unproductive gold vein deposits in that State, swelling the annual production of that branch of mining from \$2,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

These discoveries constitute the nucleus of an American mining system upon which may easily be engrafted all the valuable or practical results of the systems of Europe. These results are now in process of examination by scientific men, who will soon bring them within the range of practical enterprise in this country. To be of great value they must be combined with the phenomena of our own mineral deposits, and co-ordinated by the genius of our people into an American system. The ever-varying facts of our inchoate mineralogy will elude the inflexible formula of Old World science, and will demand a subtlety and versatility of analysis which the exuberant vitality and nervous activity of western mind alone can supply.

This truth is illustrated, among other instances, by the wide diversity of the specific ores of Nevada. The silver deposits of the Comstock lode differ radically from those of other localities of that argentiferous region. They contain

mineralogical elements that cannot be detached by the same processes, much less by the antiquated systems of the Old World. A specific study of each separate combination of the mineral elements is essential to the evolution of a complete system of mining suited to the wants of this country. As a basis for all such studies cabinets of natural history must be established embodying a system as full as possible of specimens illustrating the different classes of scientific phenomena. The multiplication of these cabinets enlarges the facilities for such studies and attracts a larger number of gifted minds to this noble and beneficent pursuit. To promote these general interests of science, and at the same time to facilitate the disposal of the public lands by gathering correct information as to their industrial resources, both for scientific and popular use, thus stimulating emigration, there has been established in the General Land Office at Washington a cabinet of natural history. Its nucleus has already been secured in the accumulation of a large number of valuable specimens. This fact suggests the practicability of rendering the extensive correspondence of this office with official and private individuals in the public land States and elsewhere available in securing the great public benefit at trifling expense.

In order to render this collection essentially national it will be arranged in alcoves, each bearing the name of a State or Territory, and dedicated to the preservation of a complete system of memorials of its natural history, embracing geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and Indian peculiarities. These will be arranged according to the most approved systems of scientific classification. Efforts are making, with gratifying prospects of success, to enlist the co-operation of public authorities and private individuals in all the States in this enterprise, but chief reliance is placed upon gentlemen in official positions connected with the land service.

You will therefore consider it as a part of your official duty to secure and transmit to this office specimens illustrative of the natural history of that part of the public domain lying within your jurisdiction. These specimens, arranged in packages weighing generally not over four pounds, you will forward by mail to this office.

You will please prepare, from time to time, written memoirs of the natural features of the public lands, or solicit such memoirs from scientific and intelligent persons acquainted with the subject, and transmit them to this office to be preserved with its cabinet.

Believing this enterprise will commend itself to your hearty co-operation, I request an acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication, remaining

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, May 2, 1868.

SIR: By order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a cabinet has been opened in the General Land Office of the United States, at Washington, D. C., for the collection and preservation of specimens illustrating the natural history, industrial and commercial capacity, and development of the United States, as also in general of North America.

Mr. Edward Hunter Scoville, now in the city of Washington, D. C., United States of America, formerly in the service of the Russian Telegraph Company, has mentioned you as a gentleman of cultivated scientific taste and energetic research, extensively engaged in the collection of facts and specimens illustrating the natural science of the Pacific slope of North America, as also of Indian peculiarities.

I am, therefore, encouraged to solicit from you contributions to our cabinet, and to enroll you among the numerous correspondents who, from different parts of the continent, are constantly transmitting valuable and interesting facts in regard to the progress of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. Information in regard to the industrial development, population, climate, soil, productions, or of Indian curiosities, will be welcomed, and, as far as available, embodied in our annual report to the Congress of the United States.

Your letters to this office will be transported free by the United States mails, as well as any packages weighing not over four pounds, securely packed in raw hide or otherwise.

The region of country in which you reside is new to us in all those elements of interest relating to natural science, and hence we are anxious to have an Alaska alcove to contain mineral and zoological specimens, with illustrations of aboriginal peculiarities, and names of tribes, with the emblems peculiar to the same.

Hoping the above may meet your favorable consideration, and requesting an acknowledgment of the receipt of this, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Fort Simpson, British Columbia.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of 15th instant relative to the sale of iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba.

MAY 20, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and ordered to printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 15th instant, on motion of Mr. Benjamin, viz:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this house copies of all correspondence that has taken place between the Navy Department and any other parties in relation to the sale of the iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba;"

and, in compliance therewith, to transmit the accompanying copies of correspondence.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1868.

SIR: We have the honor to bid, in accordance with the terms proposed by public advertisement from the Navy Department on the 18th day of February last, entitled "Proposals for the purchase of iron-clads," the following amounts for each of the monitors Oneota and Catawba, viz:

For the Oneoto, four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$475,000.)

For the Catawba, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars (\$480,000.)

Payment for the same to be made in United States currency, in accordance with the terms required by the advertisement.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

PARTRIDGE & PERRY,
126 East Tenth Street, New York City.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, *March 17, 1868.*

SIR: We have the honor to bid, in accordance with the terms proposed in advertisement from the Navy Department on February 18, 1868, entitled "Proposals for the purchase of iron-clads," for each of the monitors Oneoto and Catawba, the sums of \$795,000 each. Payment for the same to be made as required by advertisement of the Navy Department, February 18, 1868.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DANIELS & SMITH,

Post Office Box 3,345.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, *March 17, 1868.*

SIR: Agreeably with the terms proposed in advertisement from the United States Navy Department, under date of February 18, 1868, entitled "Proposals for the purchase of iron-clads," I have the honor to bid for the monitors Catawba and Oneoto, in United States currency, the sum of \$425,000 each. Payments for same in accordance with advertisement of said proposal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. TERRY,

Post Office Box 2,871.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

11 BRIDGE STREET, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,

March 18, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the proposal advertised by the Navy Department, February 18, 1868, for the purchase of iron-clads, I have the honor to submit the following proposition: I propose to pay in currency of the United States, for the monitors Catawba and Oneoto, the sum of \$660,000 each.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. RUSSELL

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

WILLARDS' HOTEL, *Washington, March 19, 1868.*

SIR: In response to the advertisement of the department for the sale of iron-clads, of February, I beg to make the following bid, viz: \$801,050 for the two ships, Oneoto and Catawba, together.

Your obedient servant,

M. F. MERRITT.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 20, 1868.*

SIR: For the Catawba and Oneoto, two of the vessels named in your printed advertisement of 18th February ultimo, (a copy of which is hereto affixed,) as lying at New Orleans, we respectfully offer the sum of \$1,025,000 in United States currency.

FUENTES & CO.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your proposal, dated March 17, 1868, for the purchase of the iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba, for \$795,000 each, is accepted, and in accordance with the terms of the advertisement you are desired to deposit 20 per cent. of the purchase money, \$318,000, with the assistant treasurer at New York, on or before Tuesday next, sending certificate of deposit to the department. The certificate should state "proceeds of sales of iron-clads, under resolution of February 3, 1868."

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Messrs. DANIELS & SMITH,
Box 3,345, New York.

[Telegram.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1868.

WM. D. RUSSELL, 11 Bridge street, Newark, New Jersey:

Highest bidder for Catawba and Oneoto has failed to comply with conditions. If you adhere to your bid deposit 20 per cent. with assistant treasurer, New York, at once.

Answer by telegraph.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1868.

SIR: This morning the department telegraphed you that the highest bidder for the Catawba and Oneoto had failed to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, and asking if you adhered to your bid, and if so, desiring to have you deposit with the assistant treasurer at New York the 20 per centum required. Not having heard from you by telegraph, you are notified by letter that if you desire to complete the purchase the department must be informed by return mail.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Esq., Newark, N. J.

[By telegraph from New York, March 26, 1868.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
March 26, 1868—11.30 a. m.

To GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy*:

Your notice accepting my bid has just been received. I intend to comply with the terms of your advertisement of February eighteenth, (18.)

W. D. RUSSELL.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
Washington, March 27, 1868.

SIR: Being informed that the highest bidders on the iron-clad monitors Oneoto and Catawba have failed to make the deposit of 20 per centum as was required, and several days having elapsed since the expiration of the time specified for such deposit, I beg to state that I suppose you feel at liberty now to dispose of these vessels in the manner which you may consider most to the advantage of the government.

To this end I respectfully submit the following: I will stand by my bid, viz., eight hundred and one thousand dollars, if accepted to day or to-morrow; and I will, on the instant of receiving notice of acceptance of this proposition, deposit the funds to the amount of 20 per centum, and pay the balance within seven days.

Believing this will prove the best that can be done with these vessels by you, sir, I trust my offer will meet your favorable view.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MERRITT.

HON. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I conclude to enclose with this as follows:

A check on the National Bank of New York, duly certified and payable to your order, and duly indorsed, for \$100,000; two checks on the Third National Bank of New York, duly certified and indorsed, one for \$50,000 and one for \$25,000, making \$75,000, which you are authorized to retain in the case of your acceptance of my proposal and to apply on account of the purchase money, and if declined of course to be returned.

Yours, &c.,

M. F. MERRITT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant, stating that you have learned that the highest bidders for the Catawba and Oneoto have failed to deposit 20 per centum upon the amount of their bid within the time specified in the advertisement, and transmitting certified checks payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy for \$175,000, being something more than 20 per centum upon your bid for these vessels, and stating that you will stand by your bid if accepted "to-day or to-morrow," has been received.

As there were other bids to a higher amount than that made by you, I shall feel compelled to give a reasonable time to the higher bidders to take the vessels at the prices named by them.

The department would not, therefore, be justified in accepting your tender, and herewith returns the checks.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

M. F. MERRITT, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 28, 1868.

SIR: On the 20th instant the department opened bids for the purchase of iron-clad vessels, in pursuance of an advertisement dated February 18, and on the

same day notified the highest bidder for the Catawba and Oneoto that his bid was accepted. He failed to make the deposit required in the advertisement at the time specified, and the boats having been awarded to other parties, the remaining bidders were thereby released from any obligation, express or implied, to take the boats at their bids. The department being then at liberty to pursue such course as it thought best in the disposition of the vessels, offered them to the next highest bidder, subject to the same terms and conditions, and although he notified the department that he intended to perfect his bid, he has failed to make the deposit.

The other bidders are now notified that if they desire the vessels at the prices named by them in their bids, a deposit of twenty per centum must be made with Paymaster C. C. Jackson, Washington, on or before Wednesday, April 1, at 12 o'clock noon, to be forfeited in case the purchase is not completed; the remainder of the purchase price to be deposited on or before April 8.

Should more than one party make the deposit the boats will be awarded to the highest bidder, and the amounts deposited by the others returned.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

WM. J. TERRY, Esq.,
Post office box 287, New York.

Same as above sent to Messrs. Fuentes & Co., of New York, care of Messrs. Lewis Johnson & Co., Washington, D. C.

Same sent to M. F. Merritt, esq., Willards' Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Same sent to Messrs. Partridge & Perry, No. 126 east 10th street, New York.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 2, 1868.

SIR: The highest bidders for the iron-clads Catawba and Oneoto, having failed to deposit the 20 per cent. required by the terms of the advertisement within the time specified, and all the other bidders having been given an opportunity to take the vessels at their bids, and having failed to do so within the time specified by the department, you are now authorized to sell them at not less than the appraisal, as made by a board of officers appointed pursuant to a resolution of Congress, approved on the 3d of February, 1868, viz: Catawba, \$380,000; Oneoto, \$375,000.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Constructor JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1868.

SIR: We desire to purchase the two iron-clad vessels Catawba and Oneoto, and make you the following offer for them, viz: we will give you for the two vessels the sum of \$740,000, and which we hope may prove a satisfactory offer. We know, however, that you are by a late law of Congress required to obtain a sum equal to the appraisal put upon them by officers appointed for that purpose.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

Should this offer, therefore, not equal the sum at which the vessels are appraised, we will and do hereby advance our bid to equal that appraisal. The payments will be made in such manner as may be satisfactory to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEXANDER SWIFT & CO.

JOHN LENTHALL, Esq.,

Chief of Bureau of Construction.

[Indorsements on foregoing letter.]

APRIL 2, 1868.

Respectfully submitted to the department whether this bid at the appraisal be received, being the only one at this time, and whether the guns are to be included in the sale.

Respectfully,

J. LENTHALL

The Secretary says accept the within. The guns were appraised with the vessel.

W. F.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

April 2, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: By authority of the department your offer of April 1, 1868, for the Oneoto and Catawba, at the appraised value, which is seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, (\$755,000,) has been accepted, and you will please deposit in the treasury, to the credit of the Secretary of the treasury, as proceeds of the sale of iron-clads under the resolution of Congress of the 3d February, 1868, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$175,000,) the certificate of deposit to be handed to this bureau, and the remaining sum to be deposited within a week, when the commanding officer at New Orleans will be instructed to transfer the vessels over to you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of Bureau.

Messrs. ALEXANDER SWIFT & Co., *Cincinnati.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

April 2, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: A certificate of deposit with the assistant treasurer, Washington, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$175,000,) in part payment for the iron-clad steamers Oneoto and Catawba, has this day been received, and the commanding officer at New Orleans has been directed to permit you to make such changes upon the vessels as you desire.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,

Chief of Bureau.

Messrs. ALEXANDER SWIFT & Co., *Cincinnati.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 2, 1868.

SIR: Messrs. Alexander Swift & Co. have purchased the iron-clad steamers Oneoto and Catawba, and made a deposit of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (\$175,000) of the purchase-money. You will please permit them to make such alterations on them as they may desire.

When the balance of the purchase-money is paid you will be instructed to transfer the vessels over to them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Capt. F. S. HAGGERTY,
New Orleans, La., in charge of iron-clads.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 13, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: As you have complied with the terms of the sale of the Oneoto and Catawba, as required by the letter of the 2d April, 1868, from this bureau, those two vessels are, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 3d February, 1868, hereby wholly transferred to you as your property, the United States having no further claim on them whatever; and you will assume charge of them from this date.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Messrs. ALEXANDER SWIFT & Co.,
Care of T. B. Bodley & Co.,
New Orleans, La., No. 9 Perdida street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 13, 1868.

SIR: Under the resolution of Congress of the 3d February last, Messrs. Alexander Swift & Co. have purchased and paid for the iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba, and enclosed you will find a copy of a letter addressed to them by order of the department, of the date of April 13, giving them possession of the vessels from that date, making them their property and at their risk.

You will please, in accordance with these instructions, have them delivered over, including the guns, and all that was embraced in the estimate of value.

You can afford Messrs. Swift & Co. any facilities in your power not to the prejudice of the public interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of Bureau.

Captain F. S. HAGGERTY, U. S. N.,
In charge of iron clads, New Orleans, La.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith certificates of deposit for seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, (\$755,000,) being the proceeds of the sale of the iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba. The sale was made under authority of a resolution of Congress, approved on the 3d of February, 1868, in which it is expressly stipulated "that the proceeds of all such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States."

Please acknowledge the receipt of the certificates.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing certificates of deposit, No. 7,925, of First National Bank, Washington, and No. 21,068, assistant treasurer United States, New York, on account of sale of iron-clads Oneoto and Catawba.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

IRON-CLAD MONITORS.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 8th instant, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relative to the sale of the iron-clad monitors Oneoto and Catawba.

MAY 25, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution of the 8th instant, a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1868.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, as follows :

"Whereas the iron-clad monitors Oneoto and Catawba were sold by the Navy Department to Swift & Company, April 2, 1868; and whereas there is reason to believe that the said vessels were obtained by said Swift & Company with the design to dispose of and deliver the same to the government of Peru, then and now in a state of war with a friendly power of this government : Therefore,

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to forthwith order the seizure and detention of said vessels until the matter can be investigated by Congress :"

Has the honor to lay before the President the accompanying papers.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

List of Papers.

Mr. Seward to Mr. McCulloch, May 11, 1868.

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward, May 13, 1868.

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward, May 14, 1868.

Mr. Seward to Mr. McCulloch.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of 8th instant, which has been referred by the President to this department for consideration.

I shall be pleased to be informed whether any further proceedings have been by you deemed necessary in the case referred to.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1868.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives by which the President is requested to seize and detain the iron-clad vessels Oneoto and Catawba, recently sold by the Navy Department at New Orleans, upon suspicion that they are designed for the Peruvian government, and asking whether any proceedings have been deemed necessary by this department in respect to the case.

On the 28th ultimo, at your request, telegraphic instructions were given the collector at New Orleans to advise me in case application should be made for clearance of either of those vessels, and await further instructions before granting it.

I shall be happy to take any further steps that the President may direct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Seward.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1868.*

SIR: I have received from the collector of customs at New Orleans advice that the Oneoto and Catawba are still in port.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

○

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RELATION TO

Sale of iron-clad monitors Oneoto and Catawba, sold by the Navy Department to Swift & Co.

JULY 8, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State of the 2d instant, together with accompanying papers.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1868.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 2, 1868.

I submit certain petitions of citizens of the United States which relate to the subject of the resolution of the House of Representatives which was passed on the 8th of May last, and which was expressed in the words following, namely:

Whereas the iron-clad monitors Oneoto and Catawba were sold by the Navy Department to Swift & Company April 2, 1868; and whereas there is reason to believe that the said vessels were obtained by Swift & Company with the design to dispose of and deliver the same to the government of Peru, then and now in a state of war with a friendly power of this government: Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to forthwith order the seizure and detention of said vessels until the matter can be investigated by Congress.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.

To the President of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and ship-owners of the city of New York, respectfully prays, that your Excellency will take such executive action as may be proper in order to secure the establishment as a principle governing the relations of the United States with other nations, at peace with this country, but which, as between themselves, may have been at war, that whenever hostilities between such belligerents shall have ceased for so long a period of time as to raise the presumption that they will not be renewed, which period your memorialists would suggest should not, unless in exceptional cases, exceed one year, the state of war shall be deemed at an end, so far as the government and citizens of the United States are concerned, notwithstanding the absence of any formal treaty or declaration of peace.

Your memorialists respectfully assert and claim on behalf of the commerce of the United States, which has suffered so recently and severely from the lax observance of the obligations of neutrality on the part of other nations, that while all the duties and restrictions imposed by our neutrality laws are to be duly observed and enforced during the pendency of actual hostilities between nations at war with whom we are at peace, according to the uniform and established policy and course of our national government, it is unjust and oppressive to continue their operation indefinitely and without limit, after hostilities have ceased and peace has been practically restored, and that upon sound principles of international law, the action sought by your memorialists should form a part of the code regulating the relations of this government with all other powers.

The action of the Executive in 1823, in recommending the recognition of the independence of the South American republics, after they had established it as a fact, although never conceded by Spain, affords a just precedent for similar action at this time, when the war, commenced in 1864, between Spain and the republics of Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, and prosecuted with more or less activity until May, 1866, has since then and now for upwards of two years past entirely ceased, with no prospect of resumption.

Your memorialists submit that it is the right of our citizens to deal with either of those powers heretofore belligerent, or with their citizens or subjects, upon the same footing and to the same extent as if a formal treaty of peace had been ratified and exchanged.

Your memorialists, therefore, submit this subject to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, and urge the necessity and propriety of prompt and decisive action, as above prayed, in favor of the commercial rights of the citizens of the United States.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1868.

Francis Skiddy.
C. P. Fischer & Co.
Spence, Montague & Co.
Chas. Leling & Co.
Weston & Gray.
Nesmith & Sons.
R. P. Buck & Co.
Howland & Aspinwall.
C. M. Marshall & Co.
Russell Sturgis.
Howland Wothingham.
Snow & Burgess.
Sutton & Co.
James W. Elliott & Co.

Moody & Telfair.

Dabney, May & Co.

Geo. Howes & Co.

Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

J. D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

John A. Parker, Vice President Great Western Insurance Company.

J. P. Paulison, Vice President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

John K. Myers, President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.

Robinson & Cox, Attorneys for United States Lloyds.

A. P. Holmes, Vice President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.

John H. Lyell, President New York Mutual Insurance Company.

F. S. Lathrop, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.

To the President of the United States :

The memorial of the undersigned, merchants and shipowners of the city of Boston, respectfully prays, that your Excellency will take such executive action as may be proper in order to secure the establishment as a principle governing the relations of the United States with other nations, at peace with this country, but which, as between themselves, may have been at war, that whenever hostilities between such belligerents shall have ceased for so long a period of time as to raise the presumption that they will not be renewed, which period your memorialists would suggest should not, unless in exceptional cases, exceed one year, the state of war shall be deemed at an end, so far as the government and citizens of the United States are concerned, notwithstanding the absence of any formal treaty or declaration of peace.

Your memorialists respectfully assert and claim on behalf of the commerce of the United States, which has suffered so recently and severely from the lax observance of the obligations of neutrality on the part of other nations, that while all the duties and restrictions imposed by our neutrality laws are to be duly observed and enforced during the pendency of actual hostilities between nations at war with whom we are at peace, according to the uniform and established policy and course of our national government, it is unjust and oppressive to continue their operation indefinitely and without limit, after hostilities have ceased and peace has been practically restored, and that upon sound principles of international law, the action sought by your memorialists should form a part of the code regulating the relations of this government with all other powers.

The action of the Executive in 1823, in recommending the recognition of the independence of the South American republics, after they had established it as a fact, although never conceded by Spain, affords a just precedent for action at this time, when the war, commenced in 1864, between Spain and the republics of Peru, Chili and Ecuador, and prosecuted with more or less activity until May, 1866, has since then and now for upwards of two years past entirely ceased, with no prospect of resumption.

Your memorialists submit that it is the right of our citizens to deal with either of those powers heretofore belligerent, or with their citizens or subjects, upon the same footing and to the same extent as if a formal treaty of peace had been ratified and exchanged.

Your memorialists, therefore, submit this subject to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, and urge the necessity of prompt and decisive action,

as above prayed, in favor of the commercial rights of the citizens of the United States.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

BOSTON, *June 10*, 1868.

Glidden & Williams.
Howes & Crowell.
Alpheus, Hardy & Co.
W. F. Weed & Co.
Cyrus Alger & Co.
Curtis & Peabody.
E. S. Tobey.
Nickerson & Co.
Baker & Merrill.
Page, Richardson & Co.
Francis Bacon.
J. Henry Sears.
Franklin, Snow & Co.
Addison Gage & Co.
Boylston Fire & Mar. Ins. Co., by J. W. Balch, Pres't.
Boston Ins. Co., by P. W. Freeman, Pres't.
New England M. M. Ins. Co., by George C. Lord, Pres't.
Richard S. Haven.
Manufacturers' Ins. Co., by Sam'l Gould, Pres't.
Washington Ins. Co., by Isaac Sweetser, Pres't.
Merchants' Ins. Co., by Thomas C. Smith, Pres't.
George B. Upton.
William Perkins.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A communication from George W. Brega, relative to the Canadian fisheries.

MAY 27, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a communication of this date from Mr. George W. Brega, containing additional information respecting the Canadian fisheries and the regulations of the Canadian government in regard to granting licenses to foreign vessels to fish within their waters, and which it is requested may be received and made part of his supplemental report on the trade within the British provinces, transmitted by me on the 14th instant.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868.

SIR: Since the date of my supplemental communication to you, upon trade with the British provinces of North America, I have received more precise information as to the enactments made by the government of Canada respecting the granting of licenses to foreign vessels to fish for or take or cure any fish of any kind in British waters, within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada. As the matter is intimately connected with the subjects treated upon both in my report and supplementary report, and of great interest to a large class of American citizens, I beg permission to transmit you the information, and to request that you will have this letter made a portion of my supplementary report.

In my report of March last I stated that the Canadian authorities had asked permission of the British government to increase the license fee upon foreign vessels to \$2 a ton for the season, and that I had reason to believe that the permission would be granted. The permission having been given, an act, which I

append, respecting fishing by foreign vessels, passed the Canadian parliament on the 20th instant, and on the same day an order in council was issued, declaring that \$2 a ton for the season should be the rate for the present year. The act is almost literally a copy of the local acts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick upon the same subject shortly before the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty.

Very respectfully.

GEO. W. BREGA.

Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The governor may, from time to time, grant to any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, or to any ship, vessel, or boat not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, at such rate, and for such period not exceeding one year, as he may deem expedient, a license to fish for or take, dry, or cure any fish of any kind whatever, in British waters, within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors whatever, of Canada, not included within the limits specified and described in the first article of the convention between his late Majesty King George the Third and the United States of America, made and signed at London, on the 20th day of October, 1818.

2. Any commissioned officer of her Majesty's navy serving on board of any vessel of her Majesty's navy cruising and being in the waters of Canada for purpose of affording protection to her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of her Majesty's fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the government of Canada and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate, or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel, or boat within any harbor in Canada or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance.

3. If such ship, vessel, or boat be bound elsewhere, and shall continue within such harbor or so hovering for 24 hours after the master shall have been required to depart, any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring such ship, vessel, or boat into port and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit \$400; and if such ship, vessel or boat be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and have been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, not included within the above-mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel, or boat under the first section of this act, such ship, vessel, or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof shall be forfeited.

4. All goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act, may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act; and every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit \$800, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

5. Goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo seized as liable to forfeiture under this act, shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of the collector or other principal officer of the customs at the port nearest to the place where seized, to be secured and kept as other goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo seized are directed by the laws in force in the province in which such port is situate to be secured and kept, or into such other custody and keeping as the governor in council, or a court of vice-admiralty shall order.

6. All goods, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo condemned as forfeited under this act, shall, by direction of the collector or other principal officer of the customs at the port where the seizure has been secured, be sold at public auction; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied as follows: The amount chargeable for the custody of the property seized shall first be deducted and paid over for that service; one-half of the remainder shall be paid without deduction to the officer or person seizing the same; and the other half, after first deducting therefrom all costs incurred, shall be paid to the receiver general of Canada through the department of marine and fisheries; but the governor in council may, nevertheless, direct that any ship, vessel, boat, or goods, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo seized and forfeited shall be destroyed, or be reserved for the public service.

7. Any penalty or forfeiture under this act may be prosecuted and recovered in any court of vice-admiralty within Canada.

8. The judge of the court of vice-admiralty may, with the consent of the person seizing any goods, ship, vessel or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo, as forfeited under this act, order the redelivery thereof, on security by bond to be made by the party, with two sureties to the use of her Majesty: and in case any goods, ship, vessel or boat or the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo so redelivered is condemned as forfeited, the value thereof shall be paid into court and distributed as above directed.

9. Her Majesty's attorney general of Canada may sue for and recover in her Majesty's name any penalty or forfeiture incurred under this act.

10. In case a dispute arises as to whether any seizure has or has not been legally made, or as to whether the person seizing was or was not authorized to seize under this act, oral evidence may be heard thereupon, and the burden of proving the illegality of the seizure shall be upon the owner or claimant.

11. No claim to anything seized under this act and returned into any court of vice-admiralty for adjudication shall be admitted unless the claim be entered under oath, with the name of the owner, his residence and occupation, and the description of the property claimed; which oath shall be made by the owner, his attorney or agent, and to the best of his knowledge and belief.

12. No person shall enter a claim to anything seized under this act until security has been given in a penalty not exceeding \$240 to answer and pay costs occasioned by such claim; and in default of such security the things seized shall be adjudged forfeited, and shall be condemned.

13. No right shall be sued out against any officer or other person authorized to seize under this act for anything done under this act, until one month after notice in writing delivered to him or left at his usual place of abode by the person intending to sue out such writ, his attorney or agent; in which notice shall be contained the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the person who is to bring the action, and of his attorney or agent; and no evidence of any cause of action shall be produced except such as shall be contained in such notice.

14. Every such action shall be brought within three months after the cause thereof has arisen.

15. If on any information or suit brought to trial under this act on account of any seizure, judgment shall be given for the claimant, and the judge or court shall certify on the record that there was probable cause of seizure, the claimant shall not recover costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure be liable to any indictment or suit on account thereof; and if any suit or prosecution be brought against any person on account of any seizure under this act and judgment be given against him, and the court or judge shall certify that there was probable cause for the seizure, then the plaintiff, besides the thing seized or its value, shall not recover more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents damages, nor any costs of suit, nor shall the defendant be fined more than 20 cents.

16. Any officer or person who has made a seizure under this act may, within one month after notice of action received, tender amends to the party complaining, or to his attorney or agent, and may plead such tender.

17. All actions for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures imposed by this act must be commenced within three years after the offence committed.

18. No appeal shall be prosecuted from any decree, or sentence of any court touching any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this act, unless the inhibition be applied for and decreed within 12 months from the decree or sentence being pronounced.

19. In cases of seizure under this act, the governor in council may, by order, direct a stay of proceedings; and in cases of condemnation may relieve from the penalty in whole or in part, and on such terms as may be deemed right.

20. The several provisions of this act shall apply to any foreign ship, vessel or boat in or upon the inland waters of Canada; and the provisions hereinbefore contained in respect to any proceedings in a court of vice-admiralty shall, in the case of any foreign ship, vessel or boat, in or upon the inland waters of Canada, apply to, and any penalty or forfeiture in respect thereof shall be prosecuted and recovered in, one of the superior courts of the province within which such cause of prosecution may arise.

21. Neither the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, (third series,) "*Of the coast and deep-sea fisheries*," nor the act of the legislature of the province of Nova Scotia, passed in the 29th year of her Majesty's reign, chapter 35, amending the same, nor the act of the legislature of the province of New Brunswick passed in the 16th year of her Majesty's reign, chapter 69, intituled, "*An act relating to the coast fisheries, and for the prevention of illicit trade*," shall apply to any case to which this act applies; and so much of the said chapter and of each of the said acts as makes provision for cases provided for by this act is hereby declared to be inapplicable to such cases.



